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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CURBELO of Florida).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 28, 2018.

I hereby appoint the Honorable CARLOS CURBELO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

PAUL D. RYAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Eternal God, we give You thanks for giving us another day. We pause in Your presence and ask guidance for the men and women of the people's House.

Enable them, O God, to act on what they believe to be right and just, and to do so in ways that show respect for those with whom they disagree. In this, may they grow to be models and good examples in a time when so many in our world are unable to engage gracefully with those with whom they are at odds.

As we approach this next recess and the celebration of the birth of our Nation, bless our great Nation and keep it faithful to its ideals, its hopes, and its promise of freedom in our world.

Bless us this day and every day, and may all that is done within the people's House be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. DUNN 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RECOGNIZING SUWANNEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTY TROY WADFORD

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

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the heroic efforts of Suwannee County Sheriff's Deputy Troy Wadford earlier this month.

On June 4, Deputy Wadford was off duty and traveling with his family when he witnessed a horrible car accident. He immediately took action and administered aid to one of the drivers who was pinned in an overturned car.

His quick thinking and response saved Destiny Romine that day. As you can see here, Destiny is on the road to recovery because of Deputy Wadford.

Even when our law enforcement personnel are off duty, they carry out their commitment to protect and serve. They jump into action and they put their lives on the line to keep us safe, and for that, we will all be forever grateful.

I thank Deputy Wadford and all those who wear the badge. His actions reflect great credit on the Suwannee County Sheriff's Office and exemplify the best in America.

HIGHLIGHTING KCF TECHNOLOGIES

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight one of my district's most innovative businesses, KCF Technologies.

KCF Technologies is an employee-owned technology company located in State College, Pennsylvania. Their passion is using technology to make the things we live and work with smarter.

Part of KCF's work focuses on improving the lives of our wounded warriors through self-powered prosthetic devices. These self-powered prosthetic limbs capture energy when the individual is walking and uses that energy to recharge the prosthesis.

KCF Technologies has created many of these innovative devices thanks to research funded by the U.S. Army Telemedicine & Advanced Technology Research Center and the National Science Foundation.

Today, KCF Technologies is at Walter Reed National Military Medical Center to demonstrate its newest prosthetic technology. These electromechanical devices make life better for not just our wounded servicemembers, but for amputees of every age and in every walk of life.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of this company, and I look forward to the new innovations KCF Technologies will produce in the future.

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IMMIGRATION HERITAGE MONTH

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

Mr. CURBELO of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Saturday marks the end of Immigrant Heritage Month, an annual tradition dedicated to celebrating the contributions immigrants have made to communities all across the country.

Our Nation was founded by immigrants. The very existence of our entire democracy, of this institution, is the result of compromise and consensus by the descendants of immigrants, and today our Nation continues to owe a great debt of gratitude to the contributions of more recent arrivals who are an essential part of daily life, our economy, and our society.

I had hoped we would be able to close out this celebration with the news that, for the first time in a long time, Congress had come together to fix our broken, inefficient, unfair immigration system. Instead, a bipartisan majority decided to double down on the status quo: a porous border, uncertainty for the victims of a broken immigration system, and continued division between Americans over the issue of immigration.

Despite this setback, I am hopeful that, working with any colleague that is willing to do so in this House, I and other Members can find a solution to this broken immigration system and, in doing so, help heal our country's politics.

HONORING PRIDE MONTH

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

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 49th anniversary of the Stonewall riots in New York City, where, on June 28, 1969, a group of bar patrons led by transgender women of color began to fight for LGBTQ equality.

Over nearly 50 years, the LGBTQ community has celebrated many historic victories. In fact, just yesterday, we celebrated the third anniversary of marriage equality becoming the law of the land nationwide.

However, while we celebrate LGBTQ Pride Month, it is important to remember we still have a long way to go. In most States, LGBTQ individuals can still get kicked out of their housing, be refused service from restaurants and other businesses, or lose their jobs simply for being who they are.

The Equality Act would end this injustice by extending civil rights protections to LGBTQ individuals nationwide. I am a proud sponsor of the Equality Act and urge Speaker RYAN to bring this commonsense bill to the House floor for a vote.

FOURTH OF JULY

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

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, 242 years ago, our Founders gathered in Philadelphia to launch an experiment in self-rule that has led to the greatest country the Earth has ever seen. Our founding happened in the time of history in which the understanding of the nature of the human person and the source of the human person's rights reached a new level.

''We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness''—God-given rights that no one can take away.

This is a transcendent principle that applies to all people for all time. It is the fundamental principle on which Abraham Lincoln relied as he fought to end slavery. The notion of God-given, unalienable rights that no government or majority can take away is as true today as it was in 1776 and 1861.

This Fourth of July, let us recommit to the principles of our founding and continue to work to ensure that all Americans realize the vision of our Founders. That, Mr. Speaker, is an idea that can lead to greater unity in our country.

FUTURE PROBLEM SOLVERS

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

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an inspiring group of middle school students from Heath Middle School and Calloway County Middle School.

The First District of Kentucky was well represented at the Future Problem Solving Program International's 2018 conference at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. Teams from these two schools competed against their peers from across the globe.

Both teams placed in the top 10 internationally, with the team from Heath Middle School placing eighth and the all-girls team from Calloway County placing ninth.

Throughout the conference, the students experienced new cultures, enjoyed trading keepsakes from around the world, and socialized with students from many countries and States.

I am grateful for the efforts of all involved in helping these students achieve their goals and for encouraging them to pursue interactive, holistic learning to prepare themselves for the future.

I join with their family, friends, and teachers to congratulate these exceptional students on their outstanding efforts and look forward to their continued contributions to the First District of Kentucky.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 970, INSISTING DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMPLY WITH REQUESTS AND SUBPOENAS

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 971 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 971

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the resolution (H. Res. 970) insisting that the Department of Justice fully comply with the requests, including subpoenas, of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the subpoena issued by the Committee on the Judiciary relating to potential violations of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act by personnel of the Department of Justice and related matters. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CURBELO of Florida). The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on House Resolution 971, under current consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this morning I am pleased to bring forward this rule on behalf of the Rules Committee. The rule provides for consideration of H. Res. 970, which insists that the Department of Justice comply with the request of the Judiciary and Intelligence Committees. The rule provides for 1 hour of debate, equally divided between the chairman and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee.

Yesterday, the Rules Committee had the opportunity to hear from Congressman JIM JORDAN, a fellow Judiciary Committee member, as well as Ranking Member JERRY NADLER. We also heard from Congressman MARK MEADOWS and Congressman SCOTT PERRY and engaged in a vigorous discussion that lasted a while in the Rules Committee yesterday.

Mr. Speaker, oversight of the executive branch is one of the House's most important responsibilities and authorities. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, which has oversight over the Department of Justice and the FBI, it is a responsibility that I take very seriously.

I believe the administration has an obligation to comply with the committees of jurisdictions' legitimate oversight requests and subpoenas. Unfortunately, the Department of Justice has not fully complied with numerous of these requests, many of these which stretch back several months. To illustrate this, let me lay out a timeline for you.

On November 3, 2017, Chairman GOODLATTE and Chairman GOWDY, along with additional Members, sent a letter to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General, Rod Rosenstein, requesting five specific categories of documents. The deadline listed in the letter was November 17, 2017. That deadline was not met.

On December 12, 2017, Chairman GOODLATTE, Chairman GOWDY, and additional Members sent a letter reiterating the expectation that the Department of Justice provide the requested documents. The deadline listed in that letter was December 19, 2017. Again, the deadline arrived, and again, the deadline was not met.

On February 1, 2018, Chairman GOODLATTE sent a third letter requesting documents relating to potential abuses under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

On March 22, 2018, the Judiciary Committee issued a subpoena to Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein compelling him to produce documents and communications referring to internal DOJ or FBI management requests to review, scrub, report on, or analyze any FISA collection involving the Trump campaign or the Trump administration.

□ 0915

It also compelled the production of communications relating to defensive briefings provided by the Department of Justice or the FBI to the 2016 Presidential campaigns of Hillary Clinton or Donald Trump.

Finally, he compelled production of all documents and communications referring to proposed, recommended, or actual FISA coverage on the Clinton Foundation or persons associated or in communication with the Clinton Foundation. The deadline for this subpoena was April 5, 2018. The Department of Justice is in the process of complying with this subpoena, but complete compliance has not yet occurred.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that, in regard to the subpoena, the Department of Justice is trying to comply and is in the process of doing so but, yet, has not at this point.

I also share the frustration of my colleagues and the American people that this process is taking way too long. We need the answers, and we need transparency. It is our duty to conduct oversight. The law charges us with shining light where the government has fostered shadows instead of providing answers. The Department of Justice has a responsibility to produce these documents and yet has not made them available.

The resolution provided for by this rule speaks to the core of our democracy, the inherent tension between branches of government that our Founders intended and our responsibility as a coequal branch to act as a check upon the other branches.

Could this debate not happen at a more appropriate time as we look toward the Fourth of July and our country's founding? This is why we were set up the way we were.

The inherent tension has arisen most recently out of the Department of Justice's failure to timely comply with congressional oversight. Some of the documents this body seeks relate to congressional inquiries that have extended almost the length of the 115th Congress. They deal with some of the most pressing issues in our government today.

Has the Department of Justice abused its FISA authority?

Was an investigation of national importance affected by bias?

I believe that these investigations need to play out, but I also believe they can't last forever. I also believe that evidence of bias, a library of extremely troubling texts, and key personnel removals at the FBI illustrate the heightened need for robust congressional oversight.

As James Wilson, an architect of the Constitution and Associate Justice on the first Supreme Court so eloquently stated: ''The House of Representatives . . . form the grand inquest of the state. They will diligently inquire into grievances, arising both from men and things.'' As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I will continue to take that charge seriously.

Yesterday, the Judiciary Committee considered a similar resolution. Today, the whole House has a chance to responsibly exercise its oversight responsibility and reiterate to the Department of Justice the need to fully comply with our legitimate requests.

It is important to note that the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has been similarly stymied by delays to requests for information and that certain documents have been provided to only select members of that committee.

This resolution insists that the Department of Justice comply with the requests, including subpoenas, of these committees—one of which I proudly serve on—so that the American people can get answers and we can exercise our proper constitutional duties. The American people demanded answers, and that is why Congress, Representatives of the American people who answer to the American people, are demanding that the DOJ answer to us.

Let this also serve as a reminder to the Department of Justice that the U.S. Congress was created by our Founders, and its authority and responsibility arise directly from Article I of the United States Constitution.

The Department of Justice, on the other hand, was created by Congress. Its powers arise from those given to it by Congress. And just as those powers are given by Congress, it is Congress' responsibility to ensure that they are not abused; and, if necessary, it is Congress' responsibility to limit these powers.

Woodrow Wilson, who was among the first to use the term ''oversight'' in reference to the investigation of the executive branch, stated:

> Quite as important as legislation is vigilant oversight of the administration.

Today, we show that we are taking oversight of the executive branch seriously, particularly the Department of Justice, and we are working to prevent bias in government. We demand accountability because the American people deserve no less.

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

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

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I hardly know where to begin. With all that is going on in the country and in the world—we have children being ripped apart from their families at the border; we have Republicans working with the White House trying to take away healthcare protections for the American people; and we have a President who seems unhinged—with all that is happening, this is what we are dealing with today on the House floor this morning. Basically, it is a resolution to try to undermine the Mueller investigation, which is investigating potential Russian involvement and collusion in our election.

That is a big deal. We should all want to get to the bottom of this. We should all want the truth. Instead of wanting to get to the truth, my Republican friends throw roadblocks in the way, one after another after another, to try to get people to try to discredit the investigation and to try to derail the investigation. It is unbelievable to me.

The President this morning tweeted that Russia continues to insist they had nothing to do with meddling in our election. I can't believe the President of the United States is tweeting that. What is wrong with him?

Every single intelligence agency in our government says that the Russians meddled in our election, and we have the President of the United States this morning tweeting that Russia says they didn't do it, so we have got to believe Russia.

I don't know how my friends can defend this. At some point, you have to say, ''Enough.''

I get it. Republicans want to constantly circle the wagons around the President with every outrageous thing he says and does, but this is about a foreign power—an adversary—meddling in our elections.

What is the response? Let's try to disparage the investigation. Let's try to undermine the investigation.

It is unreal that we are going through this exercise today, but I guess we have come to expect this.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say, also, that the process in this House that got us here today to debate this resolution was a disgrace and an affront to the way this Chamber is supposed to conduct business. In all my time here, I haven't seen a committee minority of either party treated as disrespectfully as Democrats were on Tuesday. That is when the Judiciary Committee considered this resolution of inquiry.

Democrats showed up on time and sat patiently waiting for this hearing to begin—and they waited, and they waited, and they waited because the Republican majority gaveled the hearing to order more than an hour after it was supposed to begin. They didn't even have the courtesy to tell the minority about the delay.

Things got only worse from there. When the hearing actually got underway, Democrats were cut off at every turn. The Republican majority moved the previous question, cutting off debate and preventing consideration of Democratic amendments. They blocked parliamentary inquiries and a unanimous consent request. Committee Republicans even took the extraordinary step of overruling their chairman after an amendment was ruled out of order. It was heavy-handed, and it was undemocratic.

My Republican colleagues should be ashamed of the way they conducted themselves. Maybe they are, because the chairman of the committee appeared to hide in the hallway during the vote until he was called by another Member, and when he did vote, he voted ''present.'' So did the Acting Chair.

Mr. Speaker, were they unwilling to stand up to the more conservative elements of their caucus? or did they condone what went on?

I don't see how anybody in this Chamber could endure such an embarrassing process. It is unfortunate that the majority of the Rules Committee essentially enabled it by using emergency procedures to quickly move this resolution.

This is a new low for a majority that has already turned this Congress into the most closed Congress in history. There have already been 89 closed rules this Congress, and it is only June. There has not been a single open rule under Speaker RYAN—not one.

It is fitting that this measure from the Judiciary Committee is being considered under the majority's 90th closed rule because the Judiciary Committee is now the second most closed committee in this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, what does the majority have to show for this bad process? We have another bad product here, this time a partisan measure meant to undermine the Russia investigation.

Now, we know this isn't a serious attempt at oversight because the Republican majority apparently doesn't believe in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities to begin with. Republicans have refused, for example, to examine foreign payments to the Trump organization. They refuse to examine extravagant travel by members of the administration. They refuse to examine HUD Secretary Carson's $31,000 dining set.

Who buys a $31,000 dining set? Where do you find a $31,000 dining set?

They refuse to investigate the use of private email by administration officials, including Jared Kushner and Stephen Miller, and countless other scandals involving EPA Administrator Pruitt.

The list goes on and on and on and on. We actually have a long list here, Mr. Speaker, of what we should be investigating. If my Republican colleagues would like a copy, I am happy to provide it to them. But suffice it to say, there is no oversight with regard to the misdeeds of this administration.

Mr. Speaker, what happened to the Republicans' zeal for oversight? Former Oversight and Government Reform Committee Chairman ISSA subpoenaed the Obama administration more than 100 times in just a 4-year span. I didn't always agree with him on his investigations, but at least the Oversight and Government Reform Committee was performing some oversight.

Republicans today are completely missing in action under President Trump. This is an administration that has been embroiled in one scandal after the next. It is an administration dripping with corruption. This makes the Nixon administration look like Common Cause. I have never seen anything like it. Apparently, the Republicans only believe in oversight if it involves President Obama or Secretary Clinton.

Let me remind my Republican colleagues that there wasn't a single scandal in President Obama's 8 years in office that implicated him: no Cabinet official was forced to resign in scandal; no senior White House official had to leave in the face of wrongdoing. Only with the Trump administration can you have one scandal start at breakfast only to have another one by the time you sit down for dinner.

We should be doing our job—getting to the bottom of what is happening and holding people accountable—but instead we are throwing sand in the gears of the Russia investigation. This is crazy.

Now, let me remind everyone of what Special Counsel Mueller's investigation has yielded so far.

Twenty people and three companies have either been indicted or pled guilty. That includes George Papadopoulos, foreign policy adviser on President Trump's campaign, who pled guilty to making false statements to the FBI; Michael Flynn, the President's former National Security Advisor, who also pled guilty to making false statements to the FBI.

Paul Manafort, his former campaign chair, was indicted on charges of conspiracy, money laundering, and making false statements. He was later also charged with tax, financial, and bank fraud charges. He is sitting in jail today. As we have this debate right now, Paul Manafort is in jail.

Rick Gates, the President's campaign aid, was also indicted on similar charges.

That is just a small sample based on what we know today. We will see what else the Special Counsel's investigation finds.

So this goes beyond your basic policy disagreements. This is about whether the minority in this Congress is allowed to do the job they were elected to do—not just this Democratic minority, but any minority, because we have seen and we could see again this year just how quickly power shifts in Congress. This is about whether this Congress is going to fulfill its oversight responsibilities or sweep possible wrongdoing under the rug.

Now, we have a chance today to demand better from this majority, so we should vote against this rule and demand a better process. That is the only way we are going to see a better product.

Just one final thing before I reserve my time. I say to my Republican friends: Look at what you are doing to this institution. You are destroying it. Not only the closed process, the most closed Congress in the history of our country, but the way you move legislation forward. The way Democrats in the Judiciary Committee were treated on this resolution, in all my years here, I have never seen anything like it.

I get it. We have a President who wants to behave like a king and who thinks, when he speaks, everybody should sit up to attention just like they do when Kim Jong-un speaks. But this is supposed to be the people's House, and you are diminishing this institution. This has to stop.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MITCHELL). Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. At this point in time, as the gentleman from Massachusetts and I have discussed many times—and he has his opinions on things and process; I have mine as well—we can agree and disagree. But I think one thing is let's take a step forward today.

This is a process of what we are doing forward. We are warning and requiring

from an Article I to an Article II agency. Let's do that and continue that process.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, as I said in the beginning, there are a whole bunch of troubling things happening in our country today. The Supreme Court's Janus decision was just yet another very disturbing development that really attacks working men and women.

□ 0930

Mr. Speaker, a union's ability to collectively bargain benefits both its members and nonmembers alike. Unions are responsible for many of the worker protections Americans enjoy today, and they continue to fight for fair pay and good working conditions, including for 17.3 million public employees.

We have unions to thank for our weekends, for paid vacations, for overtime pay, for the 8-hour workday, for child labor laws, for pensions, for the minimum wage, for sick leave, for Social Security, for parental leave, for holiday pay, and the list goes on and on and on.

However, yesterday, the Supreme Court dealt a devastating blow to hardworking employees, the unions that represent them, and the protections they provide us. In a 5–4 ideological decision, the Court invalidated the laws of 22 States and undermined public sector unions. This decision enables free-riding by those who benefit from union agreements but do not want to help cover the costs of collective bargaining and enforcement.

Unions fight for every single worker. Therefore, every worker should pay their fair share.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up Representative CARTWRIGHT's legislation, H.R. 6238, the Public Service Freedom to Negotiate Act. This bill protects the rights of State and local government employees to join unions and collectively bargain.

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 Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT) to discuss his proposal.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I represent a district in northeast Pennsylvania where collective bargaining rights are time-honored and highly valued. The work our unions have done over the past 100-plus years has changed our laws and practices that helped create our strong American middle class. Our middle class is something that really makes us the envy of the free world, and American unions keep the middle class strong.

Today, public sector unions represent about 17.3 million workers in State and local governments across the country. These public sector workers keep us safe and teach and nurture our children, care for our families. As union members, they are empowered through collective action to fight for fair wages and work conditions, as Mr. MCGOVERN mentioned.

But yesterday, in a 5–4 decision, the Supreme Court ruled against unions in the case of Janus v. AFSCME. They overturned four decades—40 years—of legal precedent to undermine the rights of correctional officers, State and local policemen, firefighters, snowplow drivers, teachers, all the local government employees that work hard for us and make us safe every day.

The Court's decision invalidates the laws of 22 States and the District of Columbia. These are States that decided to allow unions and State employees mutually to agree on ensuring that employees pay a fair share fee to cover the costs of collective bargaining enforcement.

This Court's decision is nothing but bare-knuckled politics. In fact, prominent Republican politicians have already described it and praised it as a devastating blow to Democrats. It is not jurisprudence; it is just politics.

When you overturn 40 years of American legal precedent, when you rip up 40 years of the fabric of American law, it is a big deal.

Associate Justice Kagan described it yesterday as a weaponization of the First Amendment that has been going on. And she is right. This decision comes at a time when hardworking Americans are fighting every day just to pay their bills and support their families. Labor unions are working hard to give workers a collective voice to gain higher wages, better healthcare, and a secure retirement.

Make no mistake, a tax on public-sector unions is the camel's nose under the tent flap. They are coming after private sector unions next.

Strong public unions build the middle class in our country and shape the life of every American by negotiating for labor rights, including the minimum wage, 8-hour workdays, weekends, employer health insurance.

Now is not the time to turn our back on American workers and labor unions. Now is the time to stand with employees who serve the public across the country.

For that reason, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up my bill, H.R. 6238, the Public Service Freedom to Negotiate Act, a bill that will defend the right of every public sector employee to join a union and bargain collectively.

The bill empowers the Federal Labor Relations Authority to ensure that State and local government employees are treated fairly and that workplace conditions meet a proper standard. Every employee deserves these basic standards, whether they choose to join a union or not.

Again, the Janus decision is an outright attack on all unions, on all working people, and an attack on the cause that we here in Congress, here in the people's House, fight for every day.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the previous question and the rule so that this important legislation will be considered immediately.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire from the gentleman how many more speakers he has.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers. If the gentleman is ready to close, I will be as well.

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

Mr. Speaker, as I said at the outset, there are lots of things that we should be doing oversight on and that they we are not.

The Oversight Committee has chosen not to look into all the scandals in this White House. They have chosen instead to look the other way.

I mentioned EPA Administrator Pruitt. He has demonstrated over and over that he has no regard for taxpayer money. He is living a lifestyle of the rich and famous at EPA. He has no respect for his position and no desire to follow our ethics law. His many abuses of his position demand that we fully investigate his actions.

For example—I love this—he spent $43,000 on installing a soundproof booth in his office. Who does that? GAO stated that he was required to notify Congress before spending more than $5,000 on office improvements, but he goes ahead and spends $43,000 on a soundproof booth, I guess to make private phone calls. He racked up nearly $200,000 flying first class and luxury aircraft on the taxpayers' dime. One of those trips was to Italy. It cost $30,000. He rented an apartment from an energy lobbyist for $50 a night here in Washington. He enlisted an aide to help find his wife a job.

You can't make this stuff up. And crickets from the Oversight Committee and my Republican friends in Congress.

Congress needs to investigate the alarming drug price trends in this country. This is an emergency, a life or death issue for our constituents. Because of high drug prices, one in four Americans cannot afford to fill a prescription. These high drug prices are not due to foreign markets, but they are due to our unfair pricing system.

We issue patents to drug companies, allowing them to have exclusive rights on drugs. Make no mistake, patents are important for incentivizing and rewarding innovation. However, drug companies found ways to game the system by prolonging their patents and continuing their tight hold on life-saving medications.

A study by UCLA found that 74 percent of new patents from 2005 to 2015

went to drugs that already existed. Patents allow these drug companies to charge patients unfair prices without facing competition. That is just unacceptable.

But I guess we shouldn't be surprised that there is no investigation, because my Republican friends are working with this White House to undue patient protections in the Affordable Care Act. They are even trying to take away preexisting condition protections.

Right now, because of the law, if you have a preexisting condition, an insurance company cannot discriminate against you and demand that you pay more. They have to give you the insurance. They want to take that away. This is unbelievable. We should be investigating this stuff.

I could go on and on and on, but we are not doing that. What we are doing is, we are bringing a resolution that has been put forward by some who are trying to undermine the Mueller investigation and who do not want the American people to focus on the involvement between Trump operatives and the Russians.

When I would go up to Massachusetts on the weekends, it used to be that people would ask me who in the Trump administration met with the Russians. Now the question is: Who in the Trump administration didn't meet with the Russians?

What I love about the people who are testifying before the Mueller committee, they now are getting in trouble because they are realizing that, if you lie, there is a consequence, so they all have amnesia. They met with Russian operatives time and again, and they forget. They mysteriously remember when they are confronted with the evidence.

We all should be shocked by this. A foreign adversary interfered in our election. Every single intelligence agency in our government confirms that. And yet you have the President of the United States today tweeting: Oh, Russia insists they didn't meddle in our election.

Oh, my God, I can't believe this. The President of the United States is tweeting that today. It is shameful. Stop defending this unacceptable behavior, and stop defending a process that is unacceptable as well.

I mentioned the terrible treatment Democrats received in the Judiciary Committee when this thing was reported out. I have never seen anything like that in my life. Democrats waited for an hour and they were just shut out of any opportunity to amend the measure or even speak.

Welcome to the United States Congress. This is supposed to be the people's House. This is supposed to be the shining example of democracy, and you get people who have questions or who have ideas who are shut down in committee.

Then we bring it to the floor after going through the Rules Committee last night, and it comes to the floor under a closed process. This is the most closed Congress in history. This is the 90th closed rule.

What does that mean? It means that this legislation cannot be amended. There is limited debate. You have to vote for it up or down, my way or the highway. Everybody, Democrats and Republicans, are blocked from offering any of their ideas or any of their potential improvements to this bill. Nothing.

This is the 90th closed rule, completely closed rule, in this Congress, the 90th bill that has come before us where neither Democrats nor Republicans can offer anything.

It is frustrating beyond words to be here today. The system here is rigged. This is going to pass on a party-line vote, I guess. But this is not the way the people's House should be run. This is disgraceful. At some point, my Republican friends who care about this institution have to say enough is enough. They have to demand a more open, more transparent system here. This cannot stand.

So, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the previous question, so we can address the terrible impacts of the Supreme Court decision in the Janus case and vote ''no'' on the rule. We should not be doing this today. We should not be engaged in an attempt to try to defend the indefensible or undermine an important investigation into Russia's meddling in our election.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, we can discuss this and continue to discuss it, as we have.

I respect my friend from Massachusetts and his opinion and the issues of transparency. I want to see that same transparency. I want to see us work. And I think we have an opportunity to do that. By saying that we bring this rule and this resolution here today, to disparage this institution, when we are asking for what we are required and can't get, I am not sure how that is.

Now, we can discuss other issues you want to investigate and other areas you want to go to, and you can do that and we can discuss things, but there is nothing undermining the investigation. The Mueller investigation is still going on, the FBI investigation. All of that is still going on. Nothing is undermining it except the DOJ that has had obvious issues of telling the truth and obvious issues of not giving us the documents we have requested. This is Article I, Article II.

We can have discussions about everything else. And I know if I were in a position on the other side, I would want everything investigated, because when you have seen what we have been able to do in the last year and a half with the economy, with jobs, with regulations, with small business, when you start looking at that, I would yell at everything else, too, Mr. Speaker, because the President has done what he said he was going to do. And our economy is better, our jobs are better, and we are working toward a system in which America is safer.

But I would also want to investigate everything else, too, because if I was going into a cycle, I would want to throw off and look other places and tell the American people things aren't really right when they know that it is.

□ 0945

Also, the American people, when I go back home to Georgia, want to know: If the Congress asks an agency for documents, why do they not get to produce them?

And don't go to the fact, well, it is classified.

We have SCIFs up here. We have got classified areas up here. What is problematic here is we are hiding behind the fact of things that look like—after they are produced, after they are compelled to produce—it looks like they are just trying to keep it from us to hide embarrassment, and that is not a reason to hide documents.

So we have a simple proposal here. Do what you are required to do. Let Congress be the oversight that it is supposed to be, and we can discuss whatever else we want to for oversight. That is the part of two parties working.

But in this one, this is pretty simple. You can vote ''no'' and say no, Congress shouldn't do that, in an area in which we have responsibility and oversight protection. If you want to do that, go right ahead.

Again, when you want to throw off everything else in the world—I think it is when you look at the President and you look at the administration and you look at what we have done in the last 18½ months, you see a light at the end of a tunnel, you see an economy coming back, you see a good thing for businesses and small businesses.

When people get up and do not care, Mr. Speaker, what happens on this floor. They really don't. All they want to do is get up in the morning, get their families ready, pay their bills, get a good job, have a possibility of a promotion, or go start that business they want to have. We have provided that.

Now, up here, in the internal workings of government, in the mesh of web that is inside this beltway, when you have got a government agency and government employees who do not want to do what they are supposed to do, it is time for Congress to act. That is exactly what we are doing today.

John Stuart Mill stated: ''The proper office of a representative assembly is to watch and control the government, to throw the light of publicity on its acts, to compel a full exposition and justification of all of them which any one considers questionable.''

Today the Republicans in the House are doing that, Mr. Speaker. We are taking our oversight responsibilities seriously. We are abiding by the checks

and balances of the Constitution to ensure that the government is acting appropriately to ensure that the American people—who, by the way, we represent—have the answers that they deserve, one way or the other.

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

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 971 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

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

SEC. 2. 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. 6238) to secure the rights of public employees to organize, act, concertedly, and bargain collectively, which safeguard the public interest and promote the free and unobstructed flow of commerce, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. 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 third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 3. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 6238.

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, 308–311), describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as "a motion to direct or control the consideration of 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 a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: "The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition."

The Republican majority may say "the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever." But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 135). Here's how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: "Although it is generally not possible to amend the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule. . . . When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment."

In Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled "Amending Special Rules" states: "a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate." (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: "Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls 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 only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. 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. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 224, nays 186, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 304]

YEAS—224

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barr
Barton
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garrett
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lesko
Lewis (MN)
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Noem
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Francis
Rooney, Thomas J.
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Rutherford
Sanford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NAYS—186

Adams
Aguilar
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Eshoo
Espaillat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack

Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham, M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Rosen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—17

Barletta
Black
Blumenauer
Brady (TX)
Buck
Costello (PA)
Ellison
Grothman
Johnson (OH)
Jones
Labrador
Richmond
Rush
Schweikert
Thompson (MS)
Tsongas
Walz

□ 1011

Messrs. VELA, PETERSON, Ms. PINGREE, and Mrs. DEMINGS changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. KINZINGER, NUNES, POE of Texas, and BANKS of Indiana changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 224, noes 184, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 305]

AYES—224

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garrett
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lesko
Lewis (MN)
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Noem
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Francis
Rooney, Thomas J.
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Rutherford
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NOES—184

Adams
Aguilar
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Eshoo
Espaillat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham, M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rosen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—19

Barletta
Barton
Black
Brady (TX)
Buck
Cartwright
Cicilline
Costello (PA)
Ellison
Grothman
Johnson (OH)
Jones
Labrador
Pelosi
Rush
Scott (VA)
Thompson (MS)
Tsongas
Walz

□ 1019

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, due to an unavoidable scheduling conflict, I was unable to cast my vote.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall No. 304 and ''yea'' on rollcall No. 305.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall No. 304 and ''yea'' on rollcall No. 305.

PERMISSION TO GO TO CONFERENCE ON H.R. 5895, ENERGY AND WATER, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, AND MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5895) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON H.R. 6258, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115–792) on the bill (H.R. 6258) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 5895, ENERGY AND WATER, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, AND MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees on H.R. 5895:

Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN, SIMPSON, CARTER of Texas, CALVERT, FORTENBERRY, FLEISCHMANN, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. TAYLOR, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Messrs. VISCLOSKY, RYAN of Ohio, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

There was no objection.

INSISTING DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMPLY WITH REQUESTS AND SUBPOENAS

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 971, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 970) insisting that the Department of Justice fully comply with the requests, including subpoenas, of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the subpoena issued by the Committee on the Judiciary relating to potential violations of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act by personnel of the Department of Justice and related matters, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 971, the resolution is considered read.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 970

Whereas ''the power of the Congress to conduct investigations is inherent in the legislative process. That power is broad. It encompasses inquiries concerning the administration of existing laws as well as proposed or possibly needed statutes [and] comprehends probes into departments of the Federal Government to expose corruption, inefficiency or waste.'' (Watkins v. United States (354 U.S. 178, 187));

Whereas a necessary corollary of Congress's oversight and investigative authority is the power to issue and enforce subpoenas. The ''[I]ssuance of subpoenas . . . has long been held to be a legitimate use by Congress of its power to investigate.'' (Eastland v. U.S. Serviceman's Fund (421 U.S. 491, 504));

Whereas Chairman Devin Nunes of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives requested information on potential abuses of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act in a March 8, 2017, letter to the Department of Justice;

Whereas the Committee reviewed responsive documents on March 17, 2017, but thereafter the Department of Justice refused to make the documents available;

Whereas Chairman Nunes issued a subpoena on August 24, 2017, to include the documents sought on March 8, 2017;

Whereas the Department of Justice came to substantially comply with the subpoena 10 months after the subpoena and more than one year from the original request;

Whereas Chairman Nunes sought documents related to 9 current or former Department of Justice personnel in a March 23, 2018, letter;

Whereas the Department of Justice complied with the request relating to one individual on May 8, 2018, but has yet to fully comply with the other requests;

Whereas Chairman Nunes sent a letter classified ''SECRET'' on April 24, 2018, followed by a subpoena on April 30, 2018, which demanded the production of all documents related to the issue identified in the earlier letter;

Whereas compliance with this letter and subpoena has to date been limited to briefings and access to supporting documents, which have not been provided to all of the Members and cleared staff of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence;

Whereas the exclusion of the Members and cleared staff from access to these briefings and supporting documents amounts to noncompliance with the April 30 subpoena;

Whereas, on October 24, 2017, the Committees on the Judiciary and Oversight and Government Reform opened a joint investigation into the decisions made by the Department of Justice in 2016 and 2017 related to its handling of the investigation of the emails of former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton;

Whereas, on November 3, 2017, Chairman Goodlatte, Chairman Gowdy, and four Members of Congress sent a letter to Attorney General Sessions and Deputy Attorney General Rosenstein requesting 5 specific categories of documents;

Whereas, on December 12, 2017, Chairman Goodlatte, Chairman Gowdy, and other Members sent a letter emphasizing the expectation that the Department of Justice provide all requested documents as well as a privilege log;

Whereas, on February 1, 2018, Chairman Goodlatte sent a letter requesting documents related to potential Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act abuses;

Whereas the Department of Justice has missed document production deadlines, produced duplicative pages of information, and redacted pages to the point where they contain no probative information;

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary issued a subpoena to Deputy Attorney General Rosenstein on March 22, 2018, which compelled him to produce, among other things—

(1) all documents and communications referring or relating to internal Department of Justice or Federal Bureau of Investigation management requests to review, scrub, report on, or analyze any reporting of Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act collection involving, or coverage mentioning, the Trump campaign or the Trump administration;

(2) all documents and communications referring or relating to defensive briefings provided by the Department of Justice or the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the 2016 presidential campaigns of Hillary Clinton or President Trump; and

(3) all documents and communications referring or relating to proposed, recommended, or actual Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act coverage on the Clinton Foundation or persons associated or in communication with the Clinton Foundation; and

Whereas the Department of Justice has failed to comply with the March 22 subpoena by failing to substantially comply with the demand for the production of all of these categories of documents: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives insists that, by not later than July 6, 2018, the Department of Justice fully comply with the requests, including subpoenas, of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the subpoena issued by the Committee on the Judiciary relating to potential violations of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act by personnel of the Department of Justice and related matters.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous materials into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a resolution that literally is about this institution. And when we look at this, it is about the Department of Justice and the FBI giving documents to this institution so that they can conduct proper oversight.

We have had months and months go by with multiple requests where those requests have been largely ignored by the Department of Justice.

It is time that the American people actually have the transparency that they deserve in being able to see these documents and let them judge for themselves what did or did not go on within the Department of Justice and FBI.

Mr. Speaker, Lady Justice should have a blindfold, and that means that justice should not be meted out to those that are well connected or well financed. It should be even in all regards.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN).

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and, more importantly, for this resolution.

This is real simple. It is about our branch of government, the legislative branch, getting the information we are entitled to get as a separate and coequal branch of government to do our constitutional duty of oversight.

We have requested information from DOJ. They haven't given it to us. We have issued subpoenas. They haven't complied with subpoenas.

We have caught them hiding information. They redacted the fact, tried to hide the fact that Peter Strzok, a key player in both the Clinton investigation and Russian investigation, was friends with one of the FISA court judges. That was redacted for no other reason than it was embarrassing.

And, of course, we know that the deputy attorney general threatened staff members on the House Intelligence Committee.

So this is real simple. Enough is enough. Give us the documents we are entitled to have. Let's have the full weight of the House behind a resolution saying you have got 7 days to get your act together.

Let me just say one other thing. When have you ever seen an agency where the top people who ran the Clinton investigation and the Russian investigation have had this happen to them: James Comey has been fired; Deputy Director Andy McCabe fired, lied three times under oath, faces a criminal referral; Chief of Staff Jim Rybicki has resigned; General Counsel Jim Baker demoted, then left the FBI; Lisa Page, FBI counsel, demoted, then left the FBI; Peter Strzok, deputy head of counterintelligence, demoted, and was escorted out of the FBI just days ago.

When have you ever seen that happen? And they won't give us the information we are asking for.

Something is going on over there. This is a resolution that is needed, because it, again, will be the full House of Representatives saying enough is enough. Give us the information so we can do our job and get answers for the American people.

That is why I applaud the gentleman's efforts and support this resolution, and encourage every single Member of this body, as an institution, to vote for this resolution.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this so-called resolution of insistence is being rushed to the floor as an emergency measure.

There are many emergencies facing the United States at this hour. The subject matter of this resolution is not among them.

This resolution is wrong on the facts, wrong on the law, wrong on the rules, and a dangerous precedent to set for the House of Representatives.

First, the resolution is riddled with inaccuracies. Taking this document at face value, you might think that the Department of Justice had not already sent us hundreds of thousands of documents, many of which the sponsors of this resolution delight in leaking to the public.

It also relies heavily on the March 22 subpoena issued by Chairman GOODLATTE, a subpoena that was not issued in compliance with House rules, and that, according to past House counselors with whom we have consulted, likely cannot be enforced.

□ 1030

Second, this resolution is premised on a demand for documents to which Congress is not entitled and which the Justice Department cannot give.

To be clear, I firmly believe that when the House Judiciary Committee asks the executive branch for information, our committee is entitled to that information in almost every case. But we are not entitled to information that goes to the core of an ongoing criminal investigation.

This prohibition is both a matter of constitutional law, as it falls to the executive branch to enforce the law, and a matter of basic fairness. It is wrong to inject politics into criminal proceedings.

I suspect that the sponsors of this resolution already know this. They are asking for documents that they know they will probably never receive, and they likely view this impossible request as a win-win proposition.

If they somehow bully the Department of Justice into turning over materials that go to the core of Special Counsel Mueller's investigation, that information could be and probably would be shared with the subject of the investigation, namely, President Trump. Indeed, Mayor Giuliani has hinted exactly that. Based on past precedent, that information would next be shared with anybody watching FOX News.

If they do not pry these documents from the Department, they will use that fact to further smear the special counsel, the Deputy Attorney General, and anyone else investigating the President. They have even suggested impeaching the Deputy Attorney General, a proposal that is both without historical precedent and patently ridiculous.

The real purpose of this resolution, and of this whole attempt, is to cast aspersions, is to defame the special prosecutor, the special counsel, and the people associated with him, the Deputy Attorney General.

Finally, voting on this resolution today sets a dangerous precedent. The majority will, in effect, have shown the American people that pure politics is more important than the facts and more important than the law. And for what?

You can force this fight with the leadership of the Department of Justice. You can demand documents that the Department cannot give us, and to which we are not entitled. You can attack the character of lifelong public servants like Deputy Attorney General Rosenstein and Special Counsel Mueller. You can burn bridges with your colleagues to speed this resolution to the floor. But you cannot stop the special counsel's investigation.

Before Members vote today, we must ask: When the special counsel's work is complete, when the enormity of what he has found has been laid bare, how will the American people judge the House's actions here today?

I urge my colleagues to oppose this reckless, dangerous measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I would make one comment. It is interesting, when the gentleman opposite, Mr. Speaker, is talking about motives and what is designed by this when we have not had a conversation about that.

It is also interesting, when we talk about those very motives about an ongoing investigation, part of this request is asking for 10,000 pages of documents on an investigation that is already complete. I would think we would have the ability to get those from the Department of Justice.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for yielding time to me.

You know, an old Arizona farmer told me that when you put up a fence, the cow almost always goes over and leans on the fence to see how strong that fence is, because the cow wants to get to the other side. If the fence is strong, then it moves away, and you don't have that problem. But if your fence is a little bit loose in the wiring, it is going to go over, and that cow is going to get on out. And that is what has happened here.

What has happened here is we have had a loose fence. We have failed to demand the requirements be met as we have requested. It is not bullying. It is not bullying to request documents. It is not bullying to subpoena and use the right that we have to subpoena. That is not bullying anybody.

But I will tell you what the problem is—this resolution gets at the heart of it. It says that we are going to give you an extra 2 weeks. That is rebuilding the fence a little bit. That is rebuilding that fence a little bit and saying: We have oversight authority. You need to comply with that oversight authority.

So we are going to rebuild the fence. And I fully support this resolution, Mr. Speaker. But I will tell you what, I would enthusiastically support a resolution for contempt, because there has not been compliance, nor has there been adequate reason given for noncompliance.

So, I support this resolution 100 percent. I am going to be voting for it. I have cosponsored it. But I will tell you what, we need to be holding a resolution of contempt, because this body and its authority have been held in contempt.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this particular issue, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), the distinguished ranking member of the Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations Subcommittee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman for yielding, and certainly, let me thank my good friend from North Carolina.

I think the Nation should understand that we have these stark political differences. We have these stark legal differences. But there is nothing that can undermine the rule of law and the truth.

My good friend who just spoke earlier wants to go to the extreme of holding the Nation's professional law enforcement officers in contempt for doing their job. What I hold in my hand is from the Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice, issued in June 2018. Besides these pages, Mr. Speaker, there are eons and eons of documents.

Right now, in the Judiciary Committee, Deputy Attorney General Rosenstein is there voluntarily. We have Director Wray there. Even if there was a subpoena, they have come. Both of them indicated that they canceled important trips to be here before the United States Congress.

I asked in that hearing: What was the reason for the emergency hearing? What was the good cause? And I don't know if my colleagues heard it. I could not decipher any good cause of why we are now thrown into this hearing room.

The reason I say that, which speaks to this particular resolution, is the fact that we have had now, under the Presidency of Mr. Trump, almost 2 years, and the Judiciary Committee has not answered one single inquiry offered by the Democrats. We have not had one legitimate hearing on the Russian collusion to have violated and made vile the 2016 election.

I do not speak to the results. I speak to the impact on the integrity of the election by the American people. We have not had one hearing.

Now we are in a rush to continue to reinvestigate and reinvestigate the findings of the inspector general and the investigators who indicated that they investigated this and, in essence, found no criminal behavior; that this is Secretary Clinton's email.

I think it is public knowledge that the item that she was being looked at for was the misuse of classified data. Minimal, at best. We don't want that to happen. She did not want it to happen. But she was cleared of any criminal intent or criminal actions by people that we would normally trust.

I believe in oversight. I don't want scandals at the Department of Justice. I want the Civil Rights Division to work well. Maybe somebody should ask the question why the Civil Rights Division is understaffed and barely working. Maybe somebody should ask the question why the Trump administration switched from being supportive of anti-voter ID laws that were discriminatory but did not.

So this resolution is redundant. It goes in the face of those who are already performing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Texas an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it goes in the face of those who are already performing.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Justice has already produced about 850,000 documents at the request of this group of folk from Oversight and Judiciary. They are complying.

Why are we on the floor taking a hammer to a flea? That is unnecessary. Why are we not in the Judiciary Committee, probing the individuals who are now appearing?

I want the American people to understand this is a resolution that has nothing to do with the crux of protecting the November 18, 2018, elections, and it has nothing to do with reality. We have finished our work, and we need to go on to protecting the United States of America against bogus elections.

I feel like Yogi Berra—I have deja vu all over again.

In just the last week or so, we have had three hearings related to the actions of the Department of Justice and the FBI in the run-up to the 2016 election.

Over the course of that last week or so, the country has watched as thousands of children have been separated from their parents.

The Supreme Court has seen the resignation of the Court's swing vote.

On Tuesday, the Supreme Court thought it wise to uphold a travel ban on nationals from Muslim majority countries.

And yesterday, the Supreme court gutted the labor rights of public sector employees.

With all of these pressing issues for this august body to determine, what are we talking about?

We're talking about Hillary Clinton's Emails.

Why are we talking about Hillary Clinton's emails?

We're here because one week after the Intelligence community briefed then president-elect Trump, that the Russians had interfered with the election to hurt Hillary Clinton and help Donald Trump.

At best, the timing of the announcement was done to draw a false equivalence between the actions of career law enforcement in investigating the Clinton email server and what would later become the Special Counsel's investigation; at worst, it suggests using the levers of law enforcement for political ends.

We are here well after the fact that the Special Counsel investigating Russia's attempts to meddle in the 2016 election and the extent to which associates of the Trump Campaign were complicit in this endeavor. The Special Counsel has already secured 23 indictments against companies and individuals, some of whom are Americans.

This includes the President's campaign manager, who is currently sitting in jail awaiting charges in two judicial districts.

This is after the Special Counsel has secured guilty pleas, including from:

The President's National Security Advisor;

A lawyer with ties to the President's former campaign manager;

The President's former Foreign Policy Advisor; and

The President's former deputy campaign manager.

All the while, while the Special Counsel was doing this report, the House GOP was salivating for this report to be released.

And then the OIG promulgated the report.

And after the OIG promulgated that report, the House GOP was disappointed, because they did not like what the independent investigation found: that the decisions by the DOJ and the FBI in the days and preceding the 2016 were not tainted by political bias.

Because the OIG's report does not conform with the House's GOP narrative, the House GOP has to muddy the waters, even if that means interfering with an active counterintelligence investigation.

But, before this tea party resolution, let's just recall what has the House Freedom Caucus so upset.

And now, they want information that is at the heart of an active counterintelligence criminal investigation.

And in an effort to aid their allies in the White House, the House GOP has gone to extraordinary effort to alchemize its oversight responsibilities into a line of information to the White House.

While this has happened over the year, the OIG has been preparing its report—and it was released earlier this month.

The OIG Report concludes that while former Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Director James Comey was insubordinate in the manner and content of his decision not to prosecute Hillary Clinton in her use of a private server, the decision was not done with political bias.

This conclusion definitely reignited strong emotions, but a clear eye focused on all operative facts supports the inference that the actions taken by federal law enforcement, out of an abundance of caution, had the effect of conferring significant advantage on the Trump Campaign.

I am a strong supporter of law enforcement.

They do a tough job under difficult circumstances.

This was no less true in the weeks and months preceding the 2016 election.

The confluence of facts and the public statements of then-candidate Trump likely complicated law enforcement's difficult job.

''From the outset, nothing in this report calls into question or undermines the Special Counsel's investigation into Russian interference into the 2016 election and whether and to what extent this endeavor was aided by associates of the Trump Campaign.

Next, while the OIG report released today concludes that former FBI Director Comey was insubordinate in the breadth and depth of his July 2016 press conference declining prosecution of Secretary Clinton, the decision was not done for political purposes or colored with political bias.

''Third, any suggestion that the actions of law enforcement in the second half of 2016 were done to support the Hillary Clinton Campaign to the detriment of the Trump Campaign is belied by the fact that both the decision to editorialize the declination of prosecution in July 2016 and the decision to reopen the Clinton email investigation in October 2016, eleven days before the election, revealed a double standard favorable to Trump and prejudicial to Clinton.

This is because that while the country was debating Secretary Clinton's judgment in setting up a private server for her emails, associates of the Trump Campaign were engaging in questionable—and possibly criminal—behavior with agents of the Russian government.

This disjunction undoubtedly benefitted Trump, however unquantifiably.

''Fourth, while the president may tout this report as supportive of his decision to terminate Comey from his position as FBI Director,

nothing in this report changes two facts: first, after the FBI reopened the investigation into the Clinton email issue in the waning days of the 2016 campaign, then-candidate Trump applauded Comey's announcement.

Given his tact at the time, and his change of heart now and his reasons for doing so, only one conclusion is supportable: that Trump's concern after the election for Comey's decision is more disingenuous than not.

Moreover, to the extent that the president tries to claim that his reasons for firing Comey were consistent with the findings of the OIG report, the president revealed his true motives for firing Comey in an interview with Lester Holt: that it was done because of the Russia investigation.

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

The reality of this is the very document that the gentlewoman from Texas put up, that 500-page report, is actually investigative conclusions based on 1.2 million documents, of which this body—this body—has received less than 24,000 pages of the same documents that she mentions. So all we are asking for is for us, the legislative body, and the American people, to be able to get the very same documents the Department of Justice has.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in insisting that the Department of Justice fully comply with Congress and provide the requested documents, including subpoenas related to the potential FISA abuse.

The Department of Justice has done nothing but divert and block Congress from documents that are well within our rights to receive. They have repeatedly insisted that they have complied with the document request when they clearly have not.

The Department of Justice Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein has been the major player in stonewalling Congress. The longer they stall this process, the more the American people lose faith in our justice system. That is a threat to our country's future.

I stand here today calling for transparency, answers, and accountability so that we can get to the truth. The American people deserve the accountability. The time to act is now.

If the DOJ fails to comply, then we will be forced to take it to the next level, to hold Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein in contempt, as my previous speaker has spoken, or even to impeach, which would be my preferred course of action right now.

It is very simple. Comply with the law, do your job, or get out.

I support this resolution.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership and tenacious spirit on this, and I reserve the balance of my time.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, before I yield further time, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 970, which is before us now, includes a reference to a document unilaterally issued by the House Judiciary Committee on March 22, 2018. It is my understanding that the issuance of this purported subpoena is defective because it did not comply with committee rules providing that:

At least two business days before issuing any subpoena, the Chair shall consult with the Ranking Member, and the Chair shall provide a full copy of the proposed subpoena.

While, in this instance, the chairman did provide me, as ranking member, with a copy of a proposed subpoena on March 19, the document the chairman issued on March 22 was substantively and materially different from the document that was shared on March 19, in abrogation of committee rules.

My parliamentary inquiry is whether these circumstances would have any bearing on consideration of this resolution, H. Res. 970, and, absent that, whether the defective nature would have any bearing on any future attempts by the House to enforce the supposed subpoena?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House is currently considering H. Res. 970. The Chair cannot separately comment on committee proceedings. That is a matter for debate on the resolution.

Mr. NADLER. Could the Chair repeat that last sentence? I couldn't hear.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Certainly. The House is currently considering H. Res. 970. The Chair cannot separately comment on committee proceedings. That is a matter for debate on the resolution.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, in that case I will include in the RECORD a copy of a letter that I sent to the chair dated June 21, 2018, detailing the facts and background concerning the defective nature of the subpoena purportedly issued on March 22.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, June 21, 2018.

Hon. BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE: I am writing to inform you that the subpoena you issued to the Department of Justice on March 22, 2018 does not comply with Committee rules and is therefore not a valid subpoena under the Rules of the House.

On March 22, 2018, you issued a subpoena to the Department of Justice ''seeking documents related to [the Majority's] ongoing investigation regarding charging decisions in the investigation surrounding former Secretary Clinton's private email server in 2016.'' House Republicans have repeatedly accused Department officials of failing to comply with this subpoena—and even threatened some of those officials with contempt of Congress and impeachment proceedings.

As you know, if you choose to issue a subpoena unilaterally—instead of putting the proposed subpoena to a vote of the Committee—our rules require you to ''consult'' with me in advance. Specifically:

At least two business days before issuing any subpoena pursuant to subsection (a), the Chair shall consult with the Ranking Member regarding the authorization and issuance of such subpoena, and the Chair shall provide a full copy of the proposed subpoena, including any proposed document schedule, at that time.

As we discussed on at least one other occasion, our ''consultation'' is not complete—and the subpoena may not issue—until you have transmitted a full copy of the subpoena to my office.

On March 19, 2018, we met to discuss a subpoena for documents related to the Department of Justice's handling of the Clinton investigation. At that time, you provided me with a document that describes 14 different categories of information sought from the Department and the FBI. I have enclosed a copy of this document for your convenience.

The subpoena you issued on March 22 is substantively and materially different from the document you shared with me on March 19. The subpoena requests nine categories of information, not 14. It is also significantly different in scope than the document you shared with me at our meeting. Our Committee rules prevent the Majority from making substantive changes to a proposed subpoena without appropriate notice to the Minority. Because you did not provide me with a copy of the subpoena that actually issued, the subpoena that you eventually issued would be unenforceable as a matter of law.

Although you certainly have the option to issue another unilateral subpoena to cure this defect, I would urge you to consider a more bipartisan response. As you know, we recently changed our rules to give the Chairman the option of issuing a subpoena without first putting the proposal to a vote of the Committee. We agreed to this change based largely on your guarantee that you would only use the unilateral subpoena power ''during periods of recess'' or in ''extraordinary circumstances.'' This Congress, you have proposed to issue a unilateral subpoena on three occasions. I have objected each time, on the grounds that the circumstances did not meet your own standard and that the full Committee should have an opportunity to debate the wisdom of using our time and resources in this manner. I am similarly concerned about your refusal to include Democrats in discussions of what documents the Committee should request and which individuals should be interviewed and when meeting with Department of Justice officials to negotiate how they will respond to Committee requests.

On a broader level, I hope that this defective subpoena will give the Majority an opportunity to reassess its priorities. I believe that other work should take precedence over this largely unproductive investigation. Foreign adversaries continue to threaten our elections, the President has created an immigration crisis at our borders, gun violence plagues our schools and our homes, and the Trump Administration continues to disregard even the most basic ethics rules. Surely any one of these topics, each one squarely within the Committee's jurisdiction, is more important than the unending hunt for Hillary Clinton's email.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER.

Enclosures.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, March 22, 2018.

Hon. ROD J. ROSENSTEIN,
Deputy Attorney General,
U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. ROSENSTEIN: Four months have passed since Chairman Gowdy and I, along

with Representatives Jordan, Meadows, Buck, and Ratcliffe, wrote you seeking documents related to our ongoing investigation regarding charging decisions in the investigation surrounding former Secretary Clinton's private email server in 2016. To date, the Department has only produced a fraction of the documents that have been requested. In addition, in early February, I wrote the Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation seeking documents related to potential abuses of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. No documents have been provided to the Committee in response to this request.

Given the Department's ongoing delays in producing these documents, I am left with no choice but to issue the enclosed subpoena to compel production of these documents.

Moreover, since our requests for documents related to the Clinton email server investigation were made, it has come to light that the FBI's Office of Professional Responsibility recommended the dismissal of former FBI Deputy Director Andrew McCabe. This recommendation appears to be based, at least in part, on events related to the investigation surrounding former Secretary Clinton's private email server. Accordingly, the subpoena additionally covers all documents and communications relied upon by FBI's Office of Professional Responsibility in reaching its decision to recommend the dismissal of former Deputy Director McCabe.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this important matter. If any part of the production has been designated as classified pursuant to Executive Order 13526, please contact Committee majority staff so that arrangements may be made to ensure that the documents are handled appropriately within the House.

Sincerely,

BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman.

Enclosure.

SUBPOENA

BY AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To The Honorable Rod J. Rosenstein, Deputy Attorney General

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before the

Committee on the Judiciary

of the House of Representatives of the United States at the place, date, and time specified below.

☑ **to produce the things identified on the attached schedule** touching matters of inquiry committed to said committee or subcommittee; and you are not to depart without leave of said committee or subcommittee.

Place of production: 2138 Rayburn House Office Building

Date: April 5, 2018 Time: 12:00 noon

☐ **to testify at a deposition** touching matters of inquiry committed to said committee or subcommittee; and you are not to depart without leave of said committee or subcommittee.

Place of testimony: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

☐ **to testify at a hearing** touching matters of inquiry committed to said committee or subcommittee; and you are not to depart without leave of said committee or subcommittee.

Place of testimony: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

To Any authorized staff member

to serve and make return.

Witness my hand and the seal of the House of Representatives of the United States, at the city of Washington, D.C. this 22 day of March, 2018.

Bob Goodlatte

Chairman or Authorized Member

Attest:

Karen L. Haas

Clerk

PROOF OF SERVICE

Subpoena for
The Honorable Rod J. Rosenstein, Deputy Attorney General

Address United States Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20530

before the Committee on the Judiciary

U.S. House of Representatives
115th Congress

Served by (print name) Eric Bagwell

Title Senior Legislative Clerk

Manner of service Hand delivery

Date 03/22/2018

Signature of Server

Address 2138 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515

SCHEDULE

In accordance with the attached instructions for responding to Judiciary Committee document requests, you are required to produce the following documents in unredacted form:

1. All documents and communications provided to or obtained by the Department of Justice's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) regarding the FBI's decision-making with respect to the FBI's investigation of former Secretary Clinton's private email server;

2. Documents sufficient to show the names, titles, and business addresses of all personnel who participated in deliberations concerning the decision whether to charge Clinton. In lieu of documents, you may provide a list of the requested information;

3. The document referenced by James Rybicki during his January 18, 2018 interview with the Committee referring or relating to court cases or judicial decisions used in considering, justifying, or communicating possible charges against, or decisions not to charge, Clinton;

4. All documents and communications relied upon by FBI's Office of Professional Responsibility in reaching its decision to recommend the dismissal of former FBI Deputy Director Andrew McCabe;

5. All documents and communications with the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (''FISC'') referring or relating to any Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (''FISA'') applications associated with Carter Page or individuals on President Trump's 2016 presidential campaign or part of the Trump administration;

6. All documents and communications referring or relating to FISC hearings and deliberations, including any court transcripts, related to any FISA applications associated with Carter Page or the Trump campaign or Trump administration;

7. All documents and communications referring or relating to internal Department of Justice or FBI management requests to review, scrub, report on, or analyze any reporting of FISA collection involving, or coverage mentioning, the Trump campaign or Trump administration;

8. All documents and communications referring or relating to defensive briefings provided by the Department of Justice or FBI to the 2016 presidential campaigns of Clinton or President Trump; and,

9. All documents and communications referring or relating to proposed, recommended, or actual FISA coverage on the Clinton Foundation or persons associated or in communication with the Clinton Foundation.

RESPONDING TO JUDICIARY COMMITTEE DOCUMENT REQUESTS

In responding to the document request, please apply the instructions and definitions set forth below:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. In complying with this request, you should produce all responsive documents in unredacted form that are in your possession, custody, or control or otherwise available to you, regardless of whether the documents are possessed directly by you.

2. Documents responsive to the request should not be destroyed, modified, removed, transferred, or otherwise made inaccessible to the Committee.

3. In the event that any entity, organization, or individual named in the request has been, or is currently, known by any other name, the request should be read also to include such other names under that alternative identification.

4. Each document should be produced in a form that may be copied by standard copying machines.

5. When you produce documents, you should identify the paragraph(s) and/or clause(s) in the Committee's request to which the document responds.

6. Documents produced pursuant to this request should be produced in the order in which they appear in your files and should not be rearranged. Any documents that are stapled, clipped, or otherwise fastened together should not be separated. Documents produced in response to this request should be produced together with copies of file labels, dividers, or identifying markers with which they were associated when this request was issued. Indicate the office or division and person from whose files each document was produced.

7. Each folder and box should be numbered, and a description of the contents of each folder and box, including the paragraph(s) and/or clause(s) of the request to which the documents are responsive, should be provided in an accompanying index.

8. Responsive documents must be produced regardless of whether any other person or entity possesses non-identical or identical copies of the same document.

9. The Committee requests electronic documents in addition to paper productions. If any of the requested information is available in machine-readable or electronic form (such as on a computer server, hard drive, CD, DVD, back up tape, or removable computer media such as thumb drives, flash drives, memory cards, and external hard drives), you should immediately consult with Committee majority staff to determine the appropriate format in which to produce the information. Documents produced in electronic format should be organized, identified, and indexed electronically in a manner comparable to the organizational structure called for in (6) and (7) above.

10. If any document responsive to this request was, but no longer is, in your possession, custody, or control, or has been placed into the possession, custody, or control of any third party and cannot be provided in response to this request, you should identify the document (stating its date, author, subject, and recipients) and explain the circumstances under which the document ceased to be in your possession, custody, or control, or was placed in the possession, custody, or control of a third party.

11. If any document responsive to this request was, but no longer is, in your possession, custody, or control, state:

a) how the document was disposed of;

b) the name, current address, and telephone number of the person who currently has possession, custody, or control over the document;

c) the date of disposition; and

d) the name, current address, and telephone number of each person who authorized said disposition or who had or has knowledge of said disposition.

12. If any document responsive to this request cannot be located, describe with particularity the efforts made to locate the document and the specific reason for its disappearance, destruction, or unavailability.

13. If a date or other descriptive detail set forth in this request referring to a document, communication, meeting, or other event is inaccurate, but the actual date or other descriptive detail is known to you or is otherwise apparent from the context of the request, you should produce all documents that would be responsive as if the date or other descriptive detail were correct.

14. The request is continuing in nature and applies to any newly discovered document, regardless of the date of its creation. Any document not produced because it has not been located or discovered by the return date should be produced immediately upon location or discovery subsequent thereto.

15. All documents should be Bates-stamped sequentially and produced sequentially. In a cover letter to accompany your response, you should include a total page count for the entire production, including both hard copy and electronic documents.

16. Two sets of the documents should be delivered to the Committee, one set to the majority staff in Room 2138 of the Rayburn House Office Building and one set to the minority staff in Room 2142 of the Rayburn House Office Building. You should consult with Committee majority staff regarding the method of delivery prior to sending any materials.

17. In the event that a responsive document is withheld on any basis, including a claim of privilege, you should provide a log containing the following information concerning every such document: (a) the reason the document is not being produced; (b) the type of document; (c) the general subject matter; (d) the date, author, and addressee; (e) the relationship of the author and addressee to each other; and (f) any other description necessary to identify the document and to explain the basis for not producing the document. If a claimed privilege applies to only a portion of any document, that portion only should be withheld and the remainder of the document should be produced. As used herein, ''claim of privilege'' includes, but is not limited to, any claim that a document either may or must be withheld from production pursuant to any statute, rule, or regulation.

(a) Any objections or claims of privilege are waived if you fail to provide an explanation of why full compliance is not possible and a log identifying with specificity the ground(s) for withholding each withheld document prior to the request compliance date.

(b) In complying with the request, be apprised that (unless otherwise determined by the Committee) the Committee does not recognize: any purported non-disclosure privileges associated with the common law including, but not limited to, the deliberative-process privilege, the attorney-client privilege, and attorney work product protections; any purported privileges or protections from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act; or any purported contractual privileges, such as non-disclosure agreements.

(c) Any assertion by a request recipient of any such non-constitutional legal bases for withholding documents or other materials shall be of no legal force and effect and shall not provide a justification for such withholding or refusal, unless and only to the extent that the Committee (or the chair of the Committee, if authorized) has consented to recognize the assertion as valid.

18. If the request cannot be complied with in full, it should be complied with to the extent possible, which should include an explanation of why full compliance is not possible.

19. Upon completion of the document production, you must submit a written certification, signed by you or your counsel, stating that: (1) a diligent search has been completed of all documents in your possession, custody, or control which reasonably could contain responsive documents; (2) documents responsive to the request have not been destroyed, modified, removed, transferred, or otherwise made inaccessible to the Committee since the date of receiving the Committee's request or in anticipation of receiving the Committee's request, and (3) all documents identified during the search that are responsive have been produced to the Committee, identified in a log provided to the Committee, as described in (17) above, or identified as provided in (10), (11), or (12) above.

20. When representing a witness or entity before the Committee in response to a document request or request for transcribed

interview, counsel for the witness or entity must promptly submit to the Committee a notice of appearance specifying the following: (a) counsel's name, firm or organization, and contact information; and (b) each client represented by the counsel in connection with the proceeding. Submission of a notice of appearance constitutes acknowledgement that counsel is authorized to accept service of process by the Committee on behalf of such client(s) and that counsel is bound by and agrees to comply with all applicable House and Committee rules and regulations.

DEFINITIONS

1. The term ''document'' means any written, recorded, or graphic matter of any nature whatsoever, regardless of how recorded, and whether original or copy, including but not limited to, the following: memoranda, reports, expense reports, books, manuals, instructions, financial reports, working papers, records, notes, letters, notices, confirmations, telegrams, receipts, appraisals, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, prospectuses, interoffice and intra-office communications, electronic mail (''e-mail''), instant messages, text messages, calendars, contracts, cables, notations of any type of conversation, telephone call, meeting or other communication, bulletins, printed matter, computer printouts, invoices, transcripts, diaries, analyses, returns, summaries, minutes, bills, accounts, estimates, projections, comparisons, messages, correspondence, press releases, circulars, financial statements, reviews, opinions, offers, studies and investigations, questionnaires and surveys, power point presentations, spreadsheets, and work sheets. The term ''document'' includes all drafts, preliminary versions, alterations, modifications, revisions, changes, and amendments to the foregoing, as well as any attachments or appendices thereto.

2. The term ''documents in your possession, custody or control'' means (a) documents that are in your possession, custody, or control, whether held by you or your past or present agents, employees, or representatives acting on your behalf; (b) documents that you have a legal right to obtain, that you have a right to copy, or to which you have access; and (c) documents that have been placed in the possession, custody, or control of any third party.

3. The term ''communication'' means each manner or means of disclosure or exchange of information, regardless of means utilized, whether oral, electronic, by document or otherwise, and whether in an in-person meeting, by telephone, facsimile, email (desktop or mobile device), text message, instant message, MMS or SMS message, regular mail, telexes, releases, or otherwise.

4. The terms ''and'' and ''or'' should be construed broadly and either conjunctively or disjunctively as necessary to bring within the scope of this request any information which might otherwise be construed to be outside its scope. The singular includes the plural number, and vice versa. The masculine includes the feminine and neuter genders.

5. The terms ''person'' or ''persons'' mean natural persons, firms, partnerships, associations, limited liability corporations and companies, limited liability partnerships, corporations, subsidiaries, divisions, departments, joint ventures, proprietorships, syndicates, other legal, business or government entities, or any other organization or group of persons, and all subsidiaries, affiliates, divisions, departments, branches, and other units thereof.

6. The terms ''referring'' or ''relating,'' with respect to any given subject, mean anything that constitutes, contains, embodies, reflects, identifies, states, refers to, deals with, or is in any manner whatsoever pertinent to that subject.

7. The terms ''you'' or ''your'' means and refers to you as a natural person and the United States and any of its agencies, offices, subdivisions, entities, officials, administrators, employees, attorneys, agents, advisors, consultants, staff, contractors, or any other persons acting on your behalf or under your control or direction; and includes any other person(s) defined in the document request letter.

8. The term ''administration'' means and refers to any department, agency, division, office, subdivision, entity, official, administrator, employee, attorney, agent, advisor, consultant, staff, or any other person acting on behalf or under the control or direction of the Executive Branch.

SUBPOENA

BY AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To The Honorable Rod J. Rosenstein, Deputy Attorney General

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before the

Committee on the Judiciary

of the House of Representatives of the United States at the place, date, and time specified below.

☑ **to produce the things identified on the attached schedule** touching matters of inquiry committed to said committee or subcommittee; and you are not to depart without leave of said committee or subcommittee.

Place of production: 2138 Rayburn House Office Building

Date: April 4, 2018 Time: 12:00 noon

☐ **to testify at a deposition** touching matters of inquiry committed to said committee or subcommittee; and you are not to depart without leave of said committee or subcommittee.

Place of testimony: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

☐ **to testify at a hearing** touching matters of inquiry committed to said committee or subcommittee; and you are not to depart without leave of said committee or subcommittee.

Place of testimony: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

To Any authorized staff member

to serve and make return.

Witness my hand and the seal of the House of Representatives of the United States, at the city of Washington, D.C. this _____ day of March, 2018.

Chairman or Authorized Member

Attest:

Clerk

PROOF OF SERVICE

Subpoena for
The Honorable Rod J. Rosenstein, Deputy Attorney General

Address United States Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20530

before the Committee on the Judiciary

U.S. House of Representatives
115th Congress

Served by (print name) _____

Title _____

Manner of service _____

Date _____

Signature of Server _____

Address _____

SCHEDULE

In accordance with the attached instructions for responding to Judiciary Committee document requests, you are required to produce the following documents in unredacted form:

1. All documents and communications referring or relating to the investigation into former Secretary Clinton to or from the FBI's Office of the Director and the FBI's Office of the Deputy Director between January 1, 2016, and November 8, 2016;

2. All documents and communications referring or relating to the decision or recommendation not to charge former Secretary Clinton dated, created, or modified between January 1, 2016, and November 8, 2016, including copies of the documents posted or referenced on the FBI's Electronic FOIA Library on October 16, 2017, titled Drafts of Director Comey's July 5, 2016 Statement Regarding Email Server Investigation;

3. All documents and communications referring or relating to former Director Comey's decision to appropriate, from the Department of Justice, the decision whether to charge former Secretary Clinton;

4. All documents and communications referring or relating to former Director Comey's decision to make a public statement on July 5, 2016;

5. All documents and communications referring or relating to former Director Comey's decision to inform Congress regarding the status of the Clinton entail server investigation on October 28, 2016, and November 6, 2016;

6. A list of all personnel who participated in deliberations concerning the decision whether to charge former Secretary Clinton;

7. All documents and communications the Department of Justice has provided to its Office of the Inspector General for the Inspector General's investigation into the FBI's decision-making in the FBI's investigation of former Secretary Clinton's private email server;

8. The document of court cases used in considering various possible charges against former Secretary Clinton referenced by James Rybicki during his January 18, 2018 interview with the Committee;

9. All documents and communications relied upon by FBI's Office of Professional Responsibility in reaching its decision to recommend the dismissal of former FBI Deputy Director Andrew McCabe:

10. All FBI and Department of Justice documents and communications with the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (''FISC'') related to any Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (''FISA'') applications associated with individuals on President Trump's 2016 presidential campaign or part of the Trump administration;

11. All documents of FISC hearings and deliberations, including any court transcripts, related to any FISA applications associated with the Trump campaign or Trump administration;

12. All documents and communications relating to internal Department of Justice or FBI management requests to review, scrub, report on, or analyze any reporting of FISA collection against, or coverage mentioning, the Trump campaign or Trump administration;

13. All documents and communications concerning defensive briefing provided by the Department of Justice or FBI to the 2016 presidential campaigns of former Secretary Clinton or President Trump; and,

14. All documents and communications concerning proposed, recommended, or actual FISA coverage on former Secretary Clinton, her associates, or associated organizations.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN), the ranking member of the Constitution and Civil Justice Subcommittee.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for the time.

What we are experiencing here in this moment in this Chamber is the greatest tribute to Federico Fellini that could ever be produced in this House. It is a theater of the absurd. It is a ruse on the American people and an attempt to defeat justice that will go back and expose activities involving Russia and participants in the 2016 election that resulted in the election of Donald Trump.

□ 1045

The fact is there is a special counsel investigating that, one of the most distinguished Americans ever, a Purple Heart recipient who went in the Marines because one of his friends was killed; and he volunteered to go to Vietnam, received a Purple Heart and other commendations, and then came back here and didn't practice law and make money and get greedy on 5th Avenue, but he pursued justice, and he put Gotti away, and he put Noriega away.

He has dealt with some of the worst people in this world, and it is a perfect calling for him to stand for the Constitution and for our country and for the rule of law and investigate possible collusion with Russia in our 2016 election and other activities.

The campaign manager for President Trump is in jail right now because, while out on bond, he did acts that the judge couldn't countenance and couldn't count on him not to engage in again, so she had to put him in jail.

There have been indictments. There have been guilty pleas by people close to the President.

The President is feeling the heat, and his acolytes here in the House of Representatives, rather than operating as a check and balance on the administration and protecting the flag, the Constitution, and doing their duty and their oath of office, are producing this ruse to make the American public think there is something wrong with our Justice Department, our FBI, and our special counsel, going after Mr. Mueller, a registered Republican; Mr. Rosenstein, a Republican appointed by Mr. Trump; and Mr. Wray at the FBI, a Republican appointed by Trump.

As we are here on this floor, the Judiciary Committee is having a sham hearing with Rosenstein and Wray, Republicans fighting Republicans to get information. But it is not Republicans fighting Republicans. It is Republicans fighting for Trump, who has taken over this party, a party that once proudly stood for people like Ronald Reagan and Dwight Eisenhower and George Bush and George H.W. Bush and even Abraham Lincoln, who most people know was a Republican.

What we are seeing is the takeover of our democracy, and this is the theater of the absurd. These documents should not be turned over, and the Justice Department doesn't turn them over because it would reveal sources and it would imperil an investigation.

God bless the United States, and may we protect Robert Mueller. I reiterate my oath to defend the Constitution.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), my good friend.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, the very things that my colleagues across the aisle are arguing could have been argued back in Watergate days and they would have kept Richard Nixon in office.

Some of us on this side of the aisle don't care about party as much as we do about justice and the truth. And what we have found is that leading intelligence people and Justice people were lying.

Clapper has been found to have been a liar, perjured himself; so has Brennan.

And then we get more information that has been objected to, redacted, and we find out, whoa. These guys said this was for national security, and it turns out, when we get the information, actually, it was because it was embarrassing to the people objecting.

Oversight is absolutely critical, and the last administration didn't have enough oversight, and, in fact, they obstructed. They were able to drag things out, so we never got to the bottom of things like Fast and Furious, when one of our own precious American agents was killed. There were no answers, and they are trying it again.

But now we have this obligation to make sure that these documents that have been hidden are brought forward.

And, yes, we have Mr. Rosenstein, who actually was involved in an investigation of Russia trying to get, illegally, U.S. uranium, and he worked with a guy named Mueller, who hired a guy named Weissmann to help in that investigation. And they have hidden what went on there and even forced a witness to sign a nondisclosure agreement—unheard of in that situation.

It is imperative that we bring these things out. We have too many people in the Justice Department—I watched one of them named Strzok yesterday, and I can't go into what he said, but I was going: Wow. We know that is a lie, what he just said. He is so good.

And then I realized he must have said, straight-faced, to his wife 100 times about: Oh, no, there is nothing going on with me and Ms. Page.

There are too many people in the Justice Department who have gotten too good at lying. We need these documents to see what is the truth.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON), the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in opposition to this

resolution, which is a Republican attempt to delay and derail the Mueller investigation.

Mr. Speaker, what we have today is a Republican President who is under criminal investigation. We have a Republican-led House of Representatives that is doing its best as a cult following for the President to help him thwart the investigation, help him stop the investigation.

So what this is all about today is to pass a resolution that would result in the Justice Department, which is conducting the investigation of the President, to turn over documents that go to the heart of the investigation.

Now, why do they want the Department of Justice to turn that documentation over to them? Well, so that it can be leaked, leaked to FOX News, get back to the President, and then the President will be in a much better position to do what he does when it comes to being investigated criminally. And what it all adds up to, ladies and gentlemen, is politics trumping justice.

You never investigate an investigation that is ongoing. You wait until that investigation is over, then you judge the investigation as to whether or not it was fair.

So everything that the Republicans are doing here today is against justice; it is against the rule of law; it is against the Constitution; and it is against the America that we all hold dear.

This is a stretching, a warping of the power of the legislative branch. They are seeking to use their power to put their heavy thumb and hand on the scale of justice.

I heard one of my colleagues say that justice should be blind, and, yes, Lady Justice does have a blindfold on so that she cannot see. What these Republicans are trying to do today, ladies and gentlemen, is to remove the blindfold on Lady Justice to let Lady Justice reveal an injustice, to let this President use Lady Justice, as he has used women in the past, to take away the sanctity of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, this is hurtful to our Nation. I would ask my colleagues on the other side to please think about what they are doing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I might remind the Speaker and all those who are in this Chamber today that this is about this very fundamental principle of this institution being able to do oversight.

Since when is it not a good idea to have the documents from all agencies brought forth to this body so that the American people can judge for themselves?

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GARRETT).

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, it is one of my great pleasures to educate young people about the United States Constitution.

I find myself in an interesting position today because the people that I am educating aren't that young. One of my colleagues said that we are requesting documents to which we are not entitled. Checks and balances, anyone? We are entitled to whatever we ask for from agencies we established and fund and oversee.

Someone also said we are showing that politics is bigger than the law. Mr. Speaker, the Constitution of the United States is the law. This should have never come to this point that we should need a resolution of the House of Representatives to indicate that an executive branch entity that is funded by, established by, and overseen by this very House of Representatives should be compelled to give to us that to which we are entitled.

The next vote is a symptom of a much greater disease. We have a petulant Department of Justice defended by a petulant minority party.

Article I, section 8, Necessary and Proper Clause: It is the power of the legislature to establish comprehensive entities, to oversee such executive entities, and to fund such executive entities.

Mr. Speaker, we just witnessed a vote where 224 people, along party lines, voted to compel an executive branch entity established and funded by this body to do its job; and 182, along party lines, voted against having them be responsive to the checks and balances established in the Constitution of the United States.

There shouldn't even need to be a vote. Have the ''nays'' not read the Constitution? or do they just not care?

We established the DOJ. They refuse the oversight like a petulant child by withholding documents. Perhaps the time has come to look at our third responsibility, and that is the money.

If President Trump won't compel disclosure, if DOJ won't comply with the instruction of the body that established them and funds them, perhaps it is time to dock this petulant child's allowance. The power of the purse is ours.

In a perfect world, DOJ would never face such sanctions. But as the vote that we just witnessed has indicated, we don't live in a perfect world.

So as I see it, there are two options: DOJ can do their job and turn over the documents, or I and others of like mind can demand that we began to stop funding this petulant child who flaunts its ridiculous unissued power in the face of those who understand the Constitution and the citizens of the United States.

It is unconstitutional; it is arrogant and insubordinate; and it should stop; and any ruse of legality that is delightfully tap danced on by those who conveniently use the Constitution when it suits and then pervert it when it does not is not the direction this country needs to go if our tomorrows shall be as prosperous as our yesterdays.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN), the vice ranking member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Judiciary Committee and a professor of constitutional law, I rise against this uncommonly silly and unprecedented so-called resolution of insistence.

We have already received hundreds of thousands of documents from the Department of Justice, and yet now they want to subpoena information relating directly to an ongoing criminal and counterintelligence investigation which the majority knows full well the Department of Justice cannot and will not release to us.

And why are they doing it? Well, presumably it is all to manufacture a constitutional crisis so somebody can get fired over there, so they can impeach Rosenstein, as they are talking in the Judiciary Committee, so they can sack the Attorney General, so they can get rid of Mueller, or whatever.

Do your jobs. Look what is going on in America. We have got more than 2,000 kids who are separated from their families by the policy of this administration. Their parents don't know where they are. Let's do our job. Let's reunify those kids with their parents.

We saw the Parkland massacre. We saw the Las Vegas massacre. We saw the massacre in San Bernardino County. We have not had one hearing on a universal criminal and mental background check that is desired by 97 percent of the American people—not one hearing. Instead, we are caught up in this nonsense because they can't get over Hillary Clinton's emails.

Enough. Get over it. Do your jobs.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Arizona says there is a loose fence in America. There is a loose fence. Fifteen U.S. intelligence agencies told us in January of 2017 that Russian agents had engaged in active-measure campaigns to undermine the American election. They had a propaganda campaign to put poison on the internet through Facebook and through other social media. They directly conducted a campaign of cyber espionage and sabotage against the Democratic National Committee, and they tried to break in to our election systems in more than 20 States. And what have they done with the loose fence? Nothing. They have helped to open the gates.

That is what we should be talking about today, not this ludicrous, absurd resolution.

□ 1100

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

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Speaker if he would remind others that are in this well, that if they are really concerned about family reunification, I have a bill—and the gentleman opposite is certainly welcome to come in and cosponsor that bill—to reunify those.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH), my good friend.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman and appreciate the time.

I would say that that is a good bill, and I am glad to have been an original cosponsor with the gentleman from North Carolina on the bill related to making sure that families are not separated.

Now, the previous gentleman also said for us to do our jobs. It is curious, because, as I understand it, part of our job is to make sure that we are overseeing the Federal Government. Our Founding Fathers created something that had never been created before, a checks-and-balance system.

There was supposed to be a natural tension between the various branches, and Congress is supposed to be an equal branch with the power of oversight over the administrative branch to make sure that they are following the laws and to make sure that they are meting out justice evenhandedly. That is what this resolution is about.

But Congress too often sits back and does not do anything. It just says: Oh, well, we can't get that information. We are so sorry. This resolution points out that we have been patiently waiting for some of these documents for years, for months, for weeks, for the administrative branch of government to respond to its coequal branch, the United States Congress, and they have refused to do so.

I would submit that this is a very measured resolution; that it does not immediately call for holding somebody in contempt, or holding somebody to find that somebody should be impeached. It says, instead: Here is the deadline. What we are trying to seek here are the facts. If you are afraid of the facts, then, yes, you stand up on the floor and you rail about all other kinds of issues. But the facts, the truth, needs to come out for the American people.

So I would submit that this resolution is very reasonable and ought to be passed. Because if there is not a response, it is our duty to hold those who do not respond properly in contempt.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BYRNE). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, it is our duty, as this Congress, to find and to hold in contempt those people who do not respond, and then to take their persons into possession and have them explain to a judge how it is that they plan to purge themselves of that contempt.

It is reasonable that we give them notice before such action is taken.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF), the distinguished ranking member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this resolution. If this was oversight, I would be in strong support of any effort to seek production, but it is not.

This is not oversight. It is collaboration with the Executive masquerading as oversight. Or if this is oversight, it is oversight of the most obsequious kind.

It is oversight in the nature of: How may we serve you, dear President? It is oversight that asks: What is your will, dear President? It is oversight that says: We are not worthy, dear President.

It is oversight that says: We shall seek, but you shall find, Mr. President, because what we obtained we shall provide to your legal defense team, or we shall selectively leak or misrepresent in your service.

It is oversight in the nature of not desiring an outcome, not desiring the production of documents, but, rather, the production of a fight, the production of a pretext to give the dear President a pretext to fire Rod Rosenstein or Bob Mueller.

I have served on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence now for almost a decade, and while I cannot disclose the number of FISA applications during the course of those 10 years, I can tell you the number of times that my Republican colleagues have sought the underlying investigatory materials behind a specific FISA application, and that number is one. That case is this case, and that case just happens to implicate our dear President.

It is not that there are no areas that call out for oversight right now. There are too many to count. Why is it that after sanctioning ZTE for violating Iran sanctions and violating North Korea sanctions, the President abruptly changed course out of an ostensible concern for Chinese jobs? Is it because the Chinese invested $500 million in a Trump-branded property? That is worthy of oversight.

Is the First Family seeking to do business with Gulf or other allies while making U.S. policy? Is U.S. policy for sale? That is worthy of oversight.

Is the President seeking to raise postal rates on Amazon to punish The Washington Post and suppress the freedom of press? That is worthy of oversight.

But none of this is oversight. Speaker Boehner recently said that the Republican Party was off taking a nap somewhere. If that is so, then despite the best efforts of our capable ranking member, ELIJAH CUMMINGS, the Oversight and Government Reform Committee that should be doing this oversight is in the midst of the deepest slumber.

Wake up, my colleagues, and do your jobs. Wake up and end this duplicitous attack on the Department of Justice and the FBI and our special counsel because this is surely not oversight. It is not what oversight looks like. But it is what an attack on the rule of law looks like. It is what happens when we whittle away our democracy one piece by terrible piece.

When this chapter of our history is written, it will condemn the actions of a President who little understands or respects the institutions of our democracy. But it will reserve some of the harshest criticism for this Congress that enabled him, this Congress that knew its responsibility but failed to live up to it.

Wake up, Republican Party. Wake up, my colleagues. The country needs you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SCHIFF. Wake up, my colleagues. True oversight, when the President occupies the same party as the majority in Congress, requires that majority to put country over party. It is incompatible with the corrupting principle of party over everything else.

Wake up, my colleagues, and do your jobs.

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

Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what we are trying to do. We are trying to do our job, and the gentleman opposite makes an eloquent speech about doing our job of proper oversight.

I can tell you, I have served on the Oversight and Government Reform Committee for 6 years. And in that 6 years, not only have we been tenacious in getting documents, but we have also had a responsive dialogue back and forth with many in the executive branch.

At what point do you do oversight if you can't get the very documents that we request? My friends on the other side of the aisle many times will talk about getting documents when it serves a particular political purpose that they want to espouse. And, yet, when we are talking about the fundamentals of this country, Lady Justice, and meting out justice without any favoritism, indeed, that is why we need the documents. That is why we are trying to do our job, and that is why this resolution is so critical.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JODY B. HICE), my good friend.

Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate my good friend from North Carolina for affording me the opportunity to speak.

Mr. Speaker, I find it interesting that when those from the other side have an empty argument, their answer is to yell loud and to rail on issues that are unrelated to that which we are currently discussing.

Mr. Speaker, our Founders made it very clear when they drafted the Constitution that we have a system of government that keeps each branch accountable to the Constitution and the rule of law. For nearly 18 months now, the Department of Justice has attempted to shield itself from the legislative branch's duty to conduct oversight. That is, and ought to be, both alarming and absolutely unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, we know clearly from the IG report here recently, text after text, email after email, that there were a number of FBI agents who were extremely biased against the Trump administration, the Trump candidacy, and in favor of Hillary Clinton. We know that bias existed.

We also know that many of them were willing to use their position, their status, to try to influence the election. These are things that we know. And we, as a legislative body, have not only the responsibility to do oversight, but we have got to have the information in order to do that oversight.

That is what this resolution is all about. I think it is important for all of us to come back to the understanding, the realization, that oversight is necessary to prevent corruption. That is what this is all about.

The American people, not just Members of Congress, have the right to get answers to the questions that are before us. This is all for the purpose of preventing corruption that may exist and to prevent it from going further.

This resolution is a clear message to the Department of Justice that the U.S. House of Representatives is determined to get the documents that have been requested. Even a single page from these missing documents could be critical to the overall congressional investigation that is underway. It is all necessary.

There are irrefutable facts, Mr. Speaker. The Department of Justice is accountable to Congress. Another fact: They are hiding documents. They are refusing to cooperate. We have, even beyond that now, the chilling reports that the Deputy Attorney General personally threatened staff members on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. This is unacceptable.

So under this resolution, the full force of the House is being brought to light, Mr. Speaker. We have got to get to the bottom of this.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Democratic leader of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and I thank him for his extraordinary leadership in articulating what is right, what honors our oath of office to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, the separation of power contained therein, and the integrity of our judicial system.

I also thank our distinguished ranking member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. SCHIFF, for his leadership, his courage, and his beautiful and inspirational statement this morning, full of facts, but also full of values.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today not only as leader, but also as one who has served on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence as a member, as a ranking member, and as an ex officio since the early 1990s. And I can say, while I have seen a lot in that time, I have never seen anything that has stooped so low on the part of the Republicans as what they are doing today.

It is just as if they have said, you take an oath of office to the Constitution. We took an oath of office to Donald Trump. It is shocking. And many of these are lawyers. I don't know how they justify or reconcile that.

And so it is with great dismay that I see them doing violence to this body, to this Constitution, to this judiciary system, and to this country.

They are so curious about prying into a legal case, but they don't have the faintest interest in looking into what the Russians did to disrupt our elections. Not one hearing, nothing. No oversight, nothing.

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Why is that? Why is that?

Now they are saying they must, they have a right to know this, that, and the other thing. They have no right to do that. So I am not going to take up any more time. I said my piece on this.

But I do want to acknowledge that Mr. SCHUMER and I, as well as Mr. SCHIFF and Senator WARNER, the ranking member on the Senate side, sent a letter to the Honorable Rosenstein, the Deputy Attorney General, and to Christopher Wray, the Director of the FBI, saying to them: Please, please, do not yield on any of this. Your role in preserving the integrity and, most importantly, our justice system has become ever more vital.

First of all, I urge a ''no'' vote, and I hope that some Republicans will do what is right and urge a ''no'' vote on this. This is taking us into very dangerous territory. If the Democrats wanted power, I would say the same thing. We wouldn't want to have this access. You shouldn't have this access. This is wrong.

Again, if you are honoring your salute and your oath of office to Donald Trump, then vote ''yes.'' If you are honoring your oath of office to the Constitution of the United States, then vote ''no.''

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, June 27, 2018.

[Unclassified]

Hon. ROD J. ROSENSTEIN,
Deputy Attorney General of the United States, United States Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER WRAY,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, DC.

DEAR DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL ROSENSTEIN AND DIRECTOR WRAY: Earlier this month, you provided important verbal assurances in response to our June 5, 2018 letter to you. In that letter, we expressed deep and ongoing concern about President Donald Trump and his legal team's persistent efforts to interfere with the Special Counsel's ongoing investigation and undermine your agencies' lawful and appropriate activities. In particular, we underscored that, if fulfilled, demands by the President's personal attorney, Rudy Giuliani, that the White House and the President's lawyers be given access to classified information and investigatory material of the utmost sensitivity—including information related to the Special Counsel's ongoing investigation that implicates the President's own campaign and his associates—would grossly violate our system of checks and balances, long-standing, well-founded, and established procedure, and fundamental norms.

You confirmed that the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will not provide the White House or any of the President's attorneys with access to such sensitive information. You also assured that briefings and materials related to this matter would not be shared with others in Congress beyond the ''Gang of 8.''

Unfortunately, it appears that part of this assurance has already been breached. As of June 20, 2018, the Department has made available to a wider group of Members and staff materials directly related, and similar in kind, to the information that was supposed to be restricted to the ''Gang of 8.'' This followed recent pressure from House and Senate Republicans on DOJ and FBI not to adhere to ''Gang of 8'' restrictions on access to and dissemination of information that can implicate sources and methods and/or ongoing investigations.

The Department and Bureau's departure in this matter from longstanding policy and precedent governing your agencies' relationship with Congress risks a repeat of similar mistakes that the DOJ Office of the Inspector General recently identified in his review of the Clinton ''Midyear'' investigation.

In 2016, DOJ broke with past practice by making investigative files in the Clinton investigation available to Congress, while the Bureau, in the name of ''maximal transparency,'' publicly disclosed information related to the investigation at key junctures. In his June 2018 report, the DOJ Inspector General correctly criticized this sharp deviation from DOJ and FBI guidelines:

''The Department and the FBI do not practice ''maximal transparency'' in criminal investigations. It is not a value reflected in the regulations, policies, or customs guiding FBI actions in pending criminal investigations. To the contrary, the guidance to agents and prosecutors is precisely the opposite—no transparency except in rare and exceptional circumstances due to the potential harm to both the investigation and to the reputation of anyone under investigation.''

This harmful cycle is now repeating itself with respect to the criminal and counterintelligence investigation into Russia's 2016 election interference and any links and/or coordination between the Russian government and individuals associated with the campaign of President Trump. The President's congressional allies are applying growing pressure on your agencies, in line with the President's improper demand for ''total transparency,'' to disclose sensitive information and material that is not usually shared with Congress and that relate directly to the ongoing investigation into President Trump, his own campaign, and his associates.

Unfortunately, DOJ and FBI are increasingly bowing to this pressure, despite the corrosive implications. Unlike the Clinton investigation, your agencies are disclosing sensitive material to Congress even though the Russia investigation is ongoing under the leadership of the Special Counsel and your oversight. And given the pending nature of the Special Counsel's investigation, these persistent and unrelenting document requests are not for legitimate oversight purposes. Rather, time and again, sensitive information shared with Congress has been selectively and misleadingly seeded into the public domain to advance the President and his legal team's strategy of undermining

public trust in DOJ and the FBI and attacking the legitimacy of the Special Counsel and his ongoing investigation. Every such disclosure to Congress, moreover, has and will continue to result in demands for more information about the ongoing investigation, which the Department and the Bureau will be unable to satisfy without further contravening its own policies and norms.

With every disclosure, DOJ and FBI are reinforcing a precedent it will have to uphold, whether the Congress is in Republican or Democratic hands, of providing materials in pending or closed cases to the legislative branch upon request.

As the attacks on the Special Counsel intensify, it is imperative that you withstand pressure on DOJ and FBI to violate established procedures and norms. Your role in preserving the integrity of the Special Counsel's investigation and, most importantly, our justice system has become even more vital.

We would appreciate your written reply and your confirmation of this understanding.

Sincerely,

NANCY PELOSI,
Democratic Leader, House of Representatives.

ADAM B. SCHIFF,
Ranking Member, House of Representatives, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

CHARLES E. SCHUMER,
Democratic Leader, U.S. Senate.

MARK R. WARNER,
Vice Chairman, U.S. Senate, Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, obviously, the gentlewoman from California lays out an unbelievable claim that this is the lowest of low that has ever been seen in this body. I find that just remarkable that that statement could even be made.

The other issue is we are not asking for any special counsel documents. We are not asking for sources and methods. We are asking for the documents that we have a right, as this body, to see.

Transparency is a good thing, Mr. Speaker. Transparency is what the American people deserve. When we are talking about what it will do and what it will not do, yes, when we get these documents, we believe that it will do away with this whole fiasco of what they call the Russian-Trump collusion, because there wasn't any.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON).

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I will applaud former Speaker PELOSI for her consistency. She seems to have uniformly supported the executive branch ignoring subpoenas and perhaps destroying evidence in failing to comply with the rule of the House, with a subpoena being issued by the House, with the important precedent of the Constitution.

So this really isn't about the Russia investigation or about the specifics of this case. So, frankly, I find it appalling that Attorney General Sessions would ignore these activities in the Department of Justice. The reality is this is a question of, Shall the executive branch comply with a subpoena from the legislative branch?

We don't know what the contents are because they are redacted and they are being withheld. This has gone on for a long time. And if we are to keep our Republic, the principle has to be resolved to where the legislative branch, being coequal, very much shall have access to this information—and not just a privileged few, not just a few who keep it withheld from the rest of the body, but the whole body.

Since last year, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has investigated potential abuses of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act by the Department of Justice and our intelligence community. Previously, our colleague, Mr. SCHIFF, was a strong supporter for FISA reform and proposed numerous bills. So that is where our colleagues on the other side of the aisle are not consistent.

FISA has been abused. We have seen one of the most blatant examples of that with the activities and things that have already been made public, which has led to this line of inquiry. Americans should be concerned that the Federal Government may abuse its capacity to gather foreign intelligence by spying on our fellow Americans. Without serious reforms to FISA, the Fourth Amendment will exist as nothing more than a distant memory or a notation with an asterisk ''except in these cases.''

This resolution insists that the Department of Justice fully comply with requests, including subpoenas, of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and Judiciary Committees relating to potential violations of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

Unless we support and defend our Constitution, we will not keep our Republic, we will further embolden and empower the executive branch, and we will weaken our country. This bill will help reform FISA and help defend our Constitution.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close. I am not going to repeat what I said before. I will summarize.

The request being made here is for information that the Department of Justice cannot provide because it relates to an ongoing criminal investigation and because some of it would identify informants. The motive is probably simply to politically embarrass the Department and provide a means of embarrassing and defaming the special prosecutor and the people associated with him in the Department.

I will read from a letter that the Deputy Attorney General sent to Senator GRASSLEY and the Speaker of the House yesterday.

He quotes the following: ''Throughout American history, wise legislators have worked with Department officials to limit oversight requests in order to respect the Department's duty to protect national security, preserve personal privacy, and insulate investigations from the appearance of interference. For instance, the Department sent a letter to a House committee chair in 2000 describing the Department's policies on responding to congressional oversight requests. The letter explains:''—I am now quoting from the 2000 letter—''Such inquiries inescapably create the risk that the public and the courts will perceive political and congressional influence over law enforcement and litigation decisions. Such inquiries also often seek records and other information that our responsibilities for these matters preclude us from disclosing.''

That is the end of the quote from the 2000 letter.

''The letter quotes President Ronald Reagan, who wrote that a 'tradition of accommodation should continue as the primary means of resolving conflicts between the branches.' Regardless of whether an interbranch information request is made by letter or subpoena, the relationship between the branches gives rise to 'an implicit constitutional mandate,' to 'reach an accommodation short of full-scale confrontation.'''—quote from President Reagan.

''It must not be the case that the Department is required to risk damage to reputations, put cases and lives at risk, and invite political interference by opening sensitive files to congressional staff without restriction.''—from the letter from Deputy Attorney General Rosenstein.

That is exactly what these requests would do. They would risk damage to reputations, put cases and lives at risk—already two people, two informants, have had their identities outed—and invite political interference by opening sensitive files to congressional staff without restriction.

We ought to let the special counsel complete his work without hindrance. We ought to see whatever the special counsel finds, react to it as appropriate, and perhaps hold hearings into the findings when we see them. All we know about the special counsel so far—unlike all the allegations against him and his investigation, it is a witch hunt, it is this, and it is that. All we really know is that there are 20 indictments, five guilty pleas, and we know what he has pleaded in court.

There have been leaks, so you can't really say anything about the investigation other than, in this time period, they have already gotten 20 indictments, five guilty pleas, including from some of the closest people to the President in his administration and in his campaign. We will see where it goes from there.

These requests are an attempt to sabotage the investigation, and we should not go along with it.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, DC, June 27, 2018.

Hon. CHARLES GRASSLEY,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRASSLEY: Thank you for your letter of May 17, 2018, and for meeting with me last Thursday, along with Ranking Member Feinstein. I appreciate your commitment to allow the Special Counsel investigation ''to follow the facts wherever they lead without any improper outside interference.''

I know that you and Ranking Member Feinstein share my commitment to protecting the integrity of federal investigations. Agents and prosecutors must base each decision on neutral standards and credible evidence. As we seek to do in all cases, the Department of Justice will complete the Special Counsel investigation as promptly as is feasible. When the investigation is finished, I anticipate that any objective and nonpartisan review will conclude that the Department consistently sought to make reasonable decisions and to comply with applicable laws, regulations, policies, and practices.

Legal, ethical, and policy obligations often prevent prosecutors from responding to criticism. As Attorney General Robert Jackson observed in 1940, prosecutors have a duty ''to face any temporary criticism'' and ''maintain a dispassionate, disinterested, and impartial enforcement of the law.'' The Inspector General's report addresses the consequences of trying to preempt criticism by disregarding principles that prohibit public statements, leaks to the media, and improper disclosures to the Congress about criminal investigations. Department officials must defend those principles in order to ensure that all investigations remain independent of partisan politics. We do not compete to win the hourly news cycle.

SPECIAL COUNSEL APPOINTMENT AND AUTHORITY

Your May 17 letter asks a series of questions concerning the scope of the Special Counsel's authority. The current Special Counsel differs from an ''independent counsel'' and some previous ''special counsels,'' because Special Counsel Mueller was appointed by the Department of Justice and remains subject to ongoing supervision.

The Attorney General retains the general authority to designate or name individuals as ''special counsels'' to conduct investigations or prosecutions of particular matters or individuals on behalf of the United States. Under regulations issued by the Attorney General in 1999, the Attorney General may appoint a ''special counsel'' from outside of the Department of Justice who acts as a special employee of the Department of Justice under the direction of the Attorney General. The Attorney General, however, may also appoint an individual as a special counsel, and may invest that individual with a greater degree of independence and autonomy to conduct investigations and prosecutions, regardless of any ''special counsel'' regulations, as Attorneys General did in 1973, 1994, and 2003.

What a prosecutor is called—including ''independent'' or ''special''—is a separate question from whether that prosecutor is subject to supervision by the Attorney General. Under the terms of his appointment, both by statute and by regulation, Special Counsel Mueller remains accountable like every other subordinate Department official.

Special Counsels have been appointed for a variety of matters throughout history. For example, Attorney General William Barr appointed three Special Counsels from outside the Department of Justice during his 14-month tenure: (1) Nicholas Bua to investigate an array of allegations related to the ''Inslaw Affair,'' on November 7, 1991; (2) Malcolm Wilkey to investigate the House Bank controversy, on March 20, 1992; and (3) Frederick Lacey to investigate the Bush Administration's handling of a bank fraud case involving loans to Iraq, on October 17, 1992.

Attorney General Janet Reno appointed Robert Fiske as a Special Counsel to investigate the Whitewater land deal and other matters on January 20, 1994. Mr. Fiske explained that the appointment order was ''deliberately drafted broadly . . . to give me total authority to look into all appropriate matters relating to the events . . . .'' For example, Mr. Fiske investigated a suicide in order to determine whether it might involve a crime related to his investigation—it did not—and prosecuted a fraud case with no obvious connection to Whitewater. Federal agents and prosecutors already were investigating crimes when Mr. Fiske was appointed, but the appointment order did not mention the crimes. When asked about supervision of Mr. Fiske, Attorney General Reno said, ''I do not expect him to report to me, . . . and I do not expect to monitor him.'' That is not true of Special Counsel Mueller.

Then-Deputy Attorney General James Comey took a different approach in 2003, when he invoked his authority as Acting Attorney General to appoint Patrick Fitzgerald as a special prosecutor to investigate the Valerie Plame matter. Mr. Comey did not make that appointment under the Department's Special Counsel regulation. Instead, he delegated to the special prosecutor ''all the authority of the Attorney General . . . independent of the supervision or control of any officer of the Department.'' Mr. Comey followed up with a letter reinforcing that his delegation was ''plenary.'' That is not true of Special Counsel Mueller's appointment.

The Ethics in Government Act allowed several statutory Independent Counsels to be appointed in the absence of probable cause that a crime had occurred, and some of those appointments were not publicized. Even under the Act, when prosecutors were under much less supervision than Special Counsels are under the Department's regulation, Congress did not interfere in the investigations. The statute required the Independent Counsel to submit an annual report to the Congress, but it allowed him to ''omit any matter that in the judgment of the independent counsel should be kept confidential.''

Because the Attorney General's authority over Independent Counsels was limited, the judicial orders appointing them were a principal way to cabin their jurisdiction. Nonetheless, appointments often were made with ''a broadly worded charter.'' For example, the appointment order for Whitewater Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr gave him authority to investigate ''whether any individuals or entities have committed a violation of any federal criminal law . . . relating in any way to James B. McDougal's, President William Jefferson Clinton's, or Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton's relationships with Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan Assn., Whitewater Development Corp., or Capital Management Services Inc.'' McDougal owned and managed Madison Guaranty, so that charter provided vast discretion to investigate essentially any crime committed by any person that involved the savings and loan association. The Independent Counsel identified other unrelated matters of investigative interest, and he obtained orders from the court expanding his mandate, including ''Travelgate,'' ''Filegate,'' and the Lewinsky matter. The Attorney General did not supervise or control the Independent Counsel's decisions about which crimes and subjects to investigate within his broad mandates, or which persons to prosecute.

When the Independent Counsel statute expired, the Department adopted the current Special Counsel regulation as an internal policy concerning the appointment and management of Special Counsels. The regulation provides for congressional notification when an appointment is made and when it concludes. At the conclusion of the investigation, it requires notification to Congress of instances when the Attorney General concluded that a proposed action by the Special Counsel should not be pursued. The regulation contemplates ongoing consultation with Department components and continuing oversight by the Attorney General (or the Acting Attorney General), who remains accountable as in all other cases handled by the Department of Justice. The regulation achieves the objective of conducting an independent investigation while following normal Department policies, including supervision by a Senate-confirmed officer.

There is no statutory requirement to identify criminal violations before appointing a Special Counsel from outside the Department, and there is no requirement to publicize suspected violations in the appointment order under the Special Counsel regulation. Only one previous Special Counsel was appointed under the current regulation: John Danforth, to investigate the Waco matter, on September 9, 1999. As with Special Counsel Mueller, Mr. Danforth's appointment order did not publicly specify a crime or identify anyone as a subject.

SPECIAL COUNSEL MUELLER'S APPOINTMENT AND DELEGATED AUTHORITY

I determined that the appointment of Special Counsel Mueller to take charge of criminal matters that were already under investigation by federal agents and prosecutors was warranted under the Special Counsel regulation. The appointment order mentions 28 C.F.R. 600.4 to 600.10 because they bear on the authority and duties of the Special Counsel. The public order did not identify the crimes or subjects because such publicity would be wrong and unfair, just as it would have been wrong and unfair to reveal that information prior to Special Counsel's appointment, and just as it would be wrong and unfair in other cases handled by a U.S. Attorney or Assistant Attorney General.

So long as the Attorney General or the Acting Attorney General remains accountable, there is federal statutory and regulatory authority to assign matters to a Special Counsel, just as the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General (even when the Attorney General is not recused) have authority to assign matters to an Acting U.S. Attorney or any other Department official. The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia recognized as much in its opinion in Manafort v. United States.

When Special Counsel Mueller was appointed, he received comprehensive briefings about the relevant allegations and documents that described them in considerable detail, as with previous special counsel appointments. Some of the FBI agents who were investigating those matters continued to do so. The Department assigned a team of career and non-career officials to provide supervision and assist the Acting Attorney General in determining which leads should be handled by the Special Counsel and which by other Department prosecutors, and to review any proposed indictments in conjunction with Department components that ordinarily would review them.

The regulation states that the Special Counsel has the powers and authority of a

U.S. Attorney (who may or may not be Senate-confirmed) and must follow Department policies and procedures. Under those policies and procedures, the Department should reveal information about a criminal investigation only when it is necessary to assist the criminal investigation or to protect public safety.

In August 2017, Special Counsel Mueller received a written internal memorandum from the Acting Attorney General. The memorandum eliminated the ability of any subject, target, or defendant to argue that the Special Counsel lacked delegated authority under 28 U.S.C. §515 to represent the United States. The names of the subjects were already in Department files, but we did not publicly disclose them because to do so would violate the Department's confidentiality policies.

Many of the questions raised in your letter concern the distinction between a counterintelligence investigation and a criminal investigation. The primary goal of a counterintelligence investigation is to protect against national security threats by, among other things, collecting intelligence information and disrupting foreign influence operations. The goal of a criminal investigation is to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to prosecute a criminal suspect in federal court. There was a ''wall'' between the two prior to September 11, 2001. There is no longer a wall, but agents and prosecutors are mindful that counterintelligence investigations may be broader than any criminal prosecutions that they generate.

The public announcement of the Special Counsel's appointment purposefully included no details beyond what Director Comey had disclosed at a public House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence hearing on March 20, 2017. Director Comey revealed that:

the FBI, as part of our counterintelligence mission, is investigating the Russian government's efforts to interfere in the 2016 presidential election, and that includes investigating the nature of any links between individuals associated with the Trump campaign and the Russian government, and whether there was any coordination between the campaign and Russia's efforts. As with any counterintelligence investigation, this will also include an assessment of whether any crimes were committed. Because it is an open, ongoing investigation, and is classified, I cannot say more about what we are doing and whose conduct we are examining. At the request of congressional leaders, we have taken the extraordinary step . . . of briefing this Congress's leaders, including the leaders of this Committee, in a classified setting, in detail about the investigation.

As is now publicly known, the Department of Justice and the FBI were conducting several investigations with potential relevance to Russian interference in the 2016 election when Special Counsel Mueller was appointed in May 2017. The public order explained that the Special Counsel will ''ensure a full and thorough investigation of the Russian government's efforts to interfere in the 2016 presidential election.'' Special Counsel Mueller is authorized to investigate potential criminal offenses. Counterintelligence investigations involving any current or future Russian election interference are not the Special Counsel's responsibility.

CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT REQUESTS

Department of Justice and FBI personnel are working diligently and in good faith to provide an unprecedented level of congressional access to information that members of Congress believe may be relevant. Our responses to the many related and overlapping congressional inquiries are consistent with longstanding best practices. We respond as quickly as possible to the inquiries and accommodate requests when possible. We cannot fulfill requests that would compromise the independence and integrity of investigations, jeopardize intelligence sources and methods, or create the appearance of political interference. We need to follow the rules.

In 2016 and 2017, then-Director Comey made disclosures to the public and to Congress that he has acknowledged would not have been appropriate under regular order. He maintains that his 2016 statements to the public and to the Congress about the Hillary Clinton email investigation were justified by unique circumstances comparable to a ''500-year flood.'' He further believes that his 2017 disclosures about the investigation of alleged links between the Russian government agents who interfered in the election and persons associated with the Trump campaign were an ''extraordinary step'' justified by ''unusual circumstances.''

It is important for the Department of Justice to follow established policies and procedures, especially when the stakes are high. It may seem tempting to depart from Department policies and traditions in an effort to deflect short-term criticism, but such deviations ultimately may cause a loss of public confidence in the even-handed administration of justice. We should be most on guard when we believe that our own uncomfortable present circumstances justify ignoring timeless principles respected by our predecessors. I urge you and your colleagues to support us in following the rules.

At my confirmation hearing, I promised that Department employees would conduct ourselves ''with deep respect for the institution and employees of the Department of Justice, with acute understanding of our role in the constitutional structure, and with profound appreciation of our weighty responsibilities. My commitment to the Department's longstanding traditions carries with it an obligation to ensure that we keep pending law enforcement matters separate from the sphere of politics and that there be no perception that our law enforcement decisions are influenced by partisan politics or pressure from legislators.

Regardless of political affiliation, thoughtful former Department leaders recognize that departures from our confidentiality policies pose an extraordinary threat to the Department's independence and integrity. Former Deputy Attorneys General Larry Thompson and Jamie Gorelick explained that the Department of Justice ''operates under long-standing and well-established traditions limiting disclosure of ongoing investigations to the public and even to Congress. . . . These traditions protect the integrity of the department. . . .'' Violating those policies and disclosing information about criminal investigations constitutes ''real-time, raw-take transparency taken to its illogical limit, a kind of reality TV of federal criminal investigation'' that is ''antithetical to the interests of justice.''

Punishing wrongdoers through judicial proceedings is only one part of the Department's mission. We also have a duty to prevent the disclosure of information that would unfairly tarnish people who are not charged with crimes. In 1941, Attorney General Robert Jackson explained that disclosing information about federal investigations to Congress could cause ''the grossest kind of injustice to innocent individuals,'' and create ''serious prejudice to the future usefulness of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.'' It is useful to quote at length from the Attorney General's letter:

[W]e have made extraordinary efforts to see that the results of counterespionage activities and intelligence activities of this Department involving those elements are kept within the fewest possible hands. A catalogue of persons under investigation or suspicion, and what we know about them, would be of inestimable service to foreign agencies; and information which could be so used cannot be too closely guarded.

Moreover, disclosure of the reports would be of serious prejudice to the future usefulness of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As you probably know, much of this information is given in confidence and can only be obtained upon pledge not to disclose its sources. A disclosure of the sources would embarrass informants—sometimes in their employment, sometimes in their social relations, and in extreme cases might even endanger their lives. We regard the keeping of faith with confidential informants as an indispensable condition of future efficiency.

Disclosure of information contained in the reports might also be the grossest kind of injustice to innocent individuals. Investigative reports include leads and suspicions, and sometimes even the statements of malicious or misinformed people. Even though later and more complete reports exonerate the individuals, the use of particular or selected reports might constitute the grossest injustice, and we all know that a correction never catches up with an accusation.

In concluding that the public interest does not permit general access to Federal Bureau of Investigation reports for information by the many congressional committees who from time to time ask it, I am following the conclusions reached by a long line of distinguished predecessors in this office who have uniformly taken the same view. . . .

Since the beginning of the Government, the executive branch has from time to time been confronted with the unpleasant duty of declining to furnish to the Congress and to the courts information which it has acquired and which is necessary to it in the administration of statutes.

Attorney General Jackson's letter mentioned that the pending congressional request was ''one of the many made by congressional committees.'' He understood the profoundly harmful consequences of proceeding down a road that would empower congressional members and staffers to choose which federal investigations should be publicized.

Congressional leaders respected Attorney General Jackson's obligation to do the job he swore an oath to perform—''well and faithfully execute the duties of the office'' —by preserving the independence of federal law enforcement and protecting it from political influence. President Eisenhower later agreed, finding that ''it is essential to the successful working of our system that the persons entrusted with power in any of the three great branches of government shall not encroach upon the authority confided to the others.''

Requiring the Department of Justice to disclose details about criminal investigations would constitute a dangerous departure from important principles. Criminal prosecutions should be relatively transparent—because the public should know the grounds for finding a citizen guilty of criminal offenses and imposing punishment—but criminal investigations emphatically are not supposed to be transparent. In fact, disclosing uncharged allegations against American citizens without a law-enforcement need is considered to be a violation of a prosecutor's trust. As stated in the Department's Principles of Federal Prosecution:

In all public filings and proceedings, federal prosecutors should remain sensitive to the privacy and reputation interests of uncharged third-parties. In the context of public plea and sentencing proceedings, this

means that, in the absence of some significant justification, it is not appropriate to identify (either by name or unnecessarily-specific description), or cause a defendant to identify, a third-party wrongdoer unless that party has been officially charged with the misconduct at issue. In the unusual instance where identification of an uncharged third-party wrongdoer during a plea or sentencing hearing is justified, the express approval of the United States Attorney and the appropriate Assistant Attorney General should be obtained prior to the hearing absent exigent circumstances. . . . In other less predictable contexts, federal prosecutors should strive to avoid unnecessary public references to wrongdoing by uncharged third-parties. With respect to bills of particulars that identify unindicted co-conspirators, prosecutors generally should seek leave to file such documents under seal. Prosecutors shall comply, however, with any court order directing the public filing of a bill of particulars.

As a series of cases makes clear, there is ordinarily ''no legitimate governmental interest served'' by the government's public allegation of wrongdoing by an uncharged party, and this is true ''[r]egardless of what criminal charges may . . . b[e] contemplated by the Assistant United States Attorney against the [third-party] for the future.'' In re Smith, 656 F.2d 1101, 1106–07 (5th Cir. 1981). Courts have applied this reasoning to preclude the public identification of unindicted third-party wrongdoers in plea hearings, sentencing memoranda, and other government pleadings. . . .

In most cases, any legitimate governmental interest in referring to uncharged third-party wrongdoers can be advanced through means other than those condemned in this line of cases. For example, in those cases where the offense to which a defendant is pleading guilty requires as an element that a third-party have a particular status (e.g., 18 U.S.C. 203(a)(2)), the third-party can usually be referred to generically (''a Member of Congress''), rather than identified specifically (''Senator X''), at the defendant's plea hearing. Similarly, when the defendant engaged in joint criminal conduct with others, generic references (''another individual'') to the uncharged third-party wrongdoers can be used when describing the factual basis for the defendant's guilty plea.

Even when we file federal charges, Department policy strongly counsels us not to implicate by name any person who is not officially charged with misconduct.

The recent Inspector General report emphasizes the solemn duty of federal law enforcement officials to defend the confidentiality of federal investigations. I hope you and your colleagues in the Senate and House will support us in restoring those principles. The Department of Justice must not proceed along the unhappy road to being perceived as a partisan actor, deciding what information to reveal and what information to conceal based on the expected impact on the personal or political interests of its temporary leaders and congressional allies.

The current investigation of election interference is important, but there are also thousands of other important investigations pending in the Department of Justice and the FBI. Every investigation is important to the persons whose reputations may be irreparably damaged or whose careers may be permanently disrupted. No matter who an investigation involves—an ordinary citizen, a local or state politician, a campaign official, a foreign agent, or an officer of the federal legislative, executive, or judicial branch—agents and prosecutors are obligated to protect its confidentiality and preserve the Department's independence from political influence.

Throughout American history, wise legislators have worked with Department officials to limit oversight requests in order to respect the Department's duty to protect national security, preserve personal privacy, and insulate investigations from the appearance of interference. For instance, the Department sent a letter to a House committee chair in 2000, describing the Department's policies on responding to congressional oversight requests. The letter explains:

Such inquiries inescapably create the risk that the public and the courts will perceive undue political and Congressional influence over law enforcement and litigation decisions. Such inquiries also often seek records and other information that our responsibilities for these matters preclude us from disclosing.

The letter quotes President Ronald Reagan, who wrote that a ''tradition of accommodation should continue as the primary means of resolving conflicts between the Branches.'' Regardless of whether an inter-branch information request is made by letter or subpoena, the relationship between the branches gives rise to ''an implicit constitutional mandate,'' to ''reach an accommodation short of full-scale confrontation.'' It must not be the case that the Department is required to risk damage to reputations, put cases and lives at risk, and invite political interference by opening sensitive files to congressional staff without restriction.

Tension between Congress's oversight interests and the Department's solemn responsibility to protect law enforcement information is unavoidable. In 1989, then-Assistant Attorney General William Barr wrote that misunderstandings often arise because congressional investigations, by their nature, are usually adversarial and unbounded by the rules of evidence. In another 1989 opinion, the Department's Office of Legal Counsel explained that ''the executive branch has . . . consistently refused to provide confidential information'' to ''congressional committees with respect to open cases.''

Sometimes there is a strong temptation to seek short-term benefit at the cost of long-term values. But departures from Department traditions contribute to a loss of public confidence. We can build public confidence if we stick to the principle that the prosecutor is ''the servant of the law, the twofold aim of which is that guilt shall not escape nor innocence suffer.''

APPROVAL OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT APPLICATIONS

Finally, you asked whether I delegated approval authority under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. Such approval authority is not delegable beyond the approving officials designated in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. FISA affidavits are written and sworn under oath by career federal agents who verify that they are true and correct. They are reviewed by investigative agency supervisors and attorneys, and by Department of Justice attorneys and supervisors. Before filing, they must be approved by an intelligence agency leader, usually the FBI Director, and by either the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or the Assistant Attorney General for the National Security Division. In every case, the ultimate decision on whether to allow surveillance is made by a federal judge who independently determines whether the evidence provided under oath by the federal agent meets the requisite legal standard.

CONCLUSION

I hope that you find this information helpful. I regret that the many duties of my office preclude me from responding personally to every congressional inquiry. I am deeply grateful to have the support of a talented and dedicated team that understands our obligation to work cooperatively with the Congress to protect the American people and preserve the rule of law.

Sincerely,

ROD J. ROSENSTEIN.
Deputy Attorney General.

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

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN).

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 970.

I would like to thank my colleagues, Congressman MARK MEADOWS and JIM JORDAN.

First off, from my conversations with members of the Justice Department, I have been very impressed with their feedback of seeing just how high morale has gone over the course of the last year and a half because they are able to do their jobs again.

You were seeing prosecution numbers and certain metrics in these different U.S. Attorney Offices going down. Their hands were being tied behind their back. We talked about the military having their hands tied behind their back, the rules of engagement. We saw our Justice Department, our U.S. attorneys, and our FBI with their hands tied between their back. And their morale is going up.

Now, I'm not going to subscribe to those in this Chamber and in this country who want to resist, oppose, obstruct, and impeach this President on everything and anything. That is their top priority in life; that is not mine. My priority is, when I see that there is misconduct at the highest levels of the Department of Justice and the FBI, as a Member of Congress, taking my oath seriously to my own constituents and to this country, I demand answers. It is about transparency and it is about accountability.

I have a 12-page resolution that we introduced, H. Res. 907. It has up to 33 cosponsors. What is interesting about this resolution is it is 12 pages outlining and detailing all this misconduct, calling for a second special counsel, and not one person has been able to poke any hole and a single bullet in this entire 12-page document.

I have a problem with it when those in the Justice Department say that they can't provide a document because it risks national security. You read the document and find that nothing in there risks national security. Actually what the problem was is that it might cause embarrassment to someone in the DOJ and the FBI. That is why it wasn't provided.

I don't like it when you see FISA abuse that results in a United States citizen being spied on: going to a secret court with secret documents to get a warrant without due process and providing the full story.

It is all about justice, transparency, and accountability. MARK MEADOWS has been leading the fight to get more documents. I support him with it. The Justice Department needs to comply.

We have an oversight function, and I do not subscribe to those in this Chamber who want to oppose, obstruct, resist, and impeach. That is not the path forward for America.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I think I made the case clear. I think Mr. ZELDIN has added nothing to the debate that I have to refute.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman opposite for his impassioned arguments and debate on this issue. I thank all of those who have come down to the floor today to stand up for this institution's right to provide proper oversight and conduct it according to the Constitution, but, more importantly, for good transparency. Transparency is a good thing, and I think it is high time that we do it.

For 8 months, Mr. Speaker, we have made a request of the Department of Justice. They have not fully complied. On March 22, 99 days ago, we sent a subpoena giving them 14 days. They did not comply. Two weeks ago, the Speaker of the House actually reached out and said, ''You have another week.'' They did not comply.

This is our last attempt to give them the benefit of the doubt that they have nothing to hide. They need to start acting like it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage a ''yes'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 971, the previous question is ordered on the resolution and on the preamble.

The question is on adoption of the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 183, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 306]

YEAS—226

Abraham
Allen
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garrett
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lesko
Lewis (MN)
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Noem
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Francis
Rooney, Thomas J.
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Rutherford
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NAYS—183

Adams
Aguilar
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Espaillat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham, M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rosen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Yarmuth

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—17

Aderholt
Black
Costello (PA)
Crowley
Ellison
Eshoo
Grijalva
Grothman
Jones
Labrador
Luetkemeyer
Pelosi
Speier
Thompson (MS)
Tsongas
Walz
Wilson (FL)

□ 1154

Mr. BUCSHON changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

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.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING). Pursuant to House Resolution 964 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 6157.

Will the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BYRNE) kindly take the chair.

□ 1155

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 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. BYRNE (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, June 27, 2018, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 29 printed in House Report 115–785 offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 115–785 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. GALLAGHER of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. GALLAGHER of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 15 by Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 24 by Mr. FOSTER of Illinois.

Amendment No. 29 by Mr. COURTNEY of Connecticut.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 116, noes 296, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 307]

AYES—116

Abraham
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Bera
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Brady (TX)
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Byrne
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Correa
Courtney
Curbelo (FL)
Davidson
Demings
DesJarlais
Donovan
Duffy
Emmer
Fitzpatrick
Flores
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garrett
Gianforte
Gohmert
Gosar
Gottheimer
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Handel
Hartzler
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hunter
Jenkins (WV)
Jordan
Katko
Keating
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Knight
Kuster (NH)
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Larsen (WA)
Lesko
Lewis (MN)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lujan Grisham, M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Marino
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McGovern
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Mitchell
Mooney (WV)
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Palmer
Panetta
Peterson
Posey
Rogers (AL)
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Rosen
Russell
Ryan (OH)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shea-Porter
Shuster
Sinema
Stefanik
Stivers
Tenney
Thornberry
Tipton
Turner
Wagner
Walker
Walters, Mimi
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IA)

NOES—296

Adams
Aguilar
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Barletta
Barr
Barragán
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Blackburn
Blum
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brat
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cooper
Costa
Cramer
Crawford
Crist
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curtis
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Engel
Espaillat
Estes (KS)
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gibbs
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Harper
Harris
Hastings
Heck
Hensarling
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hurd
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kinzinger
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lance
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Moolenaar
Moore
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Newhouse
Noem
Nolan
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pingree
Pittenger
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Thomas J.
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Sánchez
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Stewart
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Trott
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth
Yoho
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—15

Aderholt
Black
Costello (PA)
Crowley
Ellison
Eshoo
Grothman
Jones
Labrador
Pelosi
Speier
Suozzi
Thompson (MS)
Tsongas
Walz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1200

Mr. BISHOP of Michigan changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. GOSAR and RYAN of Ohio changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 115, noes 296, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 308]

AYES—115

Abraham
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Bera
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Brady (TX)
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Byrne
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Correa
Courtney
Crist
Curbelo (FL)
Davidson
Demings
DesJarlais
Donovan
Duffy
Emmer
Fitzpatrick
Flores
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garrett
Gianforte
Gohmert
Gosar
Gottheimer
Graves (MO)
Handel
Hartzler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hunter
Jenkins (WV)
Jordan
Katko
Keating
Kelly (MS)
King (NY)
Knight
Kuster (NH)
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Lesko
Lewis (MN)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loudermilk
Lujan Grisham, M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Marino
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Mitchell
Mooney (WV)
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Palmer
Panetta
Peterson
Posey
Rogers (AL)
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Rosen
Russell
Ryan (OH)
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shea-Porter
Shuster
Sinema
Stefanik
Stivers
Tenney
Thornberry
Tipton
Turner
Wagner
Walker
Walters, Mimi
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IA)

NOES—296

Adams
Aguilar
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Barletta
Barr
Barragán
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blackburn
Blum
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brat
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn

Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cooper
Costa
Cramer
Crawford
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curtis
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Engel
Espaillat
Estes (KS)
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gibbs
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Harper
Harris
Hastings
Heck
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hurd
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kinzinger
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Love
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Moolenaar
Moore
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Newhouse
Noem
Nolan
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pingree
Pittenger
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Thomas J.
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Sánchez
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Stewart
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Trott
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth
Yoho
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—16

Aderholt
Black
Costello (PA)
Crowley
Ellison
Eshoo
Grothman
Jones
King (IA)
Labrador
Pelosi
Speier
Suozzi
Thompson (MS)
Tsongas
Walz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1203

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chair, I missed a rollcall vote on June 28, 2018 for having to briefly leave the House floor. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall No. 308.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. CLARK OF MASSACHUSETTS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 252, noes 157, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 309]

AYES—252

Abraham
Adams
Aguilar
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blum
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Courtney
Crist
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davidson
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Dingell
Donovan
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Engel
Espaillat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Goodlatte
Gottheimer
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Handel
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Knight
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Love
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham, M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meeks
Meng
Mitchell
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Newhouse
Nolan
Norcross
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pittenger
Pocan
Poliquin
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Ratcliffe
Richmond
Rogers (AL)
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Rosen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Russell
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Stefanik
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Thornberry
Tonko
Torres
Turner
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)

NOES—157

Arrington
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bass
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Blackburn
Bost
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Castor (FL)
Chu, Judy
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Cramer
Crawford
Curtis
Davis, Rodney
DeGette
Denham
Diaz-Balart
Duncan (SC)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Ferguson
Flores
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
Garrett
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harper
Harris
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Hultgren
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Katko
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lance
Latta
Lawson (FL)
Lesko
Lewis (MN)
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
MacArthur
Marchant
Marshall
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McKinley
Meadows
Messer
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Noem
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Poe (TX)
Posey
Raskin
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Thomas J.
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Ruppersberger
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schweikert
Serrano
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stewart
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Tipton
Titus
Trott
Upton
Valadao
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Welch
Westerman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—18

Aderholt
Black
Costello (PA)
Crowley
Doggett
Ellison
Eshoo
Grothman
Jones
Labrador
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Pelosi
Sewell (AL)
Speier
Suozzi
Thompson (MS)
Tsongas
Walz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1207

Ms. TENNEY changed her vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 160, noes 251, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 310]

AYES—160

Adams
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Courtney
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Espaillat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kihuen
Kildee
Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham, M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—251

Abraham
Aguilar
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bustos
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Correa
Costa
Cramer
Crawford
Crist
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Delaney
Denham
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garrett
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (TX)
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffith
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kilmer
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lesko
Lewis (MN)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
MacArthur
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Noem
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Francis
Rooney, Thomas J.
Ros-Lehtinen
Rosen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Russell
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—16

Aderholt
Black
Costello (PA)
Crowley
Ellison
Eshoo
Grothman
Jones
Labrador
Pelosi
Speier
Suozzi
Thompson (MS)
Tsongas
Walz
Woodall

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1211

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Chair, on June 28, 2018, I inadvertently voted ''nay'' for the vote on the Foster of Illinois Amendment No. 24 to H.R. 6157. I had intended to vote ''aye'' for roll call No. 310.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. COURTNEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 144, noes 267, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 311]

AYES—144

Adams
Barletta
Barragán
Bass
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (MI)
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brown (MD)
Butterfield
Byrne
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Cartwright
Cheney
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Comstock
Correa
Courtney
Cramer
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeLauro
Demings
DeSantis
Deutch
Dingell
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Espaillat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Ferguson
Flores
Foster
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garrett
Gomez
Goodlatte
Gottheimer
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Griffith
Grijalva
Hanabusa
Hartzler
Hastings
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Hultgren
Hunter
Jeffries
Johnson, E. B.
Keating
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
King (NY)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Levin
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marino
McEachin
McGovern
Meeks
Mitchell
Mooney (WV)
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Neal
Norcross
O'Halleran
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pittenger
Polis
Posey
Quigley
Rogers (AL)
Rosen
Sánchez
Sanford
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shea-Porter
Shimkus
Shuster
Sinema
Sires
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Stefanik
Taylor
Thornberry
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Walorski
Watson Coleman
Wittman
Woodall

NOES—267

Abraham
Aguilar
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barr
Barton
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn

Blum
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bost
Brooks (IN)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bustos
Calvert
Carter (TX)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Crawford
Crist
Cuellar
Culberson
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DeGette
Delaney
DelBene
Denham
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Donovan
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Estes (KS)
Faso
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (TX)
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green, Gene
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Handel
Harper
Harris
Heck
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lance
Latta
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Lesko
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (MN)
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham, M.
Luján, Ben Ray
MacArthur
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meng
Messer
Moolenaar
Moore
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Newhouse
Noem
Nolan
Norman
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pingree
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Price (NC)
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Francis
Rooney, Thomas J.
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schneider
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Stewart
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walters, Mimi
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—16

Aderholt
Black
Costello (PA)
Crowley
Ellison
Eshoo
Grothman
Jones
Kinzinger
Labrador
Pelosi
Speier
Suozzi
Thompson (MS)
Tsongas
Walz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1215

Ms. TENNEY, Messrs. RUSH, and RICHMOND changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments under House Resolution 964, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING) having assumed the chair, Mr. BYRNE, 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. 6157) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 964, he reported the bill, as amended by House Resolution 961, back to the House with sundry further amendments 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 further amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were 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.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BYRNE). Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. TED LIEU of California. I am opposed in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Ted Lieu of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 6157 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Page 8, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $25,000,000)''.

Page 34, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $25,000,000)''.

Page 34, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $25,000,000)''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill, which will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

As a veteran, I am pleased to offer this amendment, which increases funding for peer-reviewed traumatic brain injury and psychological health research to $150 million for fiscal year 2019.

It is imperative that we prioritize and commit to medical research to address battlefield wounds.

Funding for traumatic brain injury and psychological health research, including research on PTSD, suicide prevention, and other mental health conditions resulting from military service, has always been the highest priority for the Defense Health Program, and prior funding levels have reflected this priority.

By increasing funding for traumatic brain injury and mental health research by $25 million, this will ensure that this research program remains the Defense Health Program's highest priority.

Just last week, the VA released its latest national suicide data report. It is very depressing. The tragic figures remain unchanged. Twenty veterans and servicemembers commit suicide every day. These suicides can result from untreated mental health conditions and even can be caused by traumatic brain injury.

Since 2000, almost 380,000 servicemembers have been diagnosed with TBI. Many of these servicemembers and veterans will need lifelong healthcare as a result of this injury. And these numbers do not capture the number of servicemembers, many of whom are now veterans, who may have sustained multiple TBIs that can lead to permanent brain injury, the early onset of Alzheimer's disease, and CTE, which can cause permanent memory loss and even suicide.

These wounded warriors need cutting-edge treatments that will address this signature injury of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

We are seeing already the results of this research. Funding for DOD TBI research has resulted in improved treatments and diagnostic tests that clinicians can use to treat servicemembers when they sustain a traumatic brain injury.

Clinicians know from this research program that it is important to immediately test and treat TBI when it occurs. As a result of research, clinicians now know that it is vitally important to prevent the chance that a servicemember will sustain another TBI before the servicemember has healed from their first.

Investments in this research will pay dividends in the future so that our servicemembers and veterans receive the world-class care they need, and that must be made a top priority.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on making TBI research a top priority.

I am going to conclude by noting that we are soon going to be heading off into our July 4th recess. As we sit here today, there are still thousands of babies and kids ripped away from their parents by the Trump child separation policy who have not been reunited. That is evil and it is shameful. No Democratic bills have been brought on this floor to resolve that. Have a nice vacation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6157 is a critically important bill. It may be one of the most important, most consequential bills that Congress will consider this year.

The bill before you reflects the guidance and advice we received through hearings, briefings, and meetings with the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the leaders of the military services, and all other national security experts.

This legislation provides funding to maintain our military readiness, protect our Nation from those who would seek to do us harm, and ensure our defense superiority.

After years of decline, the rebuilding of our military began with the fiscal year 2018 omnibus. This bill continues that progress and makes more critical investments in our Department of Defense: more troops, more battle training, more equipment, more munitions.

The security situation around the world is rapidly changing. We are regularly reminded that we are still a Nation at war and new, unforeseen threats arise daily. A strong national defense is of the highest priority.

It is imperative that we provide ongoing stability and support for our military. This is what our military leaders have asked for, and we can provide that today, with this bill.

Not only is this legislation critical to our national security, but to the men and women in uniform, all volunteers who selflessly serve. We must show our troops and their families that they have the full support of this Congress. This includes providing them with their largest pay raise in nearly a decade.

The bill fulfills the Congress' most important constitutional responsibility: providing for the common defense. And it does this responsibly, by funding those military needs that must be addressed now, planning for those of the future, and respecting the taxpayer by making commonsense budgeting decisions.

This bill puts our Nation's security strategy on a stronger course, protecting the American people, and keeping the peace in an increasingly dangerous and unstable world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this motion to recommit, and vote ''yes'' on the fiscal year 2019 Defense Appropriations bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of the bill. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 224, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 312]

AYES—186

Adams
Aguilar
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blum
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Espaillat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham, M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rosen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—224

Abraham
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Bost
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garrett
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lesko
Lewis (MN)
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Noem
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Francis
Rooney, Thomas J.
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Rutherford
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—17

Aderholt
Black
Brady (TX)
Costello (PA)
Crowley
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Eshoo
Grothman
Jones
Labrador
Pelosi
Speier
Suozzi
Thompson (MS)
Tsongas
Walz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1231

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 359, nays 49, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 313]

YEAS—359

Abraham
Adams
Aguilar
Allen
Amodei
Arrington

Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Barragán
Barton
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blum
Blunt Rochester
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crist
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Curtis
Davidson
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
Denham
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donovan
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Estes (KS)
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garrett
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (TX)
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gottheimer
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Guthrie
Hanabusa
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lesko
Levin
Lewis (MN)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham, M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meng
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Neal
Newhouse
Noem
Nolan
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Panetta
Pascrell
Paulsen
Pearce
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Francis
Rooney, Thomas J.
Ros-Lehtinen
Rosen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NAYS—49

Amash
Bass
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Buck
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cohen
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
DeSaulnier
Espaillat
Gomez
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Huffman
Jayapal
Johnson (GA)
Kennedy
Lee
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Massie
McGovern
Meeks
Moore
Nadler
Napolitano
Pallone
Payne
Pocan
Polis
Raskin
Schakowsky
Serrano
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Velázquez
Watson Coleman
Welch
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—19

Aderholt
Black
Costello (PA)
Crowley
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Eshoo
Grothman
Jones
Labrador
Maloney, Sean
Pelosi
Shimkus
Speier
Suozzi
Thompson (MS)
Tsongas
Walz
Webster (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1238

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to clarify my vote earlier this afternoon on H.R. 6157, the fiscal year 2019 (FY19) Department of Defense Appropriations Act. I inadvertently voted "aye" on rollcall vote 313 in the House today (Thursday, June 28th). I had every intention of voting "nay."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

MR. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, due to obligations in my district, I missed rollcall votes 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312 and 313 today.

Had I been present, I would have voted "YEA" on rollcall No. 304, "YEA" on rollcall No. 305, "YEA" on rollcall No. 306, "NAY" on rollcall No. 307, "NAY" on rollcall No. 308, "NAY" on rollcall No. 309, "NAY" on rollcall No. 310, "NAY" on rollcall No. 311, "NAY" on rollcall No. 312, and "YEA" on rollcall No. 313.

CLARIFICATION OF SOURCES OF AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REGULATIONS REGARDING CERTIFICATIONS AND OTHER CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES UNDER WOUNDED WARRIORS FEDERAL LEAVE ACT

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6160) to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify the sources of the authority to issue regulations regarding certifications and other criteria applicable to legislative branch employees under Wounded Warriors Federal Leave Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIANFORTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6160

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

SECTION 1. CLARIFICATION OF SOURCES OF AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REGULATIONS REGARDING CERTIFICATIONS AND OTHER CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES UNDER WOUNDED WARRIORS FEDERAL LEAVE ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6329(c) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''In order'' and inserting ''(1) In order''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) In the case of an employee of an office of the legislative branch, the certification described in paragraph (1) shall be prescribed—

''(A) in the case of an employee of the House of Representatives, by the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives;

''(B) in the case of an employee of the Senate, by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate; or

''(C) in the case of an employee of any other office of the legislative branch, by the head of the office.''.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 9 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, and the head of each other office of the legislative branch shall prescribe regulations governing the application of section 6329 of title 5, United States Code, including the certification requirement under subsection (c) of such section, to employees of the House of Representatives, employees of the Senate, and employees of such office, respectively.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following exchange of letters between the Chair of the Committee on House Administration and the Chair of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, June 27, 2018.

Hon. TREY GOWDY,
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOWDY: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 6160, the Wounded Warriors Federal Leave Act Amendments bill. There are certain provisions in the bill that fall within the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

In the interest of permitting the Committee on House Administration to proceed expeditiously for floor consideration of this important bill, I am writing to request a waiver of your committee's right to a referral. I request with the understanding that by waiving consideration of this bill, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction.

I will place this letter into the committee report and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit.

Sincerely,

GREGG HARPER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2018.

Hon. GREGG HARPER,
Chairman, Committee on House Administration, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 6160, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify the sources of the authority to issue regulations regarding certifications and other criteria applicable to legislative branch employees under Wounded Warriors Federal Leave Act. As you know, certain provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

So that H.R. 6160 may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor, I agree to discharging the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform from further consideration thereof. I agree that forgoing formal consideration of the bill will not prejudice the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform with respect to any future jurisdictional claim, and I appreciate your agreement to support appointment of members of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform as conferees in any House-Senate conference on this or related legislation. In addition, I request the Committee be consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction.

Finally, I request you include your letter and this response in the bill report filed by your Committee, as well as in the Congressional Record during consideration of the bill on the floor.

Sincerely,

TREY GOWDY.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 6160.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR THE REAPPOINTMENT OF BARBARA M. BARRETT AS A CITIZEN REGENT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 60) providing for the reappointment of Barbara M. Barrett as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and I ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

S.J. RES. 60

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of Barbara M. Barrett of Arizona on January 10, 2019, is filled by the reappointment of the incumbent. The reappointment is for a term of 6 years, beginning on the later of January 11, 2019, or the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 27, 2018.

Hon. PAUL RYAN,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On June 27, 2018, pursuant to section 3307 of Title 40, United States Code, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session to consider 20 resolutions included in the General Services Administration's Capital Investment and Leasing Programs.

The Committee continues to work to reduce the cost of federal property and leases. The 20 resolutions considered include 13 alteration projects, two construction projects, two acquisitions, two leases, and one design for alteration and represent $139 million in savings from avoided lease costs and space reductions.

I have enclosed copies of the resolutions adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on June 27, 2018.

Sincerely,

BILL SHUSTER,
Chairman.

Enclosures.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—JOHN W. MCCORMACK U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, BOSTON, MA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to correct failing mortar and masonry deficiencies and undertake necessary roof repairs, while preventing potential danger to pedestrians and vehicles from falling debris in the vicinity of the building at the John W. McCormack U.S. Post Office and Courthouse located at 5 Post Office Square in Boston, Massachusetts at a design cost of $721,000, an estimated construction cost of $9,218,000 and a management and inspection cost of $812,000 for a total estimated project cost of $10,751,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JOHN W. MCCORMACK U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
BOSTON, MA

Prospectus Number: PMA-0013-BO18
Congressional District: 8

FY 2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project to preserve the structural integrity of the John W. McCormack U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (McCormack POCH), located at 5 Post Office Square in Boston, MA. The proposed project will correct failing mortar and masonry deficiencies and undertake necessary roof repairs, while preventing potential danger to pedestrians and vehicles from falling debris in the vicinity of the building.

FY 2018 Committee Approval Requested[1]

(Design, Construction, Management & Inspection (M&I)).....$10,751,000

Major Work Items

Exterior Construction

Project Budget

Design	$ 721,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	9,218,000
M&I	812,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)	**$10,751,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule	**Start**	**End**
Design and Construction	FY 2018	FY 2020

Building

The McCormack POCH, located in Boston's Financial District, is a 24-floor building with a common lobby and basement that contains approximately 793,000 gross square feet. Constructed in 1933, the masonry and steel frame building is in the Art Deco style with the distinctive period style on both the exterior and much of the interior and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

[1] GSA is not requesting additional appropriated funds in support of this project at this time. Upon approval of this prospectus and a concurrent transfer request, GSA will make use of project savings in the Federal Buildings Fund to undertake these proposed repairs.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JOHN W. MCCORMACK U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
BOSTON, MA

Prospectus Number: PMA-0013-BO18
Congressional District: 8

Tenant Agencies

Environmental Protection Agency, Judiciary, Department of Education, Department of Justice, U.S. Tax Court, Social Security Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, GSA.

Proposed Project

The project will consist of masonry repairs, including full re-pointing, as needed, stone re-setting and anchoring, caulking of joints and stone, sealant of stone, including re-coating of terra cotta units, waterproofing, cleaning and spot re-pointing and roof repairs, as needed. Safety rigging, netting, and sidewalk protection will remain in place throughout the proposed project.

Major Work Items

Exterior Construction	$9,218,000
Total ECC	**$9,218,000**

Justification

In January 2017, a large chunk of granite spall fell from the façade of the McCormack POCH, narrowly missing a pedestrian on the sidewalk. The size of the granite spall was approximately 22" x 8" x 5", and it weighed 70 pounds. The granite fell from the 23rd floor. GSA immediately installed sidewalk protection around the perimeter of the building and began a full investigation and survey of the façade. The survey, completed in November 2017, indicated the need for critical façade repairs to prevent further deterioration and envelope failure.

While limited exterior repairs have been undertaken since the building's construction in 1933, both age and location have contributed to the current façade deficiencies. All sides of the building are experiencing failures due to age and weather deterioration of the mortar joints. The impact is most pronounced on the Milk Street façade where temperature changes resulting from exposure to sunlight contributed to the thermal expansion and contraction of the masonry. Additionally, because water expands when it freezes, the infiltration of water into cracks during winter months enabled a freeze-thaw cycle that resulted in the jacking and loosening of stones. The combination of these forces over time completely freed the above-mentioned granite from the building, and it fell to the sidewalk below.

Roof deficiencies—including failed caulking between roof counterflashing and granite, standing water that is causing clogged drains and overflow, and open holes in roof

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JOHN W. MCCORMACK U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
BOSTON, MA

Prospectus Number: PMA-0013-BO18
Congressional District: 8

membrane that impact insulation and adhesive—are contributing to the water infiltration. Additionally, GSA has found vegetation in the deteriorated areas. Plant roots provide further evidence of the continual presence of moisture. Root growth will further deteriorate mortar joints and accelerate failure. Failures are expected to accelerate over time.

Until this repair can be undertaken, GSA has used Minor Repair and Alteration funds for interim repairs to those mortar joints required for installation of heavy-duty safety netting. These interim measures, along with the sidewalk protection and ongoing monitoring of the façade, reduce the threat of imminent harm to pedestrians and vehicles around the perimeter of the McCormack POCH. These measures are not long-term solutions. Until the proposed repairs are undertaken and the deteriorated conditions are corrected, infiltration will continue, and the masonry and mortar will continue to fail.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This project is a limited scope renovation. The cost of the proposed project is less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA **PBS**

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JOHN W. MCCORMACK U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
BOSTON, MA

Prospectus Number: PMA-0013-BO18
Congressional District: 8

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on June 15, 2018.

Recommended: _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, SEATTLE, WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 130,876 rentable square feet of space, including 75 official parking spaces, for the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation currently located at 1110 3'd Avenue in Seattle, Washington at a proposed total annual cost of $6,282,048 for a lease term of up to 15 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agencies agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 330 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 330 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether, the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEATTLE, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-01-SE18
Congressional District: 7

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a 15-year lease for approximately 130,876 rentable square feet (RSF) for the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), currently located at 1110 3rd Avenue in Seattle, Washington. FBI has occupied space in the building since November 1, 1999, under a lease that expires on October 31, 2019. FBI will maintain the office, and the overall utilization at 182 and 330 usable square feet (USF) per person respectively.

Description

Occupant:	Federal Bureau of Investigation
Current Rentable Square Feet (RSF)	130,876 (Current RSF/USF = 1.18)
Estimated Maximum RSF:	130,876 (Current RSF/USF = 1.18)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	None
Current Usable Square Feet/Person:	330
Estimated Usable Square Feet/Person:	330
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	10/31/2019
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	15 years
Delineated Area:	Seattle Central Business District
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	75
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	$4,582,592 (lease effective 11/1/1999)
Estimated Rental Rate[1]:	$48.00 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost[2]:	$6,282,048

Background

The Seattle FBI Field Office serves the entire State of Washington, covering nine resident agent offices. The space needs for the Seattle Field Office are currently met across six separate locations in Seattle: two federally owned and four leased properties.

[1] This estimate is for fiscal year 2020 and may be escalated by 2.0 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with the lessor to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

[2] New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEATTLE, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-01-SE18
Congressional District: 7

Justification

The current lease at 1110 3rd Avenue, Seattle, expires on October 31, 2019. The majority of the current Seattle FBI footprint is housed in the 1110 3rd Avenue lease. FBI has housed its Field Office in downtown Seattle since before the inception of the current lease.

FBI anticipates a need for housing beyond the term of the current lease to continue to support its security requirements.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA **PBS**

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEATTLE, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-01-SE18
Congressional District: 7

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 14, 2018.

Recommended: _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Administrator, General Services Administration

April 2017

Housing Plan
Federal Bureau of Investigations Field Office

PWA-01-SE18
Seattle, WA

Leased Locations	CURRENT						ESTIMATED/PROPOSED					
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)[1]				Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage[5]	Special	Total
1110 Third Ave	335	335	78,190	10,248	22,252	110,690	335	335	78,190	10,248	22,252	110,690
Estimated/Proposed Lease												
Total	**335**	**335**	**78,190**	**10,248**	**22,252**	**110,690**	**335**	**335**	**78,190**	**10,248**	**22,252**	**110,690**

Office Utilization Rate (UR)[2]		
	Current	Proposed
Rate	182	182

UR = average amount of office space per person
Current UR excludes 17,202 usf of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 17,202 usf of office support space

Overall UR[3]		
	Current	Proposed
Rate	330	330

R/U Factor [4]			
	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	110,690	1.18	130,876
Estimated/Proposed	110,690	1.18	130,876

Special Space	USF
ADP	11,462
Conference	1,320
Emergency Generator	470
Evidence/Photo Processing	1,400
Fitness/Locker Rooms	1,560
Guard Booth	360
Interview Rooms	840
Mailroom	240
Reception	240
Private Toilet	400
Technical Operations Room	3,600
Vault	360
Total	**22,252**

NOTES:
[1] USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
[2] Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people
[3] USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.
[4] Rentable/Usable Factor (R/U Factor) = Max RSF divided by total USF
[5] Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 824,563 rentable square feet of space, including 2,132 surface parking spaces, for the Social Security Administration currently located at 1500 Woodlawn Drive in Woodlawn, Maryland at a proposed total annual cost of $13,465,114 for a lease term of up to 10 years, a factsheet modifying prospectus PMD–02–BA16 for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agencies agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 320 usable square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 320 usable square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

FACTSHEET
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

Congressional District: 7

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes to exercise a 10-year renewal option to lease up to 824,563 rentable square feet of space for the Social Security Administration currently housed at 1500 Woodlawn Drive in Woodlawn, MD.

Description

Occupant:	Social Security Administration
Current Rentable Square Feet (RSF)	824,563 (Current RSF/USF = 1.15)
Estimated Maximum RSF:	824,563 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.15)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	None
Current Usable Square Feet/Person:	320 usable square feet per person
Estimated Usable Square Feet/Person:	320 usable square feet per person
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	Up to 10 years
Expiration Dates of Current Leases:	10/31/2018
Delineated Area:	1500 Woodlawn Drive, Woodlawn, MD
Number of Official Parking Spaces	2,132 surface parking
Scoring:	Operating lease
Estimated Rental Rate[1]:	$16.33 per rentable square foot
Estimated Total Annual Cost[2]:	$13,465,114
Current Total Annual Cost:	$15,287,398 (Lease effective 11/01/1993)

Justification

On December 10, 2015, GSA submitted prospectus PMD-02-BA16 to Congress proposing to lease approximately 511,000 rentable square feet of space and 25 parking spaces for the Social Security Administration for up to 20 years at a maximum fully serviced annual rate of $33.00 per rentable square foot. At $33 per foot, the new lease for reduced space would have cost a maximum of $16,863,000.00 per year, not including costs paid in lump sum for Tenant Improvement overages, move costs, and furniture. The

[1] This estimate is for fiscal year 2018 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as a basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

[2] New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

FACTSHEET
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

Congressional District: 7

prospectus was approved by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works on January 20, 2016.

The Social Security Administration is in the process of re-evaluating the long-term need for additional leased space surrounding its Headquarters in Woodlawn, and as a result, is developing a long-term plan that maximizes the use of existing federally owned and leased space to address its current and future housing needs. As a result of these pending changes, GSA evaluated all of the available options in meeting the Social Security Administration's mid-term housing needs at 1500 Woodlawn Drive and determined that the least expensive alternative for the Government and taxpayer would be to remain at 1500 Woodlawn Drive. GSA is modifying its prospectus approval request to allow for a lease renewal at the 1500 Woodlawn Drive location until the Social Security Administration revises its long-term plans. The existing renewal option allows for partial or whole termination rights at the conclusion of the second year of the new lease. This unilateral authority enables the Government to release the whole of the occupancy beginning in year 3 with 24 months written notice, or to partially release space to the point that the occupancy would reduce to no less than 497,533 RSF with 12 months written notice. Without this lease renewal, GSA would have to enter into a holdover at the expiration of the current lease.

GSA requests the following adjustments to the current prospectus parameters:

- Increase the maximum proposed rentable square feet from 511,000 to 824,563;
- Reduce the maximum proposed rental rate from $33.00 per RSF to $16.33 per RSF;
- Decrease the maximum proposed lease term from 20 years to up to 10 years;
- Increase the number of parking spaces from 25 official parking spaces to the 2,132 parking spaces currently provided under the existing lease; and
- Maintain the current utilization rate at 1500 Woodlawn Drive, which is approximately 320 feet per person.

The changes above will result in a first year total annual lease cost of $13,465,114 compared to previously proposed $16,933,000, and in longer term savings while the Social Security Administration develops its future plans. Aside from the changes described above, all other terms in the prospectus remain unchanged.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

CONSTRUCTION—U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY, ALEXANDRIA BAY, NY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of facilities of 261,000 gross square feet (including canopies and structured parking) to replace the existing land port of entry in support of Phase II of a two-phase project including construction of commercial inspection lanes, a new veterinary services building, an impound lot, a main administration building, non-commercial inspection lanes, a new non-commercial secondary inspection plaza, new non-intrusive inspection buildings, and employee and visitor parking areas in Alexandria Bay, New York at an additional estimated construction cost of $34,522,000 and a reduction of the management and inspection cost of $2,014,000 for a total estimated project cost of $132,979,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends the authorization of the Committee on March 2, 2016 for Prospectus No. PNY-BSC-AB16.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
ALEXANDRIA BAY, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-BSC-AB18
Congressional District: 21

FY 2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) requests approval for construction of facilities to replace the existing land port of entry (LPOE) in Alexandria Bay, NY, and funding in support of Phase II of this two-phase project. The project includes construction of commercial inspection lanes, a new veterinary services building, an impound lot, a main administration building, non-commercial inspection lanes, a new non-commercial secondary inspection plaza, new non-intrusive inspection (NII) buildings, and employee and visitor parking areas. The project will meet the current and future operational requirements of the tenant agencies and be flexible to adapt to future requirements.

FY 2018 House & Senate Committee Approval Requested

(Phase II Construction) ..... $32,538,000[1]

FY 2018 Appropriation Requested

(Phase II Construction and Management & Inspection) ..... $132,979,000[2]

[1]The House and Senate Committees approved Estimated Construction Cost and Management & Inspection in Prospectus numbers PNY-BSC-AB12 and PNY-BSC-AB16. The approval requested in this FY18 prospectus reflects the balance of approval needed for the project.

[2]GSA works closely with Department of Homeland Security program offices responsible for developing and implementing security technology at LPOEs. This prospectus contains the funding of infrastructure requirements known at the time of prospectus development. Additional funding by a reimbursable work authorization may be required to provide for as yet unidentified security technology elements to be implemented at this port.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
ALEXANDRIA BAY, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-BSC-AB18
Congressional District: 21

Overview of Project

The proposed project will address traffic issues by expanding the queuing area, increasing the number of primary inspection lanes, increasing the area for secondary inspection, and providing safe and secure vehicle parking and well-defined truck queuing and maneuvering areas.

The project will replace the existing port and is proposed in two phases. Phase I includes construction of a commercial inspection warehouse with inspection bays, commercial inspection lanes (with split-level booths for either commercial or non-commercial), a new veterinary services building, impound lot, and a portion of the elevated parking over the commercial side. Phase I also includes acquisition of the two remaining necessary parcels of land.

Phase II includes construction of a new main administration building, a new outbound inspection facility, non-commercial inspection lanes, a new non-commercial secondary inspection plaza, new NII buildings, and employee and visitor parking areas.

Site Area

Government-Owned ..... 5 acres
Additional Site Acquired in Phase I ..... 10 acres[3]

Building Area

Building (including canopies and structured parking) ..... 261,000 gsf
Building (excluding canopies and structured parking) ..... 116,000 gsf
Outside parking spaces 50
Inside parking spaces 5
Structured parking spaces 134

[3] No additional site will be acquired as part of Phase II of the project.

PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
ALEXANDRIA BAY, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-BSC-AB18
Congressional District: 21

Project Budget

Site Acquisition

Site Acquisition (FY 2005 and FY 2008)	$2,965,000
Total Site Acquisition	**$2,965,000**

Design

Design (FY 2005 and FY 2008)	$17,595,000
Additional Design (FY 2016)	3,500,000
Total Design	**$21,095,000**

Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)

Phase I (FY 2016)	$ 93,246,000
Phase II	126,139,000
Total ECC[4]	**$219,385,000**
Site Development Cost[5]	$49,192,000
Building Costs (includes inspection canopies) ($652/GSF)	$170,193,000

Management and Inspection (M&I)

Phase I (FY 2016)	$ 8,854,000
Phase II	6,840,000
Total M&I	**$15,694,000**

Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)* **$259,139,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Location

The site is located at the existing LPOE on Interstate Route 81 in Alexandria Bay, NY.

[4] ECC is broken into two parts – Site Development Costs and Building Costs.
[5] Site development costs include grading, utilities, paving, and demolition of existing facilities.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
ALEXANDRIA BAY, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-BSC-AB18
Congressional District: 21

Schedule	Start	End
Design	FY 2008	FY 2010[6]
Construction		
Phase I	FY 2016	FY 2019
Phase II	FY 2018	FY 2022

Tenant Agencies

Department of Homeland Security–Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Immigration and Customs Enforcement; U.S. Department of Agriculture–Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service; U.S. Food and Drug Administration; GSA

Justification

The existing facility does not meet the current and future operational needs of the inspection agencies at the port. The lack of an adequate commercial cargo inspection facility is hampering the safe and secure execution of CBP and other tenant agencies' missions.

The short distance between the international border and the primary commercial inspection area is now inadequate for vehicle queuing. Given the limited capacity of the U.S.-bound bridges and roadways, the Thousand Island Bridge Authority currently limits the number of vehicles (in Canada) that can proceed through to the crossing. This results in significant queuing of commercial vehicles on the Canadian roadways entering the crossing and sometimes back to Highway 401. The bridges are not designed to handle prolonged periods of stationary loads associated with queued commercial traffic. In addition, the removal of significant amounts of rock is necessary to allow for increased program and vehicle circulation.

The existing main building does not accommodate the current and future needs of the tenants. The existing commercial building has enough space to unload only a single truck and the office component is housed in mobile trailers.

[6] Design refresh to be completed with project funds approved in Prospectus No. PNY-BSC-AB16.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
ALEXANDRIA BAY, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-BSC-AB18
Congressional District: 21

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

Prior Appropriations

Prior Appropriations			
Public Law	**Fiscal Year**	**Amount**	**Purpose**
108-447	2005	$ 8,884,000	Site Acquisition and Design
110-161	2008	$11,676,000	Expanded Scope - Additional Site Acquisition and Design
114-113	2016	$105,600,000*	Phase I
Appropriations to Date		**$ 126,160,000**	

*Amount requested in FY16 was $105,570,000; appropriated amount was $30,000 more than request.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
ALEXANDRIA BAY, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-BSC-AB18
Congressional District: 21

Prior Committee Approvals

Prior Committee Approvals			
Committee	**Date**	**Amount**	**Purpose**
Senate EPW	11/07/2004	$8,884,000	Design = $8,684,000; Site acquisition = $200,000
House T&I	7/21/2004	$8,884,000	Design = $8,684,000; Site acquisition = $200,000
Senate EPW	9/27/2006	$11,676,000	Additional design = $8,911,000; Additional site acquisition = $2,765,000
House T&I	9/20/2006	$11,676,000	Additional design = $8,911,000; Additional site acquisition = $2,765,000
Senate EPW	12/8/2011	$173,565,000	Construction = $160,990,000; M&I = $12,575,000
House T&I	7/16/2014	$105,570,000	Additional Design = $3,500,000; Phase I ECC = $93,216,000; Phase I M&I = $8,854,000
Senate EPW	1/20/16	$32,476,000	Additional Design = $3,500,000; Phase I ECC = $23,843,000; Phase I M&I = $5,133,000
House T&I	3/2/16	$100,471,000	Phase II ECC = $91,617,000; Phase II M&I = $8,854,000
House & Senate Committee Approvals to Date		$226,601,000	

Alternatives Considered

GSA has jurisdiction, custody, and control over and maintains the existing facilities at this LPOE. No alternative other than Federal construction was considered.

Recommendation

CONSTRUCTION

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
ALEXANDRIA BAY, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-BSC-AB18
Congressional District: 21

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

May 2017

Housing Plan
Alexandria Bay Land Port of Entry

PNY-BSC-AB18
Alexandria Bay, NY

Locations	CURRENT						PROPOSED					
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)[1]				Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total
Alexandria Bay LPOE												
U.S. Department of Homeland Security - CBP	47	47	7,455	-	30,628	38,083	47	47	21,661	-	101,922	123,583
U.S. Department of Homeland Security - ICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	663	-	-	663
General Services Administration - PBS	7	7	2,687	-	749	3,436	3	3	1,155	-	-	1,155
U.S. Health and Human Services - FDA	-	-	-		-	-	5	5	1,842	-	623	2,465
U.S. Department of Agriculture - APHIS	2	2	375		2,625	3,000	2	2	978	-	2,202	3,180
Outlease - Customs Brokers	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	4,780	-	-	4,780
Total	**56**	**56**	**10,517**	**0**	**34,002**	**44,519**	**66**	**66**	**31,079**	**-**	**104,747**	**135,826**

Special Space	USF
Light Industrial	35,873
Inspection Canopy	59,905
Structurally changed	1,500
Fitness/Restrooms	3,812
Conference Training	973
Laboratory	1,145
ADP	641
Food Service	898
Total	**104,747**

Notes:

[1] USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.

The project may contain a variance in gross square footage from that listed in this project upon measurement and review of the completed project.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

BUILDING ACQUISITION, NEW ORLEANS FBI FIELD OFFICE BUILDING PURCHASE, NEW ORLEANS, LA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the acquisition and repair and alteration of the Federal Bureau of Investigation New Orleans Field Office Building located at 2901 Leon C. Simon Road in New Orleans, Louisiana at a building and site acquisition cost of $24,000,000, a design cost of $510,000, an estimated construction cost of $4,000,000, and a management and inspection cost of $472,000 at a total estimated project cost of $28,982,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – BUILDING ACQUISITION
NEW ORLEANS FBI FIELD OFFICE BUILDING PURCHASE
NEW ORLEANS, LA

Prospectus Number: PLA-1370-NO18
Congressional District: 2

FY 2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes to acquire the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) New Orleans Field Office Building located at 2901 Leon C. Simon Road in New Orleans, LA. The facility, currently leased by GSA, provides 137,279 rentable square feet of space, 256 parking spaces and is occupied entirely by the FBI. In addition to acquiring the building, GSA proposes to replace the roof and fire alarm system and upgrade the heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), elevator, and electrical systems to improve the safety and efficiency for long-term use of the building. Purchase will reduce the Government's rental payment to the private sector by approximately $3,276,000 annually.

FY 2018 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Site, Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection) $28,982,000

Building

The 4-story steel and masonry building, constructed in 1998, sits on a 6.6-acre site. The site includes 100 surface parking spaces, 156 indoor parking spaces and security fencing. The facility provides mostly office space, but also contains special space, such as conference/training, a technical operations room, and a vehicle maintenance facility to support the agency mission.

Project Budget

Building and Site Acquisition	$24,000,000
Design	510,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	4,000,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	472,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*	**$28,982,000**

*Tenant agency may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – BUILDING ACQUISITION
NEW ORLEANS FBI FIELD OFFICE BUILDING PURCHASE
NEW ORLEANS, LA

Prospectus Number: PLA-1370-NO18
Congressional District: 2

Schedule	Start	End
Acquisition and Alterations	FY 2018	FY 2020

Overview of Project

The project proposes acquisition of the building currently leased by GSA to house the FBI's New Orleans Field Office. The building was constructed to house FBI in a 20-year lease that commenced in 1999. GSA negotiated a purchase option at the time of lease award that may be exercised at the end of the lease term (2019). Acquisition of the asset has been determined to be in the best interest of the Government. The project also proposes alterations, including a roof replacement, fire alarm system replacement, mechanical upgrades to HVAC, elevator modernization, upgrades to electrical switchgear, and exterior façade restoration.

Tenant Agencies

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Major Work Items

Roof Replacement	$1,400,000
Life Safety Replacement/Upgrades	900,000
Mechanical Upgrades	600,000
Elevator Replacement	500,000
Exterior Upgrades	400,000
Electrical Upgrades	200,000
Total ECC	**$4,000,000**

Justification

The FBI Field Office has a long-term requirement. Purchase of this facility, at the pre-negotiated purchase price, will produce long-term Government savings, thereby avoiding lease, move and space replication costs of more than $18 million. All utilities, electricity, gas, water, wastewater, telephone, cable, and drainage are present in sufficient capacity to serve the needs of the improvements on the site. The asset is located in one of the few geographic locations in New Orleans that did not flood during Hurricane Katrina.

An assessment of the existing facility was completed to determine what improvements would be required for the building to come under Federal ownership. The roof system is nearing the end of its useful life. Life safety concerns will be addressed by replacing the aging fire alarm system with current technology. Mechanical upgrades to the HVAC are

PROSPECTUS – BUILDING ACQUISITION
NEW ORLEANS FBI FIELD OFFICE BUILDING PURCHASE
NEW ORLEANS, LA

Prospectus Number: PLA-1370-NO18
Congressional District: 2

needed for optimum energy efficiency and tenant comfort. An elevator modernization is needed to comply with code. An electrical system upgrade will include replacing the main switch board to comply with code. The exterior façade will be sealed to remain weather tight throughout its typical service life.

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

Purchase	$62,098,000
Lease	$155,917,000
New Construction	$77,805,000

The 30-year, present value cost of purchase is $93,819,000 less than the cost of leasing, with an equivalent annual cost advantage of $5,101,000.

Recommendation

ACQUISITION

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – BUILDING ACQUISITION
NEW ORLEANS FBI FIELD OFFICE BUILDING PURCHASE
NEW ORLEANS, LA

Prospectus Number: PLA-1370-NO18
Congressional District: 2

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

May 2017

Housing Plan
New Orleans Federal Bureau of Investigation
Field Office

PLA-1370-NO18
New Orleans, LA

Locations - New Orleans Field Office	CURRENT						PROPOSED					
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)[1]				Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total
2901 Leon C. Simon Road (Leased)												
DOJ - Federal Bureau of Investigation	184	184	69,378	29,012	27,751	126,141	-	-	-	-	-	-
2901 Leon C. Simon Road (Owned)												
DOJ - Federal Bureau of Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	299	69,378	29,012	27,751	126,141
Total	**267**	**267**	**69,378**	**29,012**	**27,751**	**126,141**	**299**	**299**	**69,378**	**29,012**	**27,751**	**126,141**

Office Utilitization Rate[2]		
	Current	Proposed
Building Office Tenants	203	181

Total Building Utilization Rate[3]		
	Current	Proposed
All Building Tenants	472	422

Current UR excludes 15,263 usf office support space.
Proposed UR excludes 25,384 usf of office support space.

Special Space	USF
ADP	3,790
Automotive Bay	3,877
Conference/Training	7,632
Evidence Room	2,220
File/Copy	1,324
Fitness Center	1,758
Food Service	1,038
Health Unit	179
Interview Room	577
Loading/Receiving	346
Mail Room	317
Restroom	369
Secure Space	346
Visitor Screening	461
Weapons Vault	231
Workroom	3,286
Total	27,751

NOTES:

[1]USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
[2]Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people.
[3]USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel. Total USF excludes automotive bay and automotive work room space.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

CONSTRUCTION—OTAY MESA U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY, SAN DIEGO, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of facilities of 404,026 gross square feet (including canopies and structured parking) to modernize and expand the Otay Mesa Land Port of Entry including expansion of the pedestrian processing facilities, construction of a commercial annex building, relocation of detention and Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI) facilities and hazardous material processing, construction of surface or structured parking for employees and visitors, and commercial import lot improvements at the Otay Mesa U.S. Land Port of Entry located in San Diego, California at an additional design cost of $10,062,000, an estimated construction cost of $100,718,000 and a management and inspection cost of $11,068,000 for a total estimated project cost of $121,848,000, excluding funds provided pursuant to Public Law 111–5, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
OTAY MESA U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
SAN DIEGO, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-BSC-SA18
Congressional District: CA51

FY 2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) requests approval for construction of facilities to modernize and expand the Otay Mesa Land Port of Entry (LPOE) in San Diego, CA. The project includes expansion of the pedestrian processing facilities, construction of a commercial annex building, relocation of detention and Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI) facilities and hazardous material processing, construction of surface or structured parking for employees and visitors, and commercial import lot improvements. The project will meet the current and future operational requirements of the Federal agencies.

FY 2018 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, Management & Inspection) ..... $121,848,000[1]

Overview of Project

The Otay Mesa LPOE was constructed in 1987 (non-commercial and export facilities) and 1994 (commercial import building and associated improvements). The LPOE is the busiest commercial port in California, processing over $15.6 billion in exports and $27.6 billion in imports in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016. In addition, the LPOE processes approximately 3.5 million pedestrians and 7.6 million vehicles annually.

In 2009, under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Otay Mesa received site and design funding. The project scope has been refined though a value engineering process. The proposed project will increase the number of pedestrian lanes and relocate the existing SENTRI and I-94 permit processing from the secure processing area to the new commercial annex building. This will free up space to expand pedestrian and detention operations to improve throughput and enhance traveler and officer safety.

Improvements to the commercial import lot include the construction of a new commercial annex building, relocation of hazardous materials processing, paving of a 10-acre site to improve commercial vehicle circulation, and a dedicated return to Mexico lane for trucks denied entry into the United States. In addition, structured parking will be added for employees and visitors.

[1] GSA works closely with Department of Homeland Security program offices responsible for developing and implementing security technology at LPOEs. This prospectus contains the funding of infrastructure requirements known at the time of prospectus development. Additional funding by a reimbursable work authorization may be required to provide for as yet unidentified security technology elements to be implemented at this port.

PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
OTAY MESA U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
SAN DIEGO, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-BSC-SA18
Congressional District: CA51

This project also will accommodate the bus processing needs of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

Site Area

Government-Owned ..... 51 acres

Building Area

Building (including canopies and structured parking) ..... 404,026 gsf
Building (excluding canopies and structured parking)[2] ..... 181,604 gsf
Outside parking spaces (est.) 367
Structured parking spaces (est.) 231

Project Budget

Site and Design (ARRA) ..... $ 12,753,000
Additional Design 10,062,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)[3] 100,718,000

Site Development Cost 29,993,000
Building Costs (includes inspection canopies) ($178/GSF) 70,725,000

Management and Inspection (M&I) 11,068,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)* $134,601,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Location

The site is located at 2500 Paseo International, San Diego, CA.

Schedule	**Start**	**End**
Design and Construction	FY 2018	FY 2021

[2] Program includes 12,695 gross square foot (GSF) U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Plant Inspection Station that is funded by USDA and not included in the budget for this prospectus submission.
[3] ECC is broken into two parts – Site Development Costs and Building Costs.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
OTAY MESA U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
SAN DIEGO, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-BSC-SA18
Congressional District: CA51

Tenant Agencies

Department of Homeland Security – Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement, USDA – Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, and GSA

Justification

Non-commercial pedestrian processing is undersized and the planned development of a new locally developed transit center (adjacent to the LPOE) is expected to increase significantly the congestion in the pedestrian processing facilities. Detention areas in the main building do not meet current CBP design guide standards and expose the traveling public and officers to unnecessary risk.

The port averages 2,400 northbound trucks, 21,000 northbound privately owned vehicles and 9,500 pedestrians on a daily basis. Total commercial flows have increased an average of 2.25% a year since 2005. Circulation within the commercial port is extremely congested, which impedes processing of commercial vehicles and creates dangerous conditions for officers. Due to a constrained site and the need to maintain sufficient area for commercial vehicle circulation, structured parking is proposed.

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service.* GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

Prior Appropriations

Prior Appropriations			
Public Law	**Fiscal Year**	**Amount**	**Purpose**
111-5 (ARRA)	2009	$12,753,000	Site Acquisition and Design

Prior Committee Approvals

Approval of the above-mentioned funding was inherent in Public Law 111-5.

PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
OTAY MESA U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
SAN DIEGO, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-BSC-SA18
Congressional District: CA51

Alternatives Considered

GSA has jurisdiction, custody and control over and maintains the existing facilities at this LPOE. No alternative other than Federal construction was considered.

Recommendation

CONSTRUCTION

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
OTAY MESA U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
SAN DIEGO, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-BSC-SA18
Congressional District: CA51

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

May 2017

Housing Plan
Otay Mesa U.S. Land Port of Entry

PCA-BST-SA18
San Diego, CA

Locations	CURRENT						PROPOSED					
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)[1]				Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total
Otay Mesa LPOE												
U.S. Department of Homeland Security - CBP	285	285	65,414	8,987	222,773	297,174	285	285	70,393	13,677	234,976	319,046
U.S. Department of Homeland Security - ICE	13	13	1,597	-	-	1,597	13	13	1,597	-	-	1,597
U.S. Health and Human Services - FDA	4	4	1,459	20	560	2,039	8	8	4,752	900	800	6,452
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (Bus Inspection)[2]	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	970	-	4,398	5,368
U.S. Department of Agriculture - APHIS	17	17	2,700	2,131	5,743	10,574	17	17	7,740	4,547	6,541	18,828
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	2	2	756	-	-	756	2	2	756	-	-	756
Joint Use	-	-	1,975	424	782	3,181	-	-	3,735	424	2,502	6,661
Total	325	**325**	**73,901**	**11,562**	**229,858**	**315,321**	**329**	**329**	**89,943**	**19,548**	**249,217**	**358,708**

Special Space	USF
Light Industrial	570
Inspection Canopy	218,152
Structurally changed	11,747
Fitness/Restrooms	5,592
Conference Training	1,000
Laboratory	3,886
ADP	420
Food Service	3,452
Bus Inspection	4,398
Total	**249,217**

Notes:

[1] USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.

[2] Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration is anticipated to maintain Commercial Vehicle Inspection at the California Highway Patrol Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Facility.

The project may contain a variance in gross square footage from that listed in this project upon measurement and review of the completed project.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON FEDERAL BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the design of repairs and alterations to renovate and realign and reconfigure approximately 286,000 usable square feet of space occupied by the Department of Education and upgrade or replace multiple building systems as necessary at the Lyndon Baines Johnson Building located at 400 Maryland Avenue, SW in Washington, DC at a design cost of $4,200,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
Prospectus for Design

Description

The General Services Administration (GSA) is seeking approval for one design project during Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, which GSA will schedule for construction in a future year. A description of the project is attached.

Justification

Starting the design for the project prior to receipt of construction phase funding will facilitate an orderly and timely accomplishment of the planned program. Under the separate funding approach, GSA will submit the construction prospectus along with the future year budget request.

The subject project addresses realignment and consolidation of agency space.

Recommendation

Approve design and related services of $4,200,000 for the attached project. The construction costs indicated at this time are preliminary and will be refined and finalized prior to future requests for funding.

Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested in this Prospectus.....$4,200,000

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
Prospectus for Design

FISCAL YEAR 2018 ALTERATION DESIGN PROJECT

LOCATION	FY 2018 FUNDING
Washington, DC	
Lyndon Baines Johnson Federal Building	$4,200,000
TOTAL	**$4,200,000**

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
Prospectus for Design

Prospectus Number:	PDS-02018
PROJECT:	Lyndon Baines Johnson Federal Building
LOCATION:	Washington, DC
ESTIMATED TOTAL PROJECT COST:	TBD
DESIGN:	$4,200,000
AMOUNT REQUESTED IN FY 2018 (Design):	$4,200,000

WORK ITEM SUMMARY

Interior construction; demolition; and multiple system upgrades

DESCRIPTION

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes the design of a future Major Repair and Alteration project for several floors of the Lyndon Baines Johnson (LBJ) Building located at 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC and occupied by the Department of Education (Education). The future project proposes a substantial renovation of the building to realign and reconfigure approximately 286,000 usable square feet (USF) of Education-occupied space and multiple building systems upgrades or replacements, as necessary. The completed design of the proposed project will provide GSA with a best estimate of the construction and management and inspection funding necessary to execute the project, which will be proposed in a future fiscal year.

Constructed in 1959, the LBJ Building consists of 640,332 gross square feet and 386,635 USF. The building has seven floors occupied above grade, plus a mechanical penthouse, and two levels below grade, including the basement parking area. The property is across the street from the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum, as well as the Museum of the American Indian. A planned Memorial to President Eisenhower is expected to be constructed in the next few years on the north side of the building.

The proposed renovation will support GSA and Education's ongoing efforts to improve the utilization of space occupied by Education. This improved utilization will be accomplished by merging operations internally and consolidating additional Education employees from multiple leases into the LBJ Building. The project will improve the office and total building utilization rate from 167 to 123 USF per person and 233 to 175 USF per person, respectively, and allow Education to consolidate approximately 630 personnel from leased space into the building. To adequately support the increased utilization and higher density, this project also includes upgrades or replacement, as necessary, of multiple building systems, including heating, ventilation and air conditioning, electrical, plumbing, and life safety and sustainability items, including replacement of associated Fire & Life Safety Fire Control Room equipment and upgrading of the stairwells to meet current codes..

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE, MILWAUKEE, WI

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations for fire and life-safety upgrades at the Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse located at 517 E. Wisconsin in Milwaukee, Wisconsin at a design cost of $1,069,000, an estimated construction cost of $11,205,000 and a management and inspection cost of $717,000 for a total estimated project cost of $12,991,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
MILWAUKEE, WI

Prospectus Number: PWI-0044-MI18
Congressional District: 4

FY 2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes fire and life-safety upgrades to the Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse (FB/CT) located at 517 E. Wisconsin in Milwaukee, WI. The proposed project will replace the fire alarm system and extend and upgrade the fire suppression system.

FY 2018 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction and Management & Inspection).....$12,991,000

Major Work Items

Fire protection upgrades; hazardous materials abatement; interior construction

Project Budget

Design	$ 1,069,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	11,205,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	717,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)	**$12,991,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule	**Start**	**End**
Design and Construction	FY 2018	FY 2020

Building

The FB/CT in Milwaukee, WI, is a five-story, granite structure originally constructed between 1892 and 1899 and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Between 1929 and 1932, a five-story addition was erected to the south of the original building, which was increased in height to seven stories during the 1940s. The FB/CT, including the addition, has 543,510 gross square feet of space. Each corner of the original building features a short, round tower with a conical roof and a skylight atrium in the center. The building also features an open-air light court at its center that extends down to the roof of the first floor.

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
MILWAUKEE, WI

Prospectus Number: PWI-0044-MI18
Congressional District: 4

Tenant Agencies

Judiciary, Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Tax Court, Congress – Senate, Social Security Administration, and GSA

Proposed Project

The proposed project will replace the building fire alarm system and add both audio and visual alarms as required by GSA and National Fire Protection Association guidelines. The project also will extend sprinkler service to those areas of the building that are not currently protected and will replace any existing sprinkler heads nearing the end of their useful life. Hazardous materials, including asbestos and lead-based paint, that directly impact the project, will be abated. Interior repairs incidental to replacing and upgrading the fire protection system also will be completed

Major Work Items

Fire Protection Upgrades	$ 8,310,000
Hazardous Materials Abatement	1,900,000
Interior Construction	995,000
Total ECC	**$11,205,000**

Justification

The FB/CT's fire alarm system is nearing the end of its useful life. The main fire alarm panel displays frequent false alarms and repair parts are difficult to obtain. There are problems with the annunciator's clarity, speaker zones in the building do not meet code requirements, and areas of the building do not have visual and audible fire alarm devices. The current sprinkler system does not provide protection in all areas of the building and the sprinkler heads are nearing the end of their useful lives.

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
MILWAUKEE, WI

Prospectus Number: PWI-0044-MI18
Congressional District: 4

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

Prospectus	Description	FY	Amount
PWI-0044-MI16	Façade repair and restoration	2016	$26,151,000

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
MILWAUKEE, WI

Prospectus Number: PWI-0044-MI18
Congressional District: 4

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—LEWIS F. POWELL, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE AND U.S. COURTHOUSE ANNEX, RICHMOND, VA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations for upgrading the exterior envelope at the Lewis F. Powell, Jr. U.S. Courthouse and Courthouse Annex located at 1100 E. Main Street in Richmond, Virginia at a design cost of $80,000, an estimated construction cost of $10,683,000 and a management and inspection cost of $914,000 for a total estimated project cost of $11,677,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
LEWIS F. POWELL, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
AND U.S. COURTHOUSE ANNEX
RICHMOND, VA

Prospectus Number: PVA-0063-RI18
Congressional District: 03

FY 2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project to upgrade the exterior envelope of the Lewis F. Powell, Jr., U.S. Courthouse and Courthouse Annex (Powell Complex) at 1100 E. Main Street in Richmond, VA.

FY 2018 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction and Management & Inspection).....$11,677,000

Major Work Items

Roof replacement/repairs; window replacement/repairs; plumbing upgrades/repairs; and interior construction/abatement

Project Budget

Additional Design	$ 80,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	10,683,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	914,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)	**$11,677,000**

Schedule	**Start**	**End**
Construction	FY 2018	FY 2020

Building

The Powell Complex is composed of the Lewis F. Powell, Jr. U.S. Courthouse (Courthouse) and the Lewis F. Powell, Jr. U.S. Courthouse Annex (Annex). The Powell Complex is located in the historic downtown area of Richmond, VA. The Courthouse was originally constructed in 1858 and is one of the oldest buildings in GSA's inventory. The Annex was built in 1936 directly adjacent to the Courthouse. The two buildings are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings share systems and infrastructure and are physically connected at the basement level and by a third floor walkway. The Powell Complex, which formerly housed all of the U.S. Court functions in the city of Richmond, primarily serves the needs of the U.S. Court of Appeals.

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
LEWIS F. POWELL, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
AND U.S. COURTHOUSE ANNEX
RICHMOND, VA

Prospectus Number: PVA-0063-RI18
Congressional District: 03

Tenant Agencies

Judiciary, Department of Justice, Social Security Administration, and GSA

Proposed Project

The Powell Complex roof project has four primary areas of focus intended to remedy active leaks damaging the interior spaces: the terra cotta roof system, flat roof areas, the gutter system, and storm drains. The scope for the terra cotta roof area includes replacement of the terra cotta tile and wood supports. The underlying concrete deck will be intensively repaired. The scope for the flat roofs includes the replacement of all of the existing roof areas. The cornice gutter system scope includes the installation of a coating system and related system repairs. The plumbing scope includes relining the existing rain leaders.

The windows at both the Courthouse and the Annex are in need of significant rehabilitation to maintain the integrity of the building envelopes and to improve thermal performance. The windows in the worst condition may require immediate rehabilitation to mitigate the potential for complete failure, if observed conditions continue to deteriorate or to backfill vacant space. The rehabilitation will include reuse and restoration, where possible, and replacement, where required. The work is not expected to have an adverse effect on the historic integrity of the building.

Major Work Items

Roof Replacement/Repairs	$ 5,826,000
Windows Replacement/Repairs	2,824,000
Plumbing Upgrades/Repairs	1,369,000
Interior Construction and Abatement	664,000
Total ECC	**$10,683,000**

Justification

The roofing and related systems are beyond their useful lives. The existing conditions allow for leaks that are causing interior damage and impacting the buildings' operations. The bulk of the windows are in very poor condition, with some units requiring immediate attention. Continued deterioration of the windows will force additional replacements instead of reuse and rehabilitation and further decrease energy efficiency. Completing the roof and window system rehabilitations under the same project affords operational efficiencies for the buildings' tenants and financial efficiencies for the Government.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
LEWIS F. POWELL, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
AND U.S. COURTHOUSE ANNEX
RICHMOND, VA

Prospectus Number: PVA-0063-RI18
Congressional District: 03

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

Prospectus	Description	FY	Amount
PVA-0062-RI14	OSC Backfill	2014	$3,907,000

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
LEWIS F. POWELL, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
AND U.S. COURTHOUSE ANNEX
RICHMOND, VA

Prospectus Number: PVA-0063-RI18
Congressional District: 03

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—IRS SERVICE CENTER, OGDEN, UT

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations for interior repairs, upgrade of aging building systems and infrastructure, site work, hazardous materials abatement, and life safety upgrades at the U.S. Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center located at 1160 West 1200 South in Ogden, Utah of at a design cost of $4,080,000, an estimated construction cost of $45,074,000 and a management and inspection cost of $2,087,000 for a total estimated project cost of $51,241,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
IRS SERVICE CENTER
OGDEN, UT

Prospectus Number: PUT-0036-OG18
Congressional District: 1

FY 2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the U.S. Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Service Center at 1160 West 1200 South, Ogden, UT. Alteration of this 50-year old building includes interior repairs, upgrade of aging building systems and infrastructure, site work, hazardous materials abatement, and life safety upgrades.

FY 2018 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction and Management & Inspection).....$51,241,000

Major Work Items

Interior finishes; site upgrades; electrical replacement; partial roof replacement; hazardous materials abatement; seismic upgrades; heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) replacement; life safety upgrades; interior construction; and exterior closure repairs.

Estimated Project Budget

Estimated Design	$ 4,080,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	45,074,000
Estimated Management and Inspection (M&I)	2,087,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*	**$51,241,000**

*Tenant agency may fund an additional amount for tenant improvements above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2018	FY 2022

Building

The IRS Service Center, constructed in 1966, is a single-story brick building with 504,741 gross square feet located on a 60-acre site. The building accounts for over two-thirds of the federally owned inventory in Ogden, UT, and serves as the western regional hub for small business tax processing, national printing center, and national computing center. The building operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and provides work space for approximately 2,500 federal employees.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
IRS SERVICE CENTER
OGDEN, UT

Prospectus Number: PUT-0036-OG18
Congressional District: 1

Tenant Agencies

IRS and Department of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration

Proposed Project

Interior finishes impacted by the mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and structural upgrades will be replaced. Site work includes replacement and repairs to the asphalt parking lot, curbs, sidewalks, and sewage laterals. Landscaping will be updated to achieve 50% xeriscaping around the building and all Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) deficiencies will be addressed in the parking lot and supporting ramps. The electrical distribution system will be replaced, including all transformers, control panels and motor centers. New exit lighting and a fire alarm system will be installed. The roof on the south bays of the building will be replaced. Hazardous materials encountered during construction will be abated. Seismic upgrades will be completed in areas ancillary to the project. HVAC work includes replacing the heating system, heating and cooling coils, piping, packaged units, controls, and the plumbing system for chilled water, hot water and sanitary piping. A building automation system and metering also will be installed. Life safety upgrades include replacing sprinkler heads, reconfiguring the supply piping and installing bracing. Interior construction will replace non-ABAAS compliant hardware, restroom fixtures, ramps, and emergency egress lighting. Exterior closure work includes replacement of select windows and doors and exterior resealing.

Major Work Items

Interior Finishes	$ 9,356,000
Site Upgrades	7,749,000
Electrical Replacement	7,548,000
Roof Partial Replacement	7,499,000
Hazardous Materials Abatement	3,742,000
Seismic Upgrades	3,489,000
HVAC Replacement	2,972,000
Life Safety Upgrades	1,623,000
Interior Construction	675,000
Exterior Closure Repairs	421,000
Total ECC	**$45,074,000**

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
IRS SERVICE CENTER
OGDEN, UT

Prospectus Number: PUT-0036-OG18
Congressional District: 1

Justification

The IRS Service Center has not undergone significant reinvestment since originally constructed in 1966. Many of its systems no longer meet the current code requirements or have exceeded their useful lives and replacement parts are expensive and difficult to find. The current electrical system is inefficient, is not consistent with the National Electric Code, and is not appropriately supported for the current loads or fully functional. Replacement of electrical components will reduce maintenance costs and improve energy efficiency, safety and reliability. The fire alarm system is obsolete, unreliable and replacement parts are not available. The south portion of the roof was not addressed as part of the project funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and leaks. Replacement of this section will prevent long-term structural and interior damage. Most of the piping and mechanical systems are past their useful lives, parts are expensive and some segments of the heating system have been taken offline because the system is no longer supported. Interior spaces will be impacted by the project and repairs and upgrades will be completed to make the affected space fully functional. Repairing the considerable erosion, potholes, cracking, and breakage in the exterior surface areas will eliminate hazards and meet accessibility standards. Life safety upgrades will provide code compliant protection for the building's 2,500 personnel. Sealing and replacing selected windows and doors will improve energy efficiency and increase tenant comfort.

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

Prospectus	Description	FY	Amount
111-5 (ARRA)	High Performance Green Buildings, lighting control upgrades, building tune up, recommissioning, cool roof installation	2009	$5,470,000

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
IRS SERVICE CENTER
OGDEN, UT

Prospectus Number: PUT-0036-OG18
Congressional District: 1

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
IRS SERVICE CENTER
OGDEN, UT

Prospectus Number: PUT-0036-OG18
Congressional District: 1

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

December 2016

Housing Plan
Internal Revenue Service, Service Center

PUT-0036-OG18
Ogden, UT

	CURRENT						PROPOSED					
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)1				Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)1			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total
rnment Owned Location												
Service Center - Ogden, UT												
ury - Internal Revenue Service Center National Office	2,500	2,500	313,116	16,912	54,247	384,275	2,500	2,500	313,116	16,912	54,247	384,275
ury - Inspector General for Tax Administration	10	10	4,584	-	-	4,584	10	10	4,584	-	-	4,584
l	**2,510**	**2,510**	**317,700**	**16,912**	**54,247**	**388,859**	**2,510**	**2,510**	**317,700**	**16,912**	**54,247**	**388,859**

Office Utilization Rate[2]		
	Current	Proposed
ing Office Tenants	99	99

Total Building USF Rate[3]		
	Current	Proposed
uilding Tenants	155	155

Current Office UR excludes 69,894 usf of office support space.
Proposed Office UR excludes 69,894 usf of office support space.

Special Space	USF
ADP	23,850
Conference/Training	7,749
Child Care	6,580
Food Services	14,974
Health Unit	893
Restroom	201
Total	**54,247**

'ES:

' means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.

ce Utilization Rate = total office space available for office personnel. UR calculation excludes office support space USF.

.l Building USF Rate = total building USF (office, storage, special) available for all building occupants (office, and non-office personnel).

AMENDED COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, SEATTLE, WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to restore the deteriorated exterior façade to stop material degradation and water intrusion into the building and replace the roof on the wing and dome shoulder at the Federal Office Building located at 909 1st Avenue in Seattle, Washington at an additional design cost of $351,000 an additional estimated construction cost of $3,377,000 and a reduction of the management and inspection cost of $344,000 for an additional project cost of $3,384,000 and a total estimated project cost of $24,234,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends the authorization of the Committee on July 23, 2015 for Prospectus No. PWA–0036–SE16.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-0036-SE18
Congressional District: 7

FY 2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project to restore exterior deficiencies at the historic Federal Office Building, located at 909 1st Avenue, Seattle, WA. The project will restore the deteriorated exterior façade to stop material degradation and water intrusion into the building and replace the roof on the wing and dome shoulder.

Project Background

This project was among those included in prior year submissions for the Capital Investment and Leasing Program. Although the prospectus was approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on July 23, 2015, and January 20, 2016, respectively, GSA's Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Major Repairs & Alterations Expenditure Plan did not allocate any funds to the project. GSA is requesting approval of an amended prospectus to increase the total estimated cost of the project by $3,384,000 to account for cost escalations. There is no change in the overall scope of the project.

FY 2018 Committee Approval Requested

(Design, Construction and Management & Inspection).....$3,384,000

FY 2018 Committee Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction and Management & Inspection).....$24,234,000

Major Work Items

Exterior construction; roof replacement; hazardous materials abatement; and energy improvements

Project Budget

Design	$ 2,041,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	20,892,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	1,301,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*	**$24,234,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-0036-SE18
Congressional District: 7

Schedule	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2018	FY 2020

Building

The Federal Office Building, constructed in 1933, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and provides approximately 305,000 gross square feet over 11 stories, including sub-basement and basement levels. There are 53 indoor parking spaces located in the sub-basement level. The building is located across the street from the Henry M. Jackson Federal Building.

Tenant Agencies

Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Veteran Affairs, U.S. Postal Service, and Department of Defense

Proposed Project

The proposed project will restore the deteriorated exterior facade to stop material degradation and water intrusion into the building. The project will clean the exterior masonry of all biological growth and inspect, repair, and repoint the mortar joints, granite, brick, and terra cotta to provide protection from water penetration and prevent dislodging and debris from falling onto the sidewalk below. The project also will replace the roof on the wing and dome shoulder, install fall arrest systems, restore steel windows by stripping exterior paint, removing all corrosion, replacing broken glass, installing new glazing putty, restoring the aluminum panels, add low-E film and solar shades on south and west facing windows to help with energy efficiency, and abate hazardous materials, as necessary.

Major Work Items

Exterior Restoration	$16,177,000
Energy Improvements	1,917,000
Roof Replacement	1,467,000
Hazardous Materials Abatement	1,331,000
Total ECC	**$20,892,000**

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-0036-SE18
Congressional District: 7

Justification

The proposed restoration project will restore the deteriorated exterior facade to stop material degradation and water intrusion into the building, thereby protecting the tenants and the general public. There are multiple locations on the exterior envelope where materials have decayed due to water infiltration in the interior wall cavity, causing damage and biological growth on the masonry. The window putty is deteriorated and the steel casing surrounding the windows is corroding causing glass to break. The roof on the wing and shoulder dome is deteriorated and does not have a fall arrest system. Without restoration, the exterior materials will continue to degrade, compromising the building structure and putting pedestrians and tenants at risk from falling debris.

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-0036-SE18
Congressional District: 7

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

AMENDED COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—PACIFIC HIGHWAY U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY, BLAINE, WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to resolve exterior envelope deficiencies and promote energy savings at the Pacific Highway U.S. Land Port of Entry located in Blaine, Washington at an additional design cost of $657,000 an additional estimated construction cost of $5,016,000 and an additional management and inspection cost of $357,000 for an additional project cost of $6,030,000 and a total estimated project cost of $17,960,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends the authorization of the Committee on March 2, 2016 for Prospectus No. PWA–00BN-BL16.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PACIFIC HIGHWAY U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
BLAINE, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-00BN-BL18
Congressional District: 1

FY 2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project to resolve exterior envelope deficiencies and promote energy savings at the Pacific Highway U.S. Land Port of Entry (LPOE) located in Blaine, WA.

Project Background

This project was among those included in prior year submissions for the Capital Investment and Leasing Program. Although the prospectus was approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on March 2, 2016, and January 20, 2016, respectively, GSA's Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Major Repairs & Alterations Expenditure Plan did not allocate any funds to the project. GSA is requesting approval of an amended prospectus to increase the total estimated cost of the project by $6,030,000 to account for cost escalations. There is no change in the overall scope of the project.

FY 2018 Committee Approval Requested

(Design, Construction and Management & Inspection).....$6,030,000

FY 2018 Committee Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction and Management & Inspection).....$17,960,000

Major Work Items

Exterior construction; roof and electrical replacement; demolition; interior finishes and construction; and heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), fire protection and plumbing repairs

Project Budget

Design	$ 1,687,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	14,972,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	1,301,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)	**$17,960,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PACIFIC HIGHWAY U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
BLAINE, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-00BN-BL18
Congressional District: 1

Schedule	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2018	FY 2020

Building

The Pacific Highway LPOE, constructed in 1999, is the largest commercial LPOE in the State of Washington and processes inbound and outbound automobiles, buses, and commercial traffic from arterial roads that connect to Interstate 5. Pacific Highway LPOE houses several Federal agencies and operates 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

The 11.8-acre LPOE site contains two buildings: the Auto-Bus building and the Cargo building. The Auto-Bus building is a one-story automobile and bus processing building with 30,418 gross square feet (GSF) of space, including canopies. The Cargo building is a three-story commercial inspection and administration building with a single-story warehouse wing. The building has 67,013 GSF of space, including canopies.

Tenant Agencies

Department of Homeland Security – Customs and Border Protection; Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; Department of the Interior – Fish and Wildlife Service; Department of Health and Human Services – Food and Drug Administration; and GSA

Proposed Project

The project will install a new exterior wall system and roof, and improve energy performance. The exterior envelope will be upgraded to stop water intrusion and involves deconstruction and reconstruction of exterior walls, installation of waterproofing materials, and improvements to the insulation. This work will impact multiple building systems that interface with the exterior walls. These systems include electrical, plumbing, interior finishes, fire protection, and HVAC. After the wall system is replaced, the HVAC system will be tested and rebalanced.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PACIFIC HIGHWAY U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
BLAINE, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-00BN-BL18
Congressional District: 1

Major Work Items

Exterior Construction	$10,850,000
Roof Replacement	2,115,000
Demolition	958,000
Electrical Replacement	400,000
HVAC Repairs	319,000
Interior Finishes and Construction	285,000
Plumbing Repairs	24,000
Fire Protection Repairs	21,000
Total ECC	**$14,972,000**

Justification

The existing exterior envelope in the Cargo and Auto-Bus buildings lacks a moisture barrier, which is enabling water to infiltrate and causing interior finish deterioration and mold growth. Water enters the walls at multiple locations, including gaps in cedar and corrugated metal cladding and through roofing screws that have penetrated insulation and building paper. These deficiencies, coupled with failing aluminum window wall gaskets and single pane translucent panels, contribute to the buildings' poor thermal performance and occupant discomfort at the buildings' perimeter. New thermal insulation will be installed where existing systems are water damaged, missing, or required by building code. Thermal insulation also will be incorporated into the exterior envelope systems to improve energy performance. Replacement of the exterior walls will interface with and impact other building systems, including exterior lighting, electrical outlets (both interior and exterior), plumbing runs in exterior walls, fire sprinkler heads along exterior walls, and fire alarm speakers. The proposed work will require associated repairs to these systems. Interior finishes and construction work will address water-damaged areas and those areas disturbed in connection with the replacement of the building envelope. While these measures are not intended solely to improve tenant comfort, it is expected that tenant comfort will increase as a result of the improved material condition of the building and overall performance of the new building envelope.

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PACIFIC HIGHWAY U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
BLAINE, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-00BN-BL18
Congressional District: 1

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

Prior Committee Approvals			
Committee	**Date**	**Amount**	**Purpose**
Senate EPW	1/20/16	$11,930,000	Design, Construction, M&I
House T&I	3/2/16	$11,930,000	Design, Construction, M&I

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PACIFIC HIGHWAY U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
BLAINE, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-00BN-BL18
Congressional District: 1

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

BUILDING ACQUISITION—AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDING PURCHASE, 2025 E STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the acquisition of the American Red Cross Building located at 2025 E Street NW in Washington, DC at a total estimated project cost of $160,000,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

PROSPECTUS – BUILDING ACQUISITION
AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDING PURCHASE
2025 E STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-DCRC-WA16

FY2016 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes the acquisition of the American Red Cross (ARC) Building located at 2025 E Street NW, Washington, DC in support of current and future operations for the U.S. Department of State (DOS) and potentially other Federal agencies. The American Red Cross facility is located on Federal land under a ground lease agreement. GSA currently leases nine floors, or 347,000 rsf of the building on behalf of the DOS under a lease that expires on June 30, 2020. The ARC occupies the balance of the building and ARC has indicated that they are planning to move and convey the building for a fair market value price of $315,500,000. The DOS is interested in occupying the balance of the building and has agreed to contribute approximately one-half of the purchase price or $155,500,000.

FY2016 Committee Approval Requested

(Building Acquisition).....$315,500,000

FY2016 Committee Appropriation Requested

(Building Acquisition).....$160,000,000*

* The DOS has agreed to provide the balance of the funds needed to purchase the building.

Building

The ARC Building is situated on approximately two acres of federal land under the administrative control and jurisdiction of GSA and provides 808,000 gross square feet/540,000 rentable square feet of Class A office space. The building has a total of 12 stories of office space, 2 of which are located below grade and approximately 400 parking spaces on two below-grade levels.

Built in 2002, the building, which serves as the national headquarters for ARC, is located in the west end of downtown Washington, DC on the north side of Constitution Avenue facing the National Mall, amidst many prominent federal properties including the Stewart Lee Udall (Interior), Harry S. Truman (State), Theodore Roosevelt (OPM), U.S. General Services Administration buildings. The building is in Foggy Bottom sub-market and is in close proximity to DOS' Main Headquarters Building

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – BUILDING ACQUISITION
AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDING PURCHASE
2025 E STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-DCRC-WA16

Project Budget

Building Acquisition.....$315,500,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*.....$315,500,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for tenant improvements above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule	Start	End
Building Acquisition	FY2016	FY2016

Overview of Project

This project consists of the acquisition of the 12 story 808,500 gross-square-foot building and excludes acquisition of the building's site as it is already government-owned. The building will continue to house DOS functions currently in the building and provides the opportunity to consolidate other State functions that are currently housed in leased locations. The building is in good condition with well-maintained systems that are in good operating order with no major operating issues or concerns. The agreed upon acquisition cost of $315,500,000 will be split funded by GSA and DOS.

Tenant Agencies

U.S. Department of State (DOS)

Justification

DOS portfolio is currently facing a series of challenges as a result of recent world events that have impacted their mission and real estate and economic conditions, including a shortage of space near the Main State Building. DOS needs a long term plan in which high rental rate costs can be controlled with long term real estate strategies. DOS' organizational structure and required adjacencies – Key offices and personnel require close proximity to the Secretariat, Regional and Functional bureaus.

GSA has the opportunity to execute the purchase of a quality Class A property located in a highly desirable area, at a very competitive market price. The building is ideally located for DOS given its proximity to DOS headquarters and DOS's desire to locate in the area and consolidate its operations. GSA currently leases 1,843,038 square feet of space in the Foggy Bottom submarket, of which 824,000 square feet of space has been leased for the occupancy and use of the State Department. If the purchase is executed as proposed, the Federal government would eliminate $12 million in annual private sector lease costs. Purchase at this juncture would allow for GSA and DOS to avoid lease re-competitions for subject space with expiration of the current lease term in June 2020.

PROSPECTUS – BUILDING ACQUISITION
AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDING PURCHASE
2025 E STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-DCRC-WA16

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year Present Value Costs)

Lease	$607,806,000
New Construction	$653,892,000
Purchase	$485,031,000

The 30-year, present value cost of purchase is $122,776,000 less than the cost of leasing with an equivalent annual cost advantage of $7,014,000.

Recommendation

ACQUISITION

GSA **PBS**

PROSPECTUS – BUILDING ACQUISITION
AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDING PURCHASE
2025 E STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-DCRC-WA16

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on February 2, 2015

Recommended: _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Administrator, General Services Administration

AMENDED COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—911 FEDERAL BUILDING, PORTLAND, OR

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to upgrade the electrical system at the 911 Federal Building located at 911 NE 11th Avenue in Portland, Oregon at an additional design cost of $57,000, an additional estimated construction cost of $811,000 and a reduction of the management and inspection cost of $154,000 for an additional project cost of $714,000 and a total estimated project cost of $8,153,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends the authorizations of the Committee on February 28, 2013 and July 16, 2014 for Prospectuses Nos. PEX–00001 and POR–0033–PO15.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
911 FEDERAL BUILDING
PORTLAND, OR

Prospectus Number: POR-0033-PO18
Congressional District: 3

FY 2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project to upgrade the electrical system in the 911 Federal Building located at 911 NE 11th Avenue, Portland, OR. Alterations include upgrades to the electrical system to meet current code requirements and improve serviceability.

Project Background

This project was among those included in prior year submissions for the Capital Investment and Leasing Program. Although the prospectus was approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on July 16, 2014, and May 18, 2016, respectively, GSA's Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Major Repairs & Alterations Expenditure Plan did not allocate any funds to the project. GSA is requesting approval of an amended prospectus to increase the total estimated cost of the project by $714,000 to account for cost escalations. There is no change in the overall scope of the project.

FY 2018 Committee Approval Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection).....$714,000

FY 2018 Committee Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection).....$8,153,000

Major Work Items

Electrical system upgrade

Project Budget

Design	$ 740,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	6,894,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	519,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*	**$8,153,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
911 FEDERAL BUILDING
PORTLAND, OR

Prospectus Number: POR-0033-PO18
Congressional District: 3

Schedule	**Start**	**End**
Design and Construction	FY 2018	FY 2020

Building

Constructed in 1953, the 911 Federal Building is an eight-story, steel-framed structure with 312,447 gross square feet of space. The basement level has one level of underground parking with 83 spaces. The 911 Federal Building is connected to and shares infrastructure with the neighboring Bonneville Power Administration Federal Building and, together, they are known as the Eastside Federal Complex.

Tenant Agencies

Congress, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department of Energy, Department of Labor, Department of the Interior, Department of Homeland Security, and GSA

Proposed Project

The proposed project consists of upgrades to the electrical distribution system to meet current code and improve serviceability. In addition, a lightning protection system will be installed, and sub-metering will be installed at strategic locations throughout the building to aid with energy conservation.

Major Work Items

Electrical System Upgrades	$6,632,000
Energy Improvements	178,000
Fire and Life-Safety Upgrades	84,000
Total ECC	**$6,894,000**

Justification

The electrical distribution system is original to the 1953 construction of the building and at the end of its useful life. The parts are no longer manufactured; therefore, when replacement parts are needed, parts have to be fabricated at great expense to the Government and repairs cause service interruptions for extended periods of time. A major equipment failure would result in an extended building outage. While undertaking these upgrades, sub-metering will be installed at strategic locations throughout the building to aid with energy conservation.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
911 FEDERAL BUILDING
PORTLAND, OR

Prospectus Number: POR-0033-PO18
Congressional District: 3

The building does not have a lightning protection system and a facility condition assessment indicated that the building has a moderate to high risk per National Fire Protection Association 780 standards.

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

Prior Committee Approvals			
Committee	**Date**	**Amount**	**Purpose**
Senate EPW	5/18/2016	$7,439,000	Design, Construction and M&I
House T&I	7/16/14	$7,439,000	Design, Construction and M&I

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

Prospectus	Description	FY	Amount
111-5 (ARRA)	High Performance Green Building, including HVAC upgrades and green roof installation	2010	$4,079,000

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION
Certification of Need

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
911 FEDERAL BUILDING
PORTLAND, OR

Prospectus Number: POR-0033-PO18
Congressional District: 3

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE FEDERAL BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OH

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to renovate and provide consolidated space for the Veterans Benefits Administration, the Department of Labor Office of Workers' Compensation Programs and the Department of Education at the Anthony J. Celebrezze Federal Building located at 1240 E. 9th Street in Cleveland, Ohio at a design cost of $6,008,000, an estimated construction cost of $63,362,000 and a management and inspection cost of $4,854,000 for a total estimated project cost of $74,224,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further,not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE FEDERAL BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OH

Prospectus Number: POH-0192-CL18
Congressional District: 11

FY 2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the Anthony J. Celebrezze Federal Building (Celebrezze Building) located at 1240 E. 9th Street in Cleveland, OH. The project will renovate and provide consolidated space in the Celebrezze Building for the Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), the Department of Labor Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) and the Department of Education (DoE). VBA is currently housed in the Celebrezze Building. OWCP and DoE are in privately owned leased space and will relocate into Celebrezze when the project is complete. The project will provide long-term housing solutions for all of the agencies.

FY 2018 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, Management & Inspection) $74,224,000

Major Work Items

Interior construction; heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) and electrical upgrades/replacement; hazardous materials abatement; and life safety upgrades

Project Budget

Design	$ 6,008,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	63,362,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	4,854,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*	**$74,224,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for tenant improvements above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule	**Start**	**End**
Design and Construction	FY 2018	FY 2026

Building

The Celebrezze Building was built in 1966 and houses over 4,000 federal employees. The building has 1,471,000 gross square feet, including 331 inside parking spaces, and is located within the northeast section of downtown Cleveland. There are 32 floors and a mezzanine level above grade, a basement and a sub-basement. The building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE FEDERAL BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OH

Prospectus Number: POH-0192-CL18
Congressional District: 11

Tenant Agencies

Department of Defense, VBA, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Homeland Security, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the National Labor Relations Board.

Proposed Project

The project proposes the build-out of space in the Celebrezze Building to meet the long-term needs of VBA, OWCP and DoE. The project scope includes relocation of several existing tenants within the building to provide VBA with contiguous space, thereby allowing the agency to administer services for veterans more efficiently. OWCP and DoE will be relocated from privately owned leased space into Celebrezze and consolidate their footprints. Existing space will be abated of all hazardous materials. A new ceiling, lighting, and fire and life safety systems will be installed. Mechanical and electrical systems will be upgraded or replaced, as required, for build-out of the tenants' spaces. Minor plumbing repairs in tenant spaces and some restrooms will be completed.

Major Work Items

Interior Construction	$21,666,000
HVAC Upgrades/Replacement	11,309,000
Electrical Upgrades/Replacement	12,993,000
Life Safety Upgrades	1,479,000
Demolition/Hazardous Materials Abatement	15,915,000
Total ECC	**$63,362,000**

Justification

VBA currently occupies approximately 113,000 usable square feet in the Celebrezze Building. They have been housed on the 10th through 13th floors of the federal building since it opened in 1966. Aside from minor space modifications and upgrades to the building's mechanical systems, the VBA office space has not undergone a major renovation. The modernization will provide VBA with contiguous space that meets its current requirements and will assist them in providing veterans services more effectively. Hazardous materials abatement needs to be completed in the renovated spaces to replace the ceiling, lighting and fireproofing, which are original to the building. OWCP and DoE will backfill space vacated by VBA

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE FEDERAL BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OH

Prospectus Number: POH-0192-CL18
Congressional District: 11

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service.* GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

Prospectus	Description	FY	Amount
P.L. (111-5) ARRA	Replace Curtain Wall System	2009	$117,849,000

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

Alteration $109,204,000
New Construction $120,727,000
Lease $171,354,000

The 30-year, present value cost of alteration is $11,523,000 less than the cost of new construction with an equivalent annual cost advantage of $626,000.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE FEDERAL BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OH

Prospectus Number: POH-0192-CL18
Congressional District: 11

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

May 2017

Housing Plan
Anthony J. Celebrezze Federal Building

POH-0192-CL18
Cleveland, OH

	CURRENT						PROPOSED					
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)[1]				Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total
Leased Location(s)												
1350 Euclid Avenue												
Department of Education	40	40	9,326	-	-	9,326	-	-	-	-	-	
1001 Lakeside Avenue												
DOL - Employment Standards Administration, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	83	83	25,640	-	-	25,640	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**123**	**123**	**34,966**	-	-	**34,966**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federally-owned Location(s)												
Celebrezze Federal Building												
DOD - Army Recruiting Command	5	5	989	-	-	989	5	5	989	-	-	989
DOC - National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	1	1	329	-	-	329	1	1	329	-	-	329
DOJ - Federal Bureau of Investigation	-	-	341	-	-	341	-	-	341	-	-	341
DOJ - U.S. Marshals Service	5	5	3,663	-	788	4,451	5	5	3,663	-	788	4,451
DOL- Office of Inspector General	2	2	1,968	-	-	1,968	2	2	1,968	-	-	1,968
DOL - Offfice of Labor Management Standards	9	9	2,726	-	-	2,726	9	9	2,726	-	-	2,726
DOL - Bureau of Labor Statistics	9	9	2,256	-	-	2,256	9	9	2,497			2,497
DOL - Office of the Solicitor	15	15	5,358	-	371	5,729	15	15	5,358	-	371	5,729
DOL - Employment Standards Administration, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	69	69	11,805	-	2,457	14,262	152	152	24,755	900	2,757	28,412
DOL - Employment Statndards Administration, Wage and Hour Division	11	11	1,480	-	-	1,480	11	11	1,480	-	-	1,480
DOD - Chief of Naval Personnel	23	23	6,040	-	-	6,040	27	27	6,040	-	-	6,040
TD - Internal Revenue Service	393	393	73,116	2,507	8,933	84,556	393	393	73,116	2,507	8,933	84,556
TD - TIGTA	2	2	1,071	180	139	1,390	2	2	1,071	180	139	1,390
VA - Veterans Benefits Administration	610	610	101,139	3,763	7,833	112,734	689	689	73,820	14,862	22,134	110,816
Department of Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	7,800	-	-	7,800
DHS- U.S. Coast Guard	335	335	57,469	1,662	6,065	65,196	335	335	57,469	1,662	6,065	65,196
DHS -U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services	50	50	16,105	87	220	16,412	50	50	16,105	87	220	16,412
DHS- National Protection & Programs Directorate FPS	5	5	3,125	1,500	297	4,922	5	5	3,125	1,500	297	4,922
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	37	37	15,760	-	311	16,071	37	37	15,760	-	311	16,071
GSA - Federal Executive Board	-	-	1,812	-	-	1,812	-	-	1,812	-	-	1,812
GSA- Regional Federal Acquisition Service	1	1	879	-	-	879	1	1	879	-	-	879
GSA - Public Buildings Service	9	9	2,152	-	-	2,152	9	9	2,152	-	-	2,152
National Labor Relations Board	34	34	13,531	-	828	14,359	34	34	13,531	-	828	14,359
DOD - Inspector General	44	44	7,890	-	1,102	8,992	44	44	7,890	-	1,102	8,992
DOD - Defense Logistics Agency	3	3	3,885	-	193	4,077	3	3	3,885	-	193	4,077
DOD - Defense Civilian Personnel Advisory Service	1	1	139	-	-	139	1	1	139	-	-	139
DOD - Defense Financing and Accounting Service	2,190	2,190	335,501	15,686	16,490	367,677	2,190	2,190	335,501	15,686	16,490	367,677
Railroad Retirement Board	7	7	2,553	-	-	2,553	8	8	1,677	-	-	1,677
Social Security Administration	39	39	12,050	278	1,818	14,146	39	39	12,050	278	1,818	14,146
CONGRESS - Senate	5	5	1,298	-	-	1,298	5	5	1,298	-	-	1,298
U.S. Postal Service	2	2	2,197	388	637	3,223	2	2	2,197	388	637	3,223
U.S. Tax Court	-	-	845	-	2,759	3,603	-	-	845	-	2,759	3,603
Joint Use	34	68	16,552	2,250	48,792	67,594	34	68	16,552	2,250	48,792	67,594
Vacant	-	-	43,835	4,906	6,295	55,036	-	-	30,616	4,906	117	35,639
Subtotal	3,950	3,984	749,859	33,207	106,328	889,392	4,157	4,191	729,436	45,206	114,751	889,392
Total	**4,073**	**4,107**	**784,825**	**33,207**	**106,328**	**924,358**	**4,157**	**4,191**	**729,436**	**45,206**	**114,751**	**889,392**

May 2017

Housing Plan
Anthony J. Celebrezze Federal Building

POH-0192-CL18
Cleveland, OH

Office Utilization Rate[2]		
	Current	Proposed
Building Office Tenants (excluding Judiciary, Congress, and agencies with less than 10 employees)	147	136
All Building Office Tenants (including Judiciary, Congress, and agencies with less than 10 employees)	148	137

Current Office UR excludes 162,499 usf of office support space.
Proposed Office UR excludes 158,198 usf of office support space

Current Office UR excludes 164,969 usf of office support space.
Proposed Office UR excludes 160,475 usf of office support space

Total Building USF Rate[3]		
	Current	Proposed
Building Tenants (excluding Judiciary, Congress, and agencies with less than 10 employees)	220	210
All Building Tenants (including Judiciary, Congress, and agencies with less than 10 employees)	223	212

Special Space	USF
Food Service	34,853
Private Toilet	4,375
ADP	10,437
Conference/Training	36,658
Health Unit	4,489
Vault	4,103
Holding Cells	1,315
Fitness Center	5,292
Laboratory	635
Auditorium	2,957
Mail Room	3,085
Interview Room	176
Child Care	3,674
Judge's Chambers	1,027
Courtrooms	1,675
Total	**114,751**

NOTES:
[1] USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
[2] Office Utilization Rate = total office space available for office personnel. UR calculation excludes office support space USF.
[3] Total Building USF Rate = total building USF (office, storage, special) available for all building occupants (office, and non-office personnel).

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—JACOB K. JAVITS FEDERAL BUILDING, NEW YORK, NY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to address water infiltration and the resulting structural damage to the plaza, security pavilion, and garage at the Jacob K. Javits Federal Building located at 26 Federal Plaza in New York, New York at a design cost of $5,131,000, an estimated construction cost of $57,670,000 and a management and inspection cost of $2,911,000 for a total estimated project cost of $65,712,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JACOB K. JAVITS FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-0282-NY18
Congressional District: 10

FY 2018 Project Summary

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project to address structural stability and life safety issues at the Jacob K. Javits Federal Building (Javits FB), located at 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY. The project will address water infiltration and the resulting structural damage to the plaza and security pavilion affixed to the building and garage that, if unaddressed, could significantly impact the structural integrity.

FY 2018 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction and Management & Inspection).....$65,712,000

Major Work Items

Exterior construction, roof replacement, site work, interior construction/foundation, electrical replacement/repairs, and building security coordination

Project Budget

Design	$ 5,131,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	57,670,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	2,911,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)	**$65,712,000**

Schedule	**Start**	**End**
Design and Construction	FY 2018	FY 2020

Building

The Javits FB consists of three interconnected buildings: a 45-story office building plus basement, an 8-story courthouse and office building (built in 1967, the James L. Watson Court of International Trade), and a 45-story annex constructed in 1977 along the west side of the original 45-story building. The two 45-story buildings function together as the Javits FB. The James L. Watson Court of International Trade is connected to the Javits FB by a four-story pedestrian bridge. The entire Javits FB complex consists of approximately 2.9 million gross square feet with an underground parking garage containing nearly 300 parking spaces.

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JACOB K. JAVITS FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-0282-NY18
Congressional District: 10

Tenant Agencies

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Social Security Administration, and National Labor Relations Board.

Proposed Project

The proposed project will address the most exigent needs at the Javits FB and includes repairs to structural defects and upgrades to the foundation and plaza, remediation of water infiltration, waterproofing of the garage and exterior planters, replacement of portions of the roof, and upgrades/replacement of exterior and garage lighting. Interim repairs, using minor repair and alteration program funds, are presently underway to prevent further deterioration and possible structural failure.

Repairs will be made to the reinforced concrete interior columns and slabs designed into the building's west plaza and sub-grade levels of the garage and basement. The work includes beam expansion joint repairs and leak remediation to the columns along the northwest ramp along Broadway and Worth Street. The resulting project also will fully replace waterproofing of the planters along Worth Street.

Exterior repair work to the plaza on the west (Broadway) side of the building will include new sidewalk areas atop the substructure. A concrete sidewalk along the front of the building will be replaced to correct the unevenness of the sidewalk for pedestrians and eliminate water penetration in the basement and garage areas of the building.

The project will replace portions of the multi-level roofing system that have reached the end of their useful life. The penthouse roof will be replaced and localized repairs will be made to the interior masonry parapet wall and raised roof edge. Exterior perimeter lights will be replaced and the lights in the garage will be repaired, where possible, or replaced.

Building security coordination is related to site security during the construction phase.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JACOB K. JAVITS FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-0282-NY18
Congressional District: 10

Major Work Items

Exterior Construction	$30,489,000
Site Work	9,795,000
Interior Construction/Foundations	9,795,000
Roof Replacement	5,142,000
Electrical Replacement/Repairs	2,449,000
Total ECC	**$57,670,000**

Justification

The Javits FB is experiencing structural and related waterproofing deficiencies that pose a structural stability and life-safety threat. Presently, reinforced concrete columns and slabs at the three expansion joints designed into the west plaza and sub-grade levels of the garage and basement have sustained structural damage caused by persistent water infiltration. Loose concrete debris has been falling onto vehicles and nearly 200 of the 300 spaces in the garage are inaccessible. Remedial actions are being taken to mitigate falling debris hazards in areas that remain in use.

It is critical that the proposed repairs to the garage be completed prior to the completion of the ongoing FBI reconfiguration and alteration project (PNY-0282-NY16), since FBI requires approximately 250 official parking spaces for government vehicles.

The west side of the building entrance has been temporarily closed due to safety concerns. The entrance also serves as the primary entry point for Citizen and Immigration Services. The closure of the entrance compromises the ability to bring visitors into the building, thereby resulting in lengthy lines outside the building envelope.

The buildings' aged roofing systems are damaged, which is allowing the infiltration of water in areas covering critical building systems, such as the elevator machine rooms and in tenant areas.

Perimeter lighting will be installed and lighting in the garage will be repaired or replaced, if necessary, to enhance overall building safety. Building security coordination will secure the project site during the construction.

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JACOB K. JAVITS FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-0282-NY18
Congressional District: 10

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

Prospectus	Description	FY	Amount
P.L. 111-5 (ARRA)	Plaza Restoration	2009	$25,360,000
PNY-0282-2-NY14	Renovation of Building Core surrounding FBI space	2014	$ 6,520,000
PNY-0282-NY16	Consolidation Build-out	2016	$104,004,000*

*$7,660,000 was funded in FY 2015 through a reprogramming; $96,244,000 was funded through the FY 2016 Major Repairs & Alterations Expenditure Plan

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JACOB K. JAVITS FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-0282-NY18
Congressional District: 10

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, U.S. General Services Administration

AMENDED COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—ALEXANDER HAMILTON U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, NY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations for Phase I of a two-phase project that will remediate water infiltration in the sub-basement and basement levels to prevent further damage at the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House located at 1 Bowling Green in New York, New York of a reduction in design cost of $498,000, an additional estimated construction cost of $7,454,000 and an additional management and inspection cost of $537,000 for a total additional cost of $7,493,000 and total estimated project cost of $53,991,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends the authorization of the Committee on July 23, 2015 of Prospectus No. PNY–0131–NY16.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS -ALTERATION
ALEXANDER HAMILTON U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Prospectus Number: PNY-0131-NY18
Congressional District: 10

FY 2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes Phase I of a two-phase repair and alteration project to address building deficiencies at the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House, a National Historic Landmark located at 1 Bowling Green, New York, New York. This proposed project (Phase I) will remediate water infiltration in the sub-basement and basement levels to prevent further damage to the building. Phase II, to be submitted as part of a future request, proposes replacing the skylight, replacing the exterior windows with blast windows and repairing the laylight. The proposed two-phase project will ensure the long-term occupancy of federal agencies by providing a safe and reliable work environment.

This project was among those included in prior year submissions for the Capital Investment and Leasing Program. Although the prospectus was approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on July 23, 2015, and January 20, 2016, respectively, GSA's FY 2016 Major Repairs & Alterations Expenditure Plan did not allocate any funds to the project. GSA is requesting approval of an amended prospectus to increase the total estimated cost of Phase I of the project by $7,493,000 to account for cost escalations. There is no change in the overall scope of the project.

FY 2018 Committee Additional Approvals Requested

(Construction, Management & Inspection).....$7,493,000

FY 2018 Committee Appropriation Requested

(Phase I Design, Construction, Management & Inspection).....$53,991,000

Major Work Items

Exterior construction and restoration; interior construction and restoration; hazardous materials abatement; and building coordination and security.

Project Budget

Design
Phase I (FY 2018 Request).....$4,706,000
Phase II (TBD).....4,119,000
Total Design.....$8,825,000

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS -ALTERATION
ALEXANDER HAMILTON U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Prospectus Number: PNY-0131-NY18
Congressional District: 10

Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	
Phase I (FY 2018 Request)	$45,533,000
Phase II (TBD)	39,792,000
Total ECC	**$85,325,000**
Management and Inspection (M&I)	
Phase I (FY 2018 Request)	$3,752,000
Phase II (TBD)	3,443,000
Total M&I	**$7,195,000**
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)	**$101,345,000**

Schedule

	Start	End
Design	FY 2018	FY 2019
Construction	FY 2018	FY 2020

Building

The Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House, located in lower Manhattan at the beginning of Broadway and just east of Battery Park, was designed by the renowned architect Cass Gilbert and includes artwork by Daniel Chester French and Reginald Marsh. The building presents a square plan with a central rotunda and surrounding corridors. It contains 501,225 gross square feet (GSF) of space and features a heavily detailed gray granite façade and monumental sculptural elements located in front of the building. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976.

Tenant Agencies

U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Smithsonian Institution, U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Trade Commission, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the National Archives and Records Administration.

Proposed Project

Phase I of the project is intended to remediate water infiltration in the sub-basement and basement levels of the building. This project will include the excavation/replacement of the sidewalk around the building to provide access to the affected areas in the sub-basement. It will involve leak mitigation for the vehicle ramp, the access hatches, the

AMENDED PROSPECTUS -ALTERATION
ALEXANDER HAMILTON U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Prospectus Number: PNY-0131-NY18
Congressional District: 10

sidewalk vault, and the exterior joints, and replacement/repair of piping, as needed. The project also will involve major structural repairs to support beams and the removal of hazardous materials.

Phase II of the project consists of the replacement of all exterior windows with blast protection windows on all sides and replacement of the skylight and repair of the laylight in the rotunda. Restoration of murals in the rotunda, including architectural repair work for the entire ceiling in the rotunda, and restoration of exterior sculptures on the northern façade parapet, including the center cornice, also will be completed.

Major Work Items (Phase I)

Exterior Construction	$22,349,000
Interior Construction	19,919,000
Hazardous Materials Abatement	327,000
Building Coordination and Security	2,938,000
Total	**$45,533,000**

Justification

Water infiltration in the sub-basement and basement levels is jeopardizing the structural integrity of the building and building systems. Water and drain piping located under the sidewalk vault are compromised and could collapse, which presents a potential safety hazard and could cause additional damage. Falling debris from the overhead damaged areas poses a potential safety risk to personnel and could result in additional costly emergency work. Water infiltrating at the windows also is causing damage to the building interior and negatively affecting the building's energy efficiency.

The building does not meet current standards for facility security. Age and exposure to weather elements is negatively impacting the building's exterior and interior artwork. Failure to make the appropriate repairs to the building will result in further damage to this National Historic Landmark.

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

Prior Appropriations

None

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS -ALTERATION
ALEXANDER HAMILTON U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Prospectus Number: PNY-0131-NY18
Congressional District: 10

Prior Committee Approvals

Prior Committee Approvals			
Committee	**Date**	**Amount**	**Purpose**
Senate EPW	1/20/2016	$46,498,00	Design, Phase I ECC and M&I
House T&I	7/23/2015	$46,498,00	Design, Phase I ECC and M&I

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS -ALTERATION
ALEXANDER HAMILTON U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Prospectus Number: PNY-0131-NY18
Congressional District: 10

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—MAJOR GENERAL EMMETT J. BEAN FEDERAL CENTER, INDIANAPOLIS, IN

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to renovate space and consolidate Federal agencies currently housed in leased space at the Major General Emmett J. Bean Federal Center located at 8899 E. 56th Street in Indianapolis, Indiana at a design cost of $3,435,000, an estimated construction cost of $39,707,000 and a management and inspection cost of $2,808,000 for a total estimated project cost of $45,950,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
MAJOR GENERAL EMMETT J. BEAN FEDERAL CENTER
INDIANAPOLIS, IN

Prospectus Number: PIN-1703-IN18
Congressional District: 7

FY 2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the Major General Emmett J. Bean Federal Center (Bean Center) at 8899 E. 56th Street in Indianapolis, IN. The project will renovate space in the Bean Center and consolidate Federal agencies currently housed in leased space, thereby avoiding approximately $9,600,000 per year in private sector lease costs and saving approximately $3,600,000 in annual agency rent payments.

FY 2018 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction and Management & Inspection).....$45,950,000

Major Work Items

Interior construction; heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) upgrades; hazardous materials abatement; and electrical, plumbing and life safety upgrades.

Project Budget

Design	$ 3,435,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	39,707,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	2,808,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*	**$45,950,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for tenant improvements above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2018	FY 2021

Building

The Bean Center is a three-story, concrete-framed structure with brick and stone exterior walls located at 8899 East 56th Street in Indianapolis, IN. The building measures approximately 1,660,000 gross square feet and is situated on a 72-acre site. The building was constructed in 1953 as a Department of Defense (DOD) records storage facility and jurisdiction, custody and control of the building was transferred to GSA in 1996, at which time the facility was renovated for its current office use.

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
MAJOR GENERAL EMMETT J. BEAN FEDERAL CENTER
INDIANAPOLIS, IN

Prospectus Number: PIN-1703-IN18
Congressional District: 7

Tenant Agencies

Department of Homeland Security, DOD, Department of Agriculture (USDA), and GSA

Proposed Project

The project proposes the build-out of space at the Bean Center to meet the long-term needs of Federal agencies currently housed in leased space, including U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Marine Corps and USDA. The project includes relocation of several tenants within the Bean Center to provide agencies moving into the building with contiguous space. The scope includes demolition and upgrades to ceiling, lighting, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and fire and life safety systems in spaces to be occupied by these agencies. Common areas will be upgraded and hazardous materials will be abated, as necessary.

Major Work Items

Interior Construction	$28,124,000
HVAC Upgrades	4,096,000
Electrical Upgrades	3,811,000
Hazardous Materials Abatement	2,313,000
Life Safety Upgrades	778,000
Plumbing Upgrades	585,000
Total ECC	**$39,707,000**

Justification

The project will provide a long-term housing solution and improve space utilization rates, thereby reducing both the amount of space the Federal Government leases in the private real estate market and federally owned vacant space.

The Defense Financing and Accounting Service (DFAS) is the anchor tenant at the Bean Center, occupying approximately 900,000 usable square feet (USF). DFAS plans to vacate approximately 175,000 USF, which, along with existing vacant space, will provide the opportunity to consolidate Federal agencies that are currently housed in approximately 340,000 USF of leased space in Indianapolis. To consolidate their existing footprints in leased space, the amount of space these agencies will occupy in the Bean Center will be reduced to approximately 212,000 USF.

To create a contiguous space for the backfill tenants, three agencies currently in the Bean Center most likely will be relocated within the building.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
MAJOR GENERAL EMMETT J. BEAN FEDERAL CENTER
INDIANAPOLIS, IN

Prospectus Number: PIN-1703-IN18
Congressional District: 7

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

Prospectus	Description	FY	Amount
P.L. 111-5 (ARRA)	Photovoltaic Roof	2009	$33,549,000
PIN-17032-IN14	Storm Water Drainage System, Parking Lot Renovation	2014	$19,074,000

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

Alteration $169,118,000
Lease $298,796,000
New Construction: $232,608,000

The 30-year, present value cost of alteration is $63,490,000 less than the cost of new construction, with an equivalent annual cost advantage of $3,452,000.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
MAJOR GENERAL EMMETT J. BEAN FEDERAL CENTER
INDIANAPOLIS, IN

Prospectus Number: PIN-1703-IN18
Congressional District: 7

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

May 2017

Housing Plan
Major General Emmett J. Bean Federal Center

PIN-1703-IN18
Indianapolis, IN

	CURRENT						PROPOSED					
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)1				Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total
Leased Location(s)												
153 N Pennsylvania, Indianapolis, IN												
DOD - US Marine Corps	250	250	58,510	-	6,501	65,011	-	-	-	-	-	-
6325 Digital Way and 6650 Telecom Drive, Indianapolis, IN												
DHS - CBP Mission Support Facilities	601	601	151,973	-	4,700	156,673	-	-	-	-	-	-
6510 Telecom Drive, Indianapolis, IN												
DHS - CBP Mission Support Facilities	75	75	64,894	-	2,007	66,901	-	-	-	-	-	-
5969-6035 Lakeside Boulevard, Indianapolis, IN												
USDA - Farm Service Agency	28	28	10,931	-	3,458	14,389	-	-	-	-	-	-
USDA - Rural Housing Service	22	22	11,469	-	-	11,469	-	-	-	-	-	-
USDA - Risk Management Agency	8	8	4,310	-	-	4,310	-	-	-	-	-	-
USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service	36	36	16,886	-	1,565	18,451	-	-	-	-	-	-
USDA - Food Safety and Inspection Services	2	2	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
USDA - Office of the Inspector General	4	4	1,922	-	-	1,922	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,026**	**1,026**	**321,995**	**-**	**18,231**	**340,226**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federally-owned Location(s)												
Major General Emmett J. Bean Federal Center												
DOD - Department of Army	46	46	50,682	1,906	6,841	59,429	46	46	50,682	1,906	6,841	59,429
DOD - US Army Reserve Command	5	5	2,404	-	-	2,404	5	5	2,404	-	-	2,404
DOD - US Army Criminal Investigation Command	5	5	1,444	-	-	1,444	5	5	1,444	-	-	1,444
DOD - US Army, HQ, Recruiting Command-Ft. Knox	3	3	4,358	-	7,691	12,049	3	3	4,358	-	7,691	12,049
DOD - Military Entrance Processing Command	56	56	25,983	-	5,039	31,022	56	56	25,983	-	5,039	31,022
GSA - Public Building Service	16	86	4,816	-	132	4,948	16	86	4,816	-	132	4,948
GSA - Outleased Space	11	11	3,294	-	1,067	4,361	11	11	3,294	-	1,067	4,361
DOD - Defense Logistics Agency	11	11	4,825	-	148	4,973	11	11	4,825	-	148	4,973
DOD - Defense Contract Audit Agency	16	16	5,588	-	140	5,728	16	16	5,588	-	140	5,728
DOD - Defense Contract Management Agency	44	44	11,178	-	733	11,911	44	44	11,178	-	733	11,911
DOD - Defense Financing and Accounting Service (DFAS)*	4,359	4,359	655,140	27,562	43,400	726,102	4,359	4,359	655,140	27,562	43,400	726,102
DOD - Inspector General	42	42	8,572	-	1,392	9,964	61	61	9,842	490	1,281	11,613
DOD - Army National Guard Recruiters	63	63	11,382	-	845	12,227	63	63	11,382	-	845	12,227
DHS - CBP Mission Support Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	676	676	90,200	12,072	5,796	108,068
DOD - US Marine Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	250	63,011	-	2,000	65,011
USDA - Farm Service Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	7,550	2,594	648	10,792
USDA - Rural Housing Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	8,086	-	516	8,602
USDA - Risk Management Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	3,039	-	194	3,233
USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36	11,835	1,174	830	13,839
USDA - Food Safety and Inspection Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	825	-	-	825
USDA - Office of the Inspector General	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	1,442	-	-	1,442
Joint Use	20	20	7,942	4,953	43,016	55,911	20	20	7,942	4,953	43,016	55,911
Vacant	-	-	223,192	2,463	220	225,875	-	-	10,719	1,435	260	12,414

May 2017

Housing Plan
Major General Emmett J. Bean Federal Center

PIN-1703-IN18
Indianapolis, IN

Subtotal	4,697	4,767	1,020,800	36,884	110,664	1,168,348	5,742	5,812	995,585	52,186	120,577	1,168,348
TOTAL	5,723	5,793	1,342,795	36,884	128,895	1,508,574	5,742	5,812	995,585	52,186	120,577	1,168,348

***Current DFAS and Vacant USF shown reflects the planned DFAS release of approximately 175,000 usf**

Office Utilization Rate[2]	Current	Proposed
Building Office Tenants (excluding Judiciary, Congress, and agencies with less than 10 employees)	154	109
All Building Office Tenants (including Judiciary, Congress, and agencies with less than 10 employees)	183	135

Current Office UR excludes 224,576 usf of office support space.
Proposed Office UR excludes 219,076 usf of office support space

Current Office UR excludes 295,415 usf of office support space.
Proposed Office UR excludes 219,029 usf of office support space.

Total Building USF Rate[3]	Current	Proposed
Building Tenants (excluding Judiciary, Congress, and agencies with less than 10 employees)	261	199
All Building Tenants (including Judiciary, Congress, and agencies with less than 10 employees)	260	201

Special Space	USF
ADP	40,251
Auditorium	10,375
Food Service	44,527
Private Toilet	3,806
Conference/Training	8,642
Health Unit	1,091
Fitness Center	5,896
Child Care	5,374
Vault	615
Total	120,577

NOTES:

[1] USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.

[2] Office Utilization Rate = total office space available for office personnel. UR calculation excludes office support space USF.

[3] Total Building USF Rate = total building USF (office, storage, special) available for all building occupants (office, and non-office personnel).

AMENDED COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—HARRY S. TRUMAN FEDERAL BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to upgrade elevators at the Harry S. Truman Federal Building located at 2201 C Street, NW in Washington, DC at an additional project cost of $ $4,200,000 for a total estimated project cost of $13,200,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends and replaces the authorization for the Harry S. Truman Federal Building approved by the Committee on February 28, 2013 in Prospectus No. PEX–00001.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATIONS
HARRY S. TRUMAN FEDERAL BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-0046-WA18

FY2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project to upgrade elevators at the Harry S. Truman (Main State) Building located at 2201 C Street, NW, Washington, DC. The continued deterioration of the elevators and increased population in the building has accelerated the need for these repairs.

This project was among those included previously included in GSA's Fiscal Year 2013 Capital Investment and Leasing Program's Exigent Needs prospectus. Although the prospectus was approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environmental and Public Works of the Senate on February 28, 2013, and July 25, 2012, respectively, no funds were appropriated. Rather than seeking in the aggregate for the Exigent Needs prospectus, GSA is now seeking individual prospectus approval and funding for certain projects originally included as part of the Exigent Needs prospectus, such as the work described in this prospectus. GSA is requesting approval of an amended prospectus to increase the total estimated cost of the project by $4,200,000 to account for cost escalations. There is no change in the overall scope of the project.

FY2018 Committee Approval Requested

(Design, Construction, Management and Inspection) $4,200,000

FY2018 Committee Appropriations Requested

(Design, Construction, Management and Inspection) $13,200,000

Major Work Items

Elevator upgrades

Project Budget

Design and Review	$1,210,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	11,180,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	810,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*	**$13,200,000**

*Tenant agency may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATIONS
HARRY S. TRUMAN FEDERAL BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-0046-WA18

Schedule	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2018	FY 2020

Building

The Harry S. Truman Building is located at 2201 C Street, NW. The original portion of the building, known as the "Old War Building", was completed in 1941 for the former War Department and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. An addition, referred to as "New State", was constructed in 1960. The limestone and granite exterior building provides approximately 2.6 million gross square feet of space for the Department of State personnel and 905 inside parking spaces on the 12.2 acre site.

Tenant Agency

Department of State

Proposed Project

This proposed project consists of upgrades to 21 elevators (including several freight elevators) in the non-modernized half of the building. GSA had originally planned to undertake these upgrades at a later date however the current condition of the elevators makes it necessary to modernize the elevators at this time. The proposed project includes the removal and replacement of the major elevator components.

Major Work Items

Elevator Upgrades	$ 11,180,000
Total ECC	**$11,180,000**

Justification

The Department of State continues to increase the building population; however, the outdated, existing elevators are unable to meet the usage demands. The elevators have long since reached the end of their serviceable lives and are in irreparable conditions and must be addressed immediately. The elevators are susceptible to reliability problems and the continued availability of repair parts is uncertain. Major parts have not been manufactured since 1995 and refurbished parts have become increasingly difficult to obtain and when found they tend to be less reliable. On average, two to three elevator cars are out of service. Upgraded elevators will meet safety codes that current elevators do not meet. Historic finishes in the elevator cabs also will be addressed.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATIONS
HARRY S. TRUMAN FEDERAL BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-0046-WA18

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

Prior Committee Approvals*			
Committee	**Date**	**Amount**	**Purpose**
Senate EPW	7/25/12	$9,000,000	Repair and Alteration
House T&I	2/28/13	$9,000,000	Repair and Alteration

*Included in the 2013 Exigent Needs Prospectus PEX-00001, which was approved for $122,936,000.

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

Prospectus	Description	FY	Amount
PDC-0046-WA14	Modernization Ph. I-V	1988-2014	$162,045,000
PL 111-5 (ARRA)	Modernization Ph. IV Construction, Ph. V Design	2010	$ 14,735,000

Note: On-going modernization of approximately one-half of the building began in 1988.

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATIONS
HARRY S. TRUMAN FEDERAL BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-0046-WA18

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—JAMES C. CORMAN FEDERAL BUILDING, VAN NUYS, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to replace roof, upgrade building systems, and improve egress and life-safety at the James C. Corman Federal Building located at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California at a design cost of $1,183,000, an estimated construction cost of $10,704,000 and a management and inspection cost of $803,000 for a total estimated project cost of $12,690,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JAMES C. CORMAN FEDERAL BUILDING
VAN NUYS, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-007-LA18
Congressional District: 29

FY 2018 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the James C. Corman Federal Building at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard, Van Nuys, CA. The project includes roof replacement, building systems upgrades, and egress and life-safety improvements. This work is essential to the long-term positioning of the asset and it facilitates future recovery of vacant space by providing accommodation for Federal agencies currently in commercial leased facilities.

FY 2018 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction and Management & Inspection).....$12,690,000

Major Work Items

Structural upgrades; exterior and interior construction; electrical; new egress and protected entries; heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) upgrades; roof replacement; site work; demolition and hazardous materials abatement; plumbing; and fire protection for annex

Project Budget

Design	$ 1,183,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	10,704,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	803,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*	**$12,690,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for tenant improvements above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule	Start	End
Design & Construction	FY 2018	FY 2021

Building

Located in the heart of Van Nuys, the James C. Corman Federal Building is 4 stories and approximately 231,000 gross square feet. It is a mid-twentieth century, precast concrete and stone-clad office building with a basement and both indoor and outdoor parking. On the same site, there is a one-story "annex" that previously housed the United States Postal Service.

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JAMES C. CORMAN FEDERAL BUILDING
VAN NUYS, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-007-LA18
Congressional District: 29

Tenant Agencies

U.S. Department of the Treasury – Internal Revenue Service, Defense Contract Audit Agency, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Army, Department of State – Consular Affairs, GSA – Federal Acquisition Service, GSA – Public Buildings Service, and DHS – Federal Protective Service.

Proposed Project

The project includes structural alterations and repairs, exterior enclosure and interior construction, electrical upgrades, new egress and protected entries, HVAC upgrades, roof replacement, site work, demolition and hazardous materials abatement, plumbing upgrades, and fire protection for the annex. The work will position the building for full occupancy.

Major Work Items

Structural Alterations, Exterior Enclosure and Interior Construction	$ 2,746,000
Electrical Upgrades	2,671,000
New Egress and Protected Entries	1,242,000
HVAC Upgrades	1,129,000
Roof Replacement	990,000
Site Work—Building Related	609,000
Demolition and Hazardous Materials Abatement	585,000
Plumbing Upgrades	419,000
Fire Protection Upgrades	313,000
Total ECC	**$10,704,000**

Justification

Due to its age and condition, the asset requires repair and alteration to assure service continuity and safety and to attract and keep tenants for vacant space recovery. This project, in conjunction with a Fiscal Year 2016 Consolidation Activities Special Emphasis Program project and other backfill plans, will help take the building from two-thirds vacant to full occupancy by the time construction is complete. Life-safety improvements and upgrades will improve occupant safety and code compliance and enhance the asset's performance, efficiency and reliability. Some improvements also will provide the added benefit of improving occupant comfort and marketability of the asset needed to recover vacant space.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JAMES C. CORMAN FEDERAL BUILDING
VAN NUYS, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-007-LA18
Congressional District: 29

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

Alteration $104,881,000
Lease $146,865,000
New Construction: $128,725,000

The 30-year, present-value cost of alteration is $23,844,000 less than the cost of new construction, with an equivalent annual cost advantage of $1,296,000.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JAMES C. CORMAN FEDERAL BUILDING
VAN NUYS, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-007-LA18
Congressional District: 29

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 17, 2017

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

There was no objection.

IMMIGRATION

(Mr. FRANCIS ROONEY of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FRANCIS ROONEY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, our inability to pass either of the immigration bills yesterday was a disappointing failure to solve two of the largest problems we face: routine illegal border crossing and abuse of the asylum system.

In addition to wall-building and border security bills, I have sponsored legislation to get the workers we need to drive a growing economy:

Change our system of immigration from family-based to skill-based, like Australia and Canada. We need legal, verifiable, and skilled or the educatable to be workers coming in all ranges of skills. This is the RAISE Act.

I have also introduced a bill to prevent claiming amnesty from anyone who is already inside our borders. Amnesty is supposed to derive from ''credible fear'' of persecution, not flight because the country of origin is dangerous, lawless, or offers little economic opportunity to its citizens—not our problem.

These proposals would go a long way to solving the immigration crisis and creating a workforce to drive a growing U.S. economy in the 21st century.

□ 1245

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF CHARLES PAGE

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

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the life and legacy of Charles Page, a true public servant who considered himself so blessed that he went by the nickname of Mr. Lucky.

But it goes without saying that all of us benefited from Charlie's generosity and willingness to give back to the place that we call home.

He came to the Monterey Peninsula as a young airman assigned to the Defense Language Institute. He stayed there, built his life there, and continued to serve there as a two-term city councilman, as the president of the Association of Monterey Bay Area Government, and as the founder of the Monterey County Legal Aid Society, as well as the founder of the Monterey Peninsula College Foundation.

Charlie understood the value of junior colleges, not just for students, but for the entire community.

He inspired people to get involved, including myself. I will never forget when I received a phone call out of the blue asking me when I was going to get involved, when I was going to serve.

I believe that that call sparked the beginning of my career in service.

Mr. Speaker, for that and all of his contributions to our community and country, I recognize Charlie Page, for we are all blessed and lucky to know him.

ROME LAB STANDS AT THE FOREFRONT OF ADVANCED CYBER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(Ms. TENNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, the Air Force Research Laboratory Information Directorate, otherwise known as Rome Lab, stands at the forefront of advanced cyber research and development projects within the Air Force and plays an integral role in ensuring that our military has the 21st century tools to dominate in cyberspace and on the battlefield.

The importance of Rome Lab in my district in New York State cannot be overstated. That is why I have continued to advocate and secure record level funding for Rome Lab.

I am grateful to have Defense Appropriations Subcommittee Chairwoman KAY GRANGER, who has advocated for increasing by another $10 million for our Federal funding to enhance current research and development into our small Unmanned Aerial Systems, an essential tool of modern warfare.

Additionally, our office secured over $200 million in funding, which represents a 10 percent increase over last year's level, and another $14.2 million in funding for a perimeter fence around Rome Lab to secure this vitally important and highly sensitive asset.

The high-tech ecosystem and hub of research and development built around Rome Lab has created a rich environment for entrepreneurs to start new ventures and to thrive in the Mohawk Valley.

It is estimated that Rome Lab's impact in 2017 was over $392 million in the surrounding five-county region.

It is an honor to represent the talented, dedicated, and hardworking workforce at Rome Lab. It is critically important that we protect this asset.

SUMMER RECESS STOPS SCHOOL SHOOTINGS

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

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, in the 4½ months since 17 people were killed in a mass shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida, there have been 15 shootings at schools and colleges around the country.

In the absence of congressional action, the only thing that has stopped these school shootings is summer recess.

But summer recess won't stop the daily gun violence in communities across the country. In the past 72 hours, 97 people were killed and 180 people were injured by gun violence.

And summer recess won't provide relief to the families who are still grieving the loss of their children, their loved ones.

Earlier this month, four Stoneman Douglas seniors were honored with degrees they earned but never received because they were murdered in their school. Their parents and siblings walked onto that stage instead. It shouldn't have been this way.

It is time for this House to act on gun violence. Bring up the bipartisan bills on universal background checks, banning bump stocks, gun violence restraining orders.

We cannot wait until the school bell rings again this fall. We have to act now.

HONORING OFFICER MATHEW MAZANY

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

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today, I want to honor the life and service of a brave constituent of mine, Mentor police officer Mathew Mazany.

Officer Mazany, a 14-year veteran officer, was killed in a tragic hit-and-run on Sunday morning while helping with a traffic stop.

He achieved his dream by following in the footsteps of his father, who also served as a police officer for 34 years in Maple Heights, not too far from Mentor.

His coworkers and those who knew him best described him as a happy-go-lucky kind of guy who enjoyed the Mentor community.

Officer Mazany leaves behind a son, a brother, a father, and countless others who had the pleasure of knowing him.

His legacy and dedication to public service will not be forgotten.

My prayers are with Officer Mazany's family, his friends, the city of Mentor and the Mentor Police Department during this difficult time.

WE NEED TO RESTORE DEMOCRACY

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

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, today, too many Americans feel that their own democracy doesn't respect them, that they are left out and locked out of their own democracy.

That is why Democrats today are introducing the By the People Resolution, a broad set of reforms, a declaration of principles that we need to restore democracy and give people their voice back, in three broad categories of reform:

Voter empowerment, voting rights; making sure that it is easier, not harder, to access the ballot box and to cast your vote.

Ethics and accountability, because we need transparency in our government. We need to obey the rules, observe the norms. That is critical to have trust in government on the part of the people.

And lastly, campaign finance reform, because big money and special interests have way too much influence up here on Capitol Hill, and we need to do something about it.

We can do this. With a bold set of reforms, we can make sure that Americans feel respected, and we can return, finally, to a government of, by, and for the people.

THANKING CAPTAIN SWEATTE AND MICHAEL SULLIVAN

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Captain Raymond Sweatte and Mr. Michael Sullivan, the crew of the University of Georgia Skidaway Institute of Oceanography's ship, the *Savannah*.

While Captain Sweatte and Mr. Sullivan were on the *Savannah* conducting a research-based fish survey just off the coast of Georgia, they were contacted by the Coast Guard about a nearby ship in distress.

After searching multiple locations in the nighttime darkness, the *Savannah* located and saved two Florida fishermen struggling to cling to their lives.

The fishermen had been taking on water for about 5 hours in high seas and winds and could not keep up with the water flowing into the ship.

If the *Savannah* had not located and rescued these struggling fishermen, it is possible they would not have survived.

I sincerely thank the University of Georgia's Captain Sweatte and Mr. Sullivan for their bravery and heroic actions in this emergency situation to save the lives of two fellow Americans.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 6157, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 6157, the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections and conforming changes, including inserting amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 115–785 at the end of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

PRESIDENT TRUMP'S CORRECTIVE ORDER

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, Donald Trump's ''corrective'' order no longer separating children from parents takes families out of the fire of separation and throws them into the inferno of unlimited detention on military bases. Thus Trump's zero tolerance policy stands, costing the government untold millions required to be spent for meals, air conditioning, libraries, private showers, medical, dental, and mental health.

There are no good options when families enter the country seeking asylum, but herding them together in internment camps is the worst of those available.

That is why past administrations have released the detainees with ankle bracelets and frequent contacts, with the overwhelming majority of detainees reporting back. The courts are likely to order a similar remedy.

It is time for the administration to look at practices that have worked instead of inventing inhumane ones that don't.

SUPPORT THE PEOPLE OF IRAN

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

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the people of Iran, who are sick and tired of living under the mullahs' rule and have courageously taken to the streets across their country to demand freedom and sound governance.

The Ayatollah's regime duped the Obama administration into a nuclear deal in which they received a tremendous payout. The people of Iran expected to benefit financially from the deal, but the regime squandered everything on foreign wars at the expense of their citizens.

The Islamic regime funds the ongoing deadly tactics of Hamas and the Palestinians, supports Bashar al-Assad of Syria, finances the ongoing war in Yemen, builds rocket factories in Lebanon and Syria, and I could go on and on.

Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are ideals that America champions, the same ideals that the Iranian protestors are risking their lives to achieve.

To this end, I support the Iranian people, as do the Trump administration and the free world.

THE WAR ON COAL IN MONTANA

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

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring this body's attention to a war on coal that jeopardizes our Montana communities, jobs, and economy.

Environmental extremists want to eliminate the diversity of Montana's energy generation. Their radical agenda threatens our Montana way of life, particularly in eastern Montana.

This week, the Montana Chamber Foundation released a report that reveals the alarming impact a continued war on coal would have in Montana.

If Colstrip's Units 3 and 4 were closed prematurely, the impact would be devastating to Montana. Montana would lose about 3,300 jobs. Our State's population would shrink by 7,000 individuals. Montanans would lose over $5 billion in income and all Montanans would face higher electricity prices. Also, the loss of this source of reliable baseload power would threaten the stability of our electric grid.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to end this war on coal once and for all. Montanans, our communities, and our economy require that we not raise the white flag.

CONDEMNING THE BRUTAL PERSECUTION OF THE SINDHI PEOPLE

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to condemn the brutal persecution of the Sindhi people in Pakistan.

Throughout the Sindh Province, and especially in Karachi, millions of Sindhi people are victimized by the Punjabi-dominated regime in Islamabad.

This grave injustice and massive human rights crisis involves extrajudicial killings, forced disappearances, and tactics common in many totalitarian dictatorships.

This oppression of the Sindhis is the work of the Inter-Services Intelligence, that is the ISI, of Pakistan, and the corrupt Pakistani Army.

More than 154 Sindhi people have been reported missing just since August 2017. Among those includes Dr. Anwar Laghari, who is a physician who actually led the Sindhi people and the stalwarts in opposition to violent Islamic militarism, and that is why he was targeted by the ISI.

Pakistan has made their choice to drop its alliance with the United States and form a new partnership with China and radical Islam, and they are now making war on their own people.

The United States should stand with the people of Pakistan, not their oppressive government.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to condemn the brutal persecution of the Sindhi people in Pakistan. Throughout Sindh Province and especially in Karachi, millions of Sindhi people are victimized by the Punjabi dominated regime in Islamabad.

This is a grave injustice and a massive human rights crisis involving extrajudicial killings, forced disappearances, and tactics common in China, Turkey, Iran and other totalitarian dictatorships.

This oppression of the Sindhis is the work of the Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) and the corrupt Pakistan Army.

More than 154 Sindhi people have been reported missing just since August 2017. Among the hundreds abducted and killed include Dr. Anwar Laghari, a physician and human rights leader who is a hero to the Sindhi people. Like Dr. Laghari the Sindhis are stalwarts in their opposition to violent Islamist militants, which is why they have been targeted by ISI.

Pakistan has made its choice to drop its alliance with the United States and form a new partnership with China and radical Islam. Blatant betrayals like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project and sheltering Osama Bin Laden indicate that Pakistan has long ago morphed away from being our friend and is now our enemy.

And, Pakistan is at war with its own people, not only the Sindhis, but the Baluch and many of the Pashtun tribes are also targeted for harsh human rights abuses. America needs to face reality—stand with these persecuted peoples—and treat Pakistan like the corrupt narco-trafficking gangster regime allied with radical Islam that it is.

ATROCITIES CONTINUE IN SYRIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIANFORTE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2017, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. KINZINGER. Mr. Speaker, there is really a tragic situation that has been unfolding for a long time in Syria, and I think it is important that we have a brief discussion today about what is at stake and what is happening.

To start that discussion, Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), the honorable chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and a champion for the people of Free Syria.

□ 1300

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciate the time that has been set aside here, and I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

I have got to say at the outset, one of the great tragedies of the half a million deaths in Syria is that I think it was quite avoidable.

If we think back to 7 years ago and how it started, it began with people marching in the streets of Damascus saying, ''peaceful, peaceful.'' Their goal was to try to get some element of human rights in a country in which people were being abducted and disappeared in these chambers where they were tortured and killed.

We know a lot more now than we did at the time because of a brave military photographer by the name of Caesar, and Caesar brought those pictures out to the West, 55,000 of them.

The way in which the regime conducted itself drove the population in Syria to react. And now, after 7 years of war, brutal war, the atrocities continue in Syria; and in many ways, after listening this morning to Caesar and seeing his photographs again, they are worse than they were.

I say that because, as we speak, despite a ceasefire agreed to by Russia, the Assad regime, backed by Russian war planes and backed by the Iranian militia from neighboring Iran on the ground, is engaged in a brutal assault on southern Syria. They are engaged there, and more than 45,000 civilians have fled as Russian and regime forces have intensified their shelling and their air raids again on civilian populations.

So yesterday alone, three hospitals were bombed. The United Nations has said that more Syrians were displaced in the first few months of this year than at any period in the last 7 years of war—the first few months of this year. This is happening as we speak.

This is one of the children affected by this brutal campaign. The numbers are staggering. As I shared with you, there are over half a million Syrians that have been killed. Think for a minute about the families of those who are on the move trying to escape. Fourteen million Syrians have been displaced; tens of thousands remain in the regime's dungeons.

That, for me, is the most horrifying aspect of this. It is because the regime will not, despite international pressure, change what it does within those dungeons, the same torture that was exposed to the world in the Caesar photos, in the 55,000 photos.

And the horrific part of this—I don't know why totalitarian regimes do this, but they have a habit of taking the picture of every tortured, mangled body that they have killed and then numbering it with a number, and then number after number after number. It is now a process of civil society in Syria trying to figure out and tie these families together.

And the population that was massacred, whether it is Shia or Sunni or Alawites or Christian, it is as though the regime knows no bounds in terms of its suspicions. It is like Joe Stalin's rampage when he decided, in the 1930s, to begin his process of eliminating anyone who could potentially be an opponent: take them in and put them to the torture.

That is what is happening as we speak. And if the regime retakes southern Syria, thousands more will be detained and meet the same fate as those who are in those torture chambers today.

So this morning, we had the honor of welcoming Caesar. ADAM KINZINGER and I and other members of our committee had the opportunity once more to speak to the Syrian military defector who took those photos.

Four years ago, he met with our committee in his first public appearance following his defection. Those photos gave us an eyewitness account of the Assad regime's horrific brutality. And today, Caesar provided new, chilling testimony about the Assad regime's attacks against the Syrian people.

Industrial-scale torture, as I have told you, is being committed against thousands of detainees. And I will tell you, one picture that especially moved me showed a young woman. She was an architect in the city. She had had her eyes gouged out. She was tortured to death and her crime was that she had delivered food and humanitarian aid to individuals targeted by the Assad regime.

As you know, the Blue Helmets in Syria who run into collapsing buildings in order to pull out victims, pull out civilians, they are nondenominational. These are people who volunteer, and they are frequently targeted. It is often those who are doing the rescuing who are targeted by that regime.

Mr. Speaker, as I have said before, there can be no real peace in Syria as long as the Assad regime, as long as Assad, himself, remains in power. We need a strategy that, in the name of humanity, moves beyond Assad to achieve a political solution that will secure a lasting peace among all of the parties there.

The House has twice passed legislation named after Caesar, sponsored by Ranking Member ELIOT ENGEL and me, to impose sanctions on supporters of Syria's Assad regime, including sanctions on Iran and Russia, because that is where the materiel comes from. That is where the bombs come from. This legislation will help cut off funding that fuels Assad's war machine, and it gives our diplomats much-needed leverage in the political process.

Additionally, the Caesar bill will support the prosecution of the regime's war criminals. This includes U.S. assistance for cases being tried around the world, many based on evidence in the Caesar file, such as the one recently filed by prosecutors in Germany.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the Senate still has not acted on this critical legislation. It is time to sanction Assad. It is time to sanction his backers. It is time to hold war criminals accountable and give justice to victims.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the Senate to quickly move forward. Please move this legislation to help protect Syrian civilians.

Again, I want to thank my colleague not only for his efforts and for his service to this country, including on the battlefield, but also for his service here today in the interest of humanity.

Mr. KINZINGER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman for his leadership on this issue and for his very eloquently delivered speech on the seriousness of what is happening.

The Syrian civil war is now in its eighth year, and it is approaching a very serious crossroad. While the media focus fades away after some chemical attack or a picture that steals our hearts for a moment, the war crimes being committed and the atrocities taking place in Syria are happening in full force right this very minute.

For the last 9 days, the southern border of Syria has been under constant bombardment from airstrikes and barrel bomb attacks. Despite a ceasefire

pact from Russia in July of 2017, we know Syria's main military ally has continued to carry out attacks on behalf of the Assad regime.

This critical moment will affect the future of Syria, the security interests of the United States, and stability within the international community. So what are we going to do about it?

Since World War I, we have held that chemical weapons have no place on the battlefield. We have held strong to this principle and its core to the values of our country.

We know that the President of Syria, the brutal dictator, Bashar al-Assad, and his ruthless regime have committed countless war crimes, and they are responsible for murdering more than half a million Syrians.

We know Assad has used chemical weapons countless times to attack and murder innocent civilians.

We know that Russian and Iranian regimes have supported and helped Assad in his genocide on the Syrian people, including airstrikes and attacks that account for more than 50,000 dead Syrian children.

We have seen the Assad regime, along with his Iranian and Russian backers, starve the people in cities like Madaya, Aleppo, and eastern Ghouta by using food as a weapon.

We know the Assad regime has often refused U.N. and other humanitarian organizations from delivering critical humanitarian assistance to the most ravaged cities in Syria.

Because we know this, we cannot turn a blind eye. We cannot just sweep this under the rug and ignore the horrific reality in Syria right now. We cannot isolate ourselves from this crisis.

What happens in Syria and what happens in the Middle East has a very real impact on our national security and the security of future generations. If we fail to act in Syria and fail to inflict punishment over the use of chemical weapons, we will ultimately see the end of the nonproliferation treaty of chemical weapons and open the world to ghastly horrors, perpetual insecurity, and extreme danger.

I support the President's enforcement of those red lines, but we must not be naive enough to think that, if we show weakness elsewhere, it will not happen again.

To be clear, I am not suggesting that the United States invade Syria, put 100,000 troops in, and start a regional war, not in the slightest. What I am suggesting is that we take a stand for what is right, what is just, and what is in the best interests of the United States and the freedom-loving people around the world.

We need a long-term strategy in Syria that leads to a solution of peace and an end to the ongoing, deadly, and horrific conflict. This strategy should also include the end of the Assad regime and a place at the table for all people at the table of government.

First, we must maintain a presence in Syria and we must uphold the deescalation zones that have already been established. By bolstering these areas and making it known that the United States remains in the region, we can thwart the strongmen of Russia and Iran from pushing into these areas and targeting civilians.

Internally, both Russia and Iran are fractured and tired. They both view Syria as a power-grab opportunity to take on their enemies: the United States and Israel. It comes as no surprise, as we know the true intentions of these bad actors anyway.

That being said, we cannot allow Iran to complete its land bridge through the middle of Syria, and we cannot trust the Russians ever on anything. Russian strikes have obliterated residential areas in Syria, displacing thousands. The area's major hospitals and makeshift hospitals have been targeted and destroyed.

Let me say that again. The region's hospitals have been targeted and destroyed. We must take measures to punish Russia and Iran for their crimes.

Next, given the dire situation in places like Daraa, we need to establish no-fly zones and maintain a presence to ensure they are being enforced by us and our allies. This is vital for the safety of our coalition units, the humanitarian aid volunteers, and the Syrian civilians who have been forced to flee their homes and their communities.

We need to hold Assad, his regime, and the Russian and Iranian supporters accountable.

In April, I spoke on the House floor in support of a bill I introduced with my House Foreign Affairs Committee colleagues, H.R. 4681, the No Assistance for Assad Act. This bill, which passed the House and now sits in the Senate, is a step in the right direction in taking actions in Syria and punishing the Assad regime for its horrific war crimes.

H.R. 4681 needs to be implemented, as do the sanctions passed last year against the supporters of the Assad regime for their role in the genocide of Syrian civilians.

Most importantly, the United States needs to remind the people of Syria that we stand with them. We stand for freedom, and we stand against the inhumane crimes committed against them by this barbaric regime and their Russian and Iranian backers.

If you are a 10-year-old kid in Syria and your dad was killed by an airstrike, you might see ISIS as the only opponent to Bashar al-Assad, the butcher of Damascus who brutalized your family, who destroyed your home, who bombed your school, and who left you without an education or opportunity. If you are this 10-year-old kid in Syria right now, you are likely to be a rich target of ISIS recruitment. Sadly, the next generation of terrorism will likely stem from these regions that have no hope or opportunity, that feel completely abandoned and ignored by the international community.

I spoke to a Syrian regime defector yesterday named Caesar. Caesar defected from the Assad regime and brought with him thousands of pictures and documents proving that the regime tortures, starves, and kills innocent people every day. And, if that isn't enough, they document these atrocities with cold precision, reminiscent of the actions of Nazi Germany. It is chilling.

□ 1315

Caesar risks his life by sharing his experiences. In our meetings, he selflessly focuses on others. He emphasized how gravely the people of Syria are suffering every single day. And every single day, the people of Syria cling to the hope that America will speak up and stand with them.

I pray for peace, and I urge the administration to position the United States as the global leader this world needs right now.

I also implore the Senate to pass the Caesar Act, sanctioning regime officials involved in the torture and opening the path to their capture and trial as war criminals. They must be held accountable.

We have passed this bill repeatedly, and we will do so again if we must. But the Senate has an opportunity to make this law and stand with the values that we hold dear.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Syria need to know that there is hope. Right now, our lack of a strategy in Syria is leaving many with little hope or faith in the United States or our allies.

I believe America has a mission in the world, and it is to be an example of self-governance in a world drowning in strongmen, cruelty, and chaos. I believe we have an opportunity to show the people of Syria, and the world, that the American Dream continues. We are still that shining city on a hill and a beacon of hope for peace and prosperity.

When that light dims, it doesn't give America an opportunity to look within and relax, regain ourselves, and look coldly and detached at the rest of the world. History has shown again and again that a dimming light in American leadership only guarantees a future fight, a future calling up of a generation of Americans to, once again, defeat an enemy.

But if we remember this God-given mission and the light on the hill continues to beam bright, then we can create a generation within the camps of our enemies who rejects their ideology and implements change from within. Behind the Iron Curtain, it wasn't America's military action that sliced it in half. It was people behind it seeing our light, peering over that wall, and tearing it down so they, too, could enjoy those freedoms.

As a great President, John F. Kennedy, said: ''Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty.''

Bashar al-Assad will ultimately pay an awful, eternal price when he meets his Maker. Let's move that appointment up so that justice here or in the afterlife is swift and soon. Let's shine our light on the actions of Iran and Russia. Let's expose with that brightness the torture and the bombing of aid convoys and hospitals. Let's shine that light on the plight of people simply trying to live their lives and to raise their children to be police officers, doctors, farmers, factory workers, and mothers and fathers.

Let's speak out for the freedom-loving people who so desperately need our voice. Let's shine our light on the oppressive darkness around the world.

Mr. Speaker, let's save Syria.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

IBEW LOCAL 134, DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2017, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with excitement and a sense of pride in my heart. Today, Mr. Speaker, I am here to share some great news coming out of my hometown of Chicago, Illinois, because next week, on Monday, a group of smart, dedicated, and hardworking young African American men from Dunbar High School located in my district will start new jobs in the skills-based industry.

These jobs, Mr. Speaker, and the young men's employment are a result of a robust partnership and a sincere commitment to diversity that brought the city of Chicago, the Chicago public schools, and the IBEW Local 134 together to form an innovative construction trades program.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely encouraged by these motivated and diligent young men who never gave up and who saw the opportunity and hope that was available to them that extended beyond their environment. This program, the partnership it represents, and the hopes that it inspires is spot on. It is exactly the type of investment our most vulnerable communities need because it has the potential to yield life-altering results.

Programs like this one not only provide hope by decreasing joblessness, but they have the ability to play a major role in reducing the pervasive violence that plagues our Nation and our communities.

This particular program, Mr. Speaker, is an important endeavor that offers more opportunities to underserved communities across the Nation by providing students in their junior and senior years of high school the chance to learn skills in fields including general construction, carpentry, heating, air conditioning, plumbing, welding, and electrical work, among many, many others.

After graduation, students have multiple options available to them. They can enter a pre-apprenticeship program; they can pursue a postsecondary education; or they can obtain professional certification that will lead to immediate employment, as it has for these young men.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to take a moment and recognize Mayor Rahm Emanuel's commitment to seeing this program's initiation and inauguration to get off the ground.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, this would not have been possible without the hard work and devotion of some dedicated individuals and organizations. So I want to thank the IBEW Local 134 and Don Finn, its president, and the city of Chicago, the Chicago public schools, and, most importantly, the instructors and the mentors of these young men for their persistence in seeing that this vision emerged and ensuring that the next generation that builds America represents the diversity of America.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely wish these young men the best as they embark on this new chapter in their lives. I want them to know that, with their perseverance, they have made it easier for those individuals, those young men and young women, who will follow in their footsteps.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

WHERE IS THE GOP?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2017, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to follow Mr. RUSH, who was my Congressman growing up all through high school and actually in elementary school.

Mr. Speaker, at this very moment, House Republicans are racing out of Washington. Families are being torn apart; children are being ripped from the arms of their mothers; and women who have fled horrific violence are being deported back to their abusers. Yet my Republican colleagues are nowhere to be found.

Where are they, Mr. Speaker?

House Republicans are fleeing the scene of an accident. They are running from the shame and embarrassment of yesterday's vote on the GOP immigration bill. They are headed for the exits while thousands of kids cry in cages at our borders tonight.

That is right, with the world watching and with a humanitarian crisis unfolding right here in America, Speaker RYAN and the House Republicans simply just gave up and went home.

The other party fought for weeks behind closed doors. They traded accusations and insults, many of which were quickly leaked to the press. Yesterday, they finally put an immigration bill on the House floor, and it failed by the largest margin in recent memory.

But instead of allowing a vote on a true compromise, like the Aguilar-Hurd legislation, Speaker RYAN and his leadership team decided to call it quits. They chose to put their fingers in their ears while thousands of kids are crying out for their mothers.

Mr. Speaker, 121–301. That was the vote yesterday, and 121–301 tells the story of a Republican Conference in crisis. When he officially retires, 121–301 should be in the first line of any story written about PAUL RYAN's speakership.

If Republicans aren't interested in governing, they should at least step aside and let Democrats take over. If Speaker RYAN isn't interested in actually solving problems, he should get an early start on his retirement, because right now, it sure looks like House Republicans are more interested in fighting each other than fighting for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, we have been hearing a lot about civility as of late. Republicans are upset that Members of this body have said mean things about the President. Republicans whine on FOX News about the White House press secretary being turned away from a restaurant. Republicans writing in the opinion pages are wringing their hands about the deterioration of our public discourse. Give me a break already.

□ 1330

Isn't it time that we worried less about the lack of civility in our politics and more about the lack of humanity in our government?

Here is all I ask: When my Republic colleagues are enjoying their fireworks and barbecues with their loved ones next week, I hope they will spare a thought for the mothers separated from their loved ones because of Donald Trump's outrageous cruelty. And I hope, just for a minute, that my Republican friends will pause and think about their own responsibility for this tragedy.

I hope, just for a moment, that they will stop to wonder what future generations of Americans will say about the leaders of today who opted for silence or civility in the face of so much human suffering.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

LGBTQ PRIDE MONTH RESOLUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2017, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand in the House of Representatives today to announce the reintroduction of the LGBTQ Pride

Month resolution. This resolution encourages the celebration of the month of June as LGBTQ Pride Month.

I am very proud to say that we are introducing this resolution because we want to commemorate the historic Stonewall uprising that took place at the Stonewall Inn in New York City on June 28, 1969.

The resolution has 95 original cosponsors, and I would dearly like to call each name; but, of course, time doesn't permit, and I might omit a name. So, Mr. Speaker, please know that it is well supported, and I am proud to have talked to a good many of the cosponsors who are very proud to be associated with this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution celebrates the accomplishments of many persons in the LGBTQ community, among them, Mayor Annise Parker, who was the first lesbian elected as mayor of the City of Houston—and who did an outstanding job, I might add.

It also celebrates the hard work of the transgender community and what it has done to spread awareness about tolerance and inclusion to make sure all people are celebrated in this great country.

It recognizes the protesters who stood for human rights and dignity at the Stonewall Inn on June 28, 1969. It recognizes them as some of the pioneers of the movement.

The resolution celebrates the creation of gay rights organizations in major cities in the aftermath of the Stonewall uprising. It highlights the importance of the American Psychiatric Association removing homosexuality from its list of mental illnesses in December of 1973.

I want to pause and just say a word about this. Mr. Speaker, this was a significant accomplishment. It might seem like a small thing to a good many people, but when your very being is defined as a mental illness, and that is removed, it means something to people. It means that people can be themselves and not thought to be ill. So I am very proud to highlight this and the importance of it.

It recognizes Elaine Noble as the first LGBTQ candidate elected to a State legislature in 1974, and Barney Frank, whom I had the honor of serving with in the House of Representatives on the Financial Services Committee, as the first Representative to come out as an openly gay Member of the Congress of the United States in 1987.

It highlights the importance of the Civil Service Commission eliminating the ban on hiring homosexuals in most Federal jobs in 1975. Imagine not being hired simply because of who you are.

It celebrates Harvey Milk having made national headlines when he was sworn in as an openly gay member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

It also highlights the importance of 1980, the Democratic Convention, where Democrats took a stance in support of gay rights.

It celebrates Vermont becoming the first State to legally recognize civil unions between gay and lesbian couples in the year 2000.

The resolution highlights the importance of the Supreme Court's ruling in Lawrence v. Texas in June of 2003, which held that, under the 14th Amendment, States could not criminalize the private, intimate relationships of same-sex couples.

It highlights the significance of Congress approving and President Obama signing the repeal of Don't Ask, Don't Tell.

It celebrates 2012 as the first year in which all 50 States had at least one LGBTQ-elected official.

It celebrates Senator TAMMY BALDWIN being the first openly gay United States Senator in January of 2013.

It highlights the importance of the ruling in the United States v. Windsor, which found section 3 of the Defense of Marriage Act, or DOMA, to be unconstitutional.

It highlights the Equality Act, which was introduced on July 23, 2015, by Congressman David Cicilline—with bipartisan support, I might add—as the first comprehensive civil rights bill, which amends the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to include sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity among the prohibited categories of discrimination or segregation in places of public accommodation.

It also celebrates Eric Fanning being sworn in as the first openly gay Secretary of the Army.

Mr. Speaker, Presidents have acknowledged this month as Pride Month. President Clinton was the first to do so in 1999. President Obama followed. It is unfortunate, however, that this President has not done so. This President has not honored the month of June as Pride Month, although he has honored it as a reason to celebrate many other things. We hope that the President will have a change of heart and will recognize June as Pride Month because there is good reason to do so.

On June 28, 1969, the patrons of the Stonewall Inn decided to rise up. It was a seminal moment in time for the LGBTQ community. The movement was born out of the necessity to live and thrive in a country where, at the time, it was neither accepted nor safe in many places to do so. Stonewall is recognized by most people as the moment in time when persons decided that they had had enough.

It was not unusual for members of the police department to come in. It wasn't just in Stonewall, not just into New York, but they would go into places where LGBTQ persons would congregate and harass them. It was something that was not accepted, of course, by the community. But officers, for whatever reason, thought that they could do so with impunity and, in fact, did do so with impunity in a good many places.

Well, on this date, the members of the community decided that they would not take anymore. There was a pushback from the community in the form of persons just absolutely refusing to allow the harassment to take place. An uprising, a riot if you will, took place. As a result, many cities across the country adopted LGBTQ organizations and pride became something that persons wanted to exhibit.

This was something that has metamorphosed from that moment in time to today, when we have Pride celebrations across the length and the breadth of the country. In Houston, we had a significant Pride parade. Literally scores of thousands of people were assembled and had the opportunity to celebrate with pride the fact that they were members of the LGBTQ community or they were allies of the LGBTQ community.

The LGBTQ community has many allies in Congress, allies across the length and breadth of the country and the various statehouses, in police departments, allies who are willing to stand up and stand with the LGBTQ community. I count myself as an ally of the community and would hope that, as an ally of the community, what we are doing today will further the understanding that we, regardless as to who we are, should be proud to be associated with the LGBTQ community and proud to work with the LGBTQ community to acquire the additional rights that we all enjoy, to a certain extent—I say ''we all'' because there are still some things that are being denied persons of African ancestry—but to receive the rights that the Constitution accords all people.

I would use, as an example, the right to simply have a job. There are places in this country where persons are still fired because of who they are. Once it is known that a person is a member of the LGBTQ community, they are terminated with impunity.

We have to do something about this. This is the United States of America. It is the greatest country in the world, and as such, we ought not discriminate against anyone because of who they happen to be.

Here in Congress, we have the LGBTQ Caucus. I am proud to be associated with this caucus. It has taken a stand not only for the rights of members of the LGBTQ community, but also for the rights of members of other communities. It has taken a stand when it comes to immigration, taken a stand when it comes to integration.

The LGBTQ Caucus in the Congress of the United States of America has a very broad reach, a very good understanding of the notion that human dignity is something that should be accorded all people. Human rights are not to be denied people because of who they are or who they happen to love.

I am honored to be associated with the caucus, and I am a very proud American who stands here tonight to say: Let's continue to celebrate June as LGBTQ Pride Month, and let's encourage the President of the United

States of America to do what other Presidents have done. This is a noble thing, it is an honorable thing, and we ask that it be done.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ADERHOLT (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today after 11 a.m. and the balance of the week on account of a family emergency.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 29, 2018, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5351. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Unverified List (UVL); Correction [Docket No.: 180214174-8174-02] (RIN: 0694-AH54) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5352. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; 2017 Recreational Accountability Measures and Closure for Gulf of Mexico Gray Triggerfish [Docket No.: 121004518-3398-01] (RIN: 0648-XF005) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5353. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's modification of fishing seasons — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modifications of the West Coast Commercial Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Actions #1 Through #4 [Docket No.: 151117999-6370-01] (RIN: 0648-XF355) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5354. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish in the Bering Sea Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 161020985-7181-02] (RIN: 0648-XF537) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5355. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Chinook Salmon Prohibited Species Catch Limits in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 160920866-7167-02] (RIN: 0648-XF786) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5356. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Bering Sea Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 161020985-7181-02] (RIN: 0648-XF851) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5357. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reapportionment of the 2017 Gulf of Alaska Pacific Halibut Prohibited Species Catch Limits for the Trawl Deep-Water and Shallow-Water Fishery Categories [Docket No.: 160920866-7167-02] (RIN: 0648-XF558) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5358. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 141021887-5172-02] (RIN: 0648-XF169) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5359. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pollock in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands [Docket No.: 150916863-6211-02] (RIN: 0648-XF209) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5360. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Yellowfin Sole for Vessels Participating in the BSAI Trawl Limited Access Fishery in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 161020985-7181-02] (RIN: 0648-XF468) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5361. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Deep-Water Species Fishery by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG109] received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5362. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Northern Rockfish in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 170817779-8161-02] (RIN: 0648-XG120) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5363. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Greenland Turbot in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 161020985-7181-02] (RIN: 0648-XF389) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5364. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Hook-and-Line Catcher/Processors in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XF906) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5365. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2017 Accountability Measure-Based Closures for Recreational Species in the U.S. Caribbean off Puerto Rico [Docket No.: 100120037-1626-02 and 101217620-1788-03] (RIN: 0648-XF344) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5366. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2017 Commercial Accountability Measures and Closure for Blueline Tilefish in the South Atlantic Region [Docket No.: 140501394-5279-02] (RIN: 0648-XF525) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5367. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2017 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for South Atlantic Golden Tilefish Hook-and-Line Component [Docket No.: 120404257-3325-02] (RIN: 0648-XF854) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5368. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Bluefish Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 151130999-6594-02] (RIN: 0648-XF834) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5369. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Bluefish Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 151130999-6594-02] (RIN: 0648-XF834) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5370. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary orders — Fraser River Sockeye and Pink Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Orders (RIN: 0648-XF775) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5371. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts [Docket No.: 161017970-6999-02] (RIN: 0648-XF550) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5372. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 161017970-6999-02] (RIN: 0648-XF408) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5373. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 161017970-6999-02] (RIN: 0648-XF806) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5374. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 150121066-5717-02] (RIN: 0648-XF615) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5375. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; North Atlantic Swordfish Fishery [Docket No.: 120627194-3657-02] (RIN: 0648-XF416) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5376. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 150121066-5717-02] (RIN: 0648-XF724) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5377. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 150121066-5717-02] (RIN: 0648-XF577), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5378. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 150121066-5717-02] (RIN: 0648-XF472) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5379. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class D Airspace; Burns Flat, OK; Revocation of Class D Airspace; Clinton-Sherman Airport, OK; and Amendment of Class E Airspace for the following Oklahoma Towns: Burns Flat, OK; Clinton, OK; and Elk City, OK [Docket No.: FAA-2017-0618; Airspace Docket No.: 17-ASW-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5380. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and E Airspace; Van Nuys, CA [Docket No.: FAA-2017-0221; Airspace Docket No.: 17-AWP-7] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 26, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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. GRAVES of Georgia: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 6258. A bill making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes (Rept. 115–792). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WALDEN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5174. A bill to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act with respect to functions assigned to Assistant Secretaries, and for other purposes (Rept. 115–793). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WALDEN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5239. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a voluntary Cyber Sense program to identify and promote cyber-secure products intended for use in the bulk-power system, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 115–794). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WALDEN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5240. A bill to provide for certain programs and developments in the Department of Energy concerning the cybersecurity and vulnerabilities of, and physical threats to, the electric grid, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115–795). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BRADY of Texas: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 3500. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service from rehiring any employee of the Internal Revenue Service who was involuntarily separated from the service for misconduct; with an amendment (Rept. 115–796). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GOODLATTE: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 928. Resolution 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, with an amendment; adversely (Rept. 115–797). Referred to the House Calendar.

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 Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BIGGS, Ms. MCSALLY, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 6259. A bill to allow a State to submit a State management decision to the Secretary of Education to combine certain funds to improve the academic achievement of students; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Ms. BASS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. VELA, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SIRES, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. CORREA, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. RUIZ, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. SCHIFF):

H.R. 6260. A bill to ensure Members of Congress have access to Federal facilities in order to exercise their Constitutional oversight responsibilities; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BUDD (for himself and Mr. HARRIS):

H.R. 6261. A bill to require short-term limited duration insurance issuers to renew or continue in force such coverage at the option of the enrollees; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 6262. A bill to require a report on the efforts and options to mitigate the acoustic attacks on Foreign Service officers and their families and the physical protection capabilities to protect United States embassies, consulates, and residences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. BLACK (for herself and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 6263. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. MASSIE (for himself, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. ROHRABACHER):

H.R. 6264. A bill to promote the leadership of the United States in global innovation by establishing a robust patent system that restores and protects the right of inventors to own and enforce private property rights in inventions and discoveries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. KEATING):

H.R. 6265. A bill to ensure that only travelers who are members of a trusted traveler program use Transportation Security Administration security screening lanes designated for trusted travelers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 6266. A bill to amend title 40 to require the Administrator of General Services to make feminine hygiene products available in restrooms in public buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 6267. A bill to amend the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 to establish an Ocean Acidification Advisory Board, to expand and improve the research on Ocean Acidification and Coastal Acidification, to establish and maintain a data archive system for Ocean Acidification data and Coastal Acidification data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BUCK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BANKS of Indiana, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. BRAT):

H.R. 6268. A bill to exclude the Internal Revenue Service from the provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to labor-management relations; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama):

H.R. 6269. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to restructure the payment adjustment for non-emergency ESRD ambulance transports under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on 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. POSEY (for himself, Mr. MAST, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 6270. A bill to provide for a study by the Ocean Studies Board of the National Academies of Science examining the impact of ocean acidification and other stressors in estuarine environments; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. HUNTER:

H.R. 6271. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require notarized acknowledgment by the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces who is eligible for insurance under the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance Program before the member may elect to not to be insured under such Program, to be insured under the Program for an amount less than the maximum amount, or to designate a beneficiary other than the member's spouse or child; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, Mr. MARINO, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 6272. A bill to authorize a special resource study on the spread vectors of chronic wasting disease in Cervidae, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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 Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California (for herself and Mr. WALDEN):

H.R. 6273. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure appropriate care by certain 340B covered entities for victims of sexual assault, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Ms. ROSEN):

H.R. 6274. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain tax credits related to electric cars, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. COMSTOCK:

H.R. 6275. A bill to provide that the 12 weeks of parental leave made available to a Federal employee shall be paid leave, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. BISHOP of Michigan:

H.R. 6276. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the treatment of use of public infrastructure property for the private business use test for private activity bonds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BISHOP of Michigan (for himself and Mr. PAULSEN):

H.R. 6277. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the deduction for qualified business income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts (for herself, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 6278. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the possession of a firearm by, or the disposition of a firearm to, a person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of animal cruelty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 6279. A bill to amend the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act to include bullying and harassment prevention programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Ms. LEE):

H.R. 6280. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to include Parent PLUS loans in income-contingent and income-based repayment plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BACON, and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 6281. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to expand the circumstances under which participants may elect to discontinue participation in the Survivor Benefits Plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Ms. MOORE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mr. NOLAN):

H.R. 6282. A bill to place a moratorium on the United States Postal Service's mail processing facility closure and consolidation and to maintain Postal Service delivery standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 6283. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals only enrolled in Medicare Part A to contribute to health savings accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LAWRENCE (for herself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BASS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. NADLER, Ms. TITUS, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. KAPTUR, and Ms. LEE):

H.R. 6284. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to report to Congress on the gender pay gap in the teenage labor force; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida:

H.R. 6285. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a major medical facility project in Jacksonville, Florida; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico (for himself and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 6286. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to make the provision of Wi-Fi access on school buses eligible for E-rate support; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MACARTHUR (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. KING of New York):

H.R. 6287. A bill to provide competitive grants for the operation, security, and maintenance of certain memorials to victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MOULTON (for himself and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana):

H.R. 6288. A bill to require research in coastal sustainability and resilience, to ensure that the Federal Government continues to implement and advance coastal resiliency efforts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. NORTON:

H.R. 6289. A bill to revise the composition of the Board of Zoning Adjustment for the District of Columbia so that the Board will consist solely of members appointed by the government of the District of Columbia, except when the Board is performing functions regarding an application by a foreign mission with respect to a chancery; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. NUNES (for himself, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK):

H.R. 6290. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for reporting and disclosure by State and local public employee retirement pension plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 6291. A bill to exempt from certain requirements of the Clean Air Act incinerator units owned and operated by a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency when used for the sole purpose of destroying contraband or household pharmaceuticals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROSS (for himself, Mr. POSEY, Mr. MACARTHUR, and Mrs. LOVE):

H.R. 6292. A bill to amend the Liability Risk Retention Act of 1986 to expand the types of commercial insurance authorized for risk retention groups serving nonprofit organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 6293. A bill to require the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate to establish a process by which registered voters may sign national discharge petitions with respect to bills and joint resolutions introduced in or referred to the House and Senate, to require the House or Senate to hold a vote on the passage of any bill or joint resolution if a certain number of registered voters sign the national discharge petition for the bill or joint resolution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. SHIMKUS (for himself and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 6294. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to encourage the development of priority antimicrobial products through the award of a transferable exclusivity extension period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, and Mr. YOUNG of Iowa):

H.R. 6295. A bill to require a Government political appointee to reimburse the Government for the unlawful use of Federal funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. LEWIS of Minnesota, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 6296. A bill to amend the Arms Export Control Act to modify certification and report requirements relating to sales of major defense equipment with respect to which nonrecurring costs of research, development, and production are waived or reduced under the Arms Export Control Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 6297. A bill to regulate the importation, manufacture, possession, sale or transfer of assault weapons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 6298. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to require States to designate public high schools as voter registration agencies, to direct such schools to conduct voter registration drives for students attending such schools, to direct the Secretary of Education to make grants to reimburse such schools for the costs of conducting such voter registration drives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. LOUDERMILK (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. LATTA, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. OLSON, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. GARRETT):

H. Con. Res. 126. Concurrent resolution affirming the importance of religious freedom as a fundamental human right that is essential to a free society and protected for all people of the United States under the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H. Con. Res. 127. Concurrent resolution condemning gun violence and its impact on youth by supporting the enactment of legislation to prevent future school and neighborhood shootings; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and 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. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. KIHUEN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. POCAN, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CRIST, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. KILMER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. ESTY of Connecticut, Mr. HECK, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. POLIS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. LEE, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. CORREA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SIRES, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. BASS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. KEATING, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. O'ROURKE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. TITUS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. WALZ, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. MCEACHIN):

H. Res. 972. A resolution encouraging the celebration of the month of June as LGBTQ Pride Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEVIN:

H. Res. 973. A resolution expressing support for the designation of July 15, 2018, as ''National Leiomyosarcoma Awareness Day'' and the designation of July 2018, as ''National Sarcoma Awareness Month''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. LOVE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CLAY, Ms. LEE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. COHEN, Ms. ESTY of Connecticut, Mr. NADLER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas):

H. Res. 974. A resolution supporting African American's Music Education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. HOYER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BERA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DELANEY, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. ESTY of Connecticut, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HECK, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. POLIS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr.

SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WALZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. VELA, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. BASS, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. MENG, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. RUSH, Mr. KIHUEN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. FOSTER):

H. Res. 975. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Americans have a right to fair representation and that America's democratic institutions are in urgent need of repair to provide greater responsiveness and accountability to the people through critical reforms that empower the American voter, strengthen our Nation's ethics laws, and fix our broken campaign finance system; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Oversight and Government Reform, 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 New Jersey (for himself, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. PITTENGER):

H. Res. 976. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that complete, verifiable, and irreversible human rights improvements in the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea should be part of a United States strategy for a nuclear free Korean peninsula and a free and open Indo-Pacific region; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. BLUM, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. RASKIN):

H. Res. 977. A resolution expressing support for the designation of July 30, 2018, as ''National Whistleblower Appreciation Day''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H. Res. 978. A resolution honoring the life of Trayvon Martin, urging the repeal of Stand Your Ground laws, and calling on the United States Government to address the crisis of racial profiling; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.

H.R. 6258.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: ''No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . .'' In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: ''The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. . . .'' Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 6259.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 6260.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 6261.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 6262.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. BLACK:

H.R. 6263.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution which grants Congress the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. MASSIE:

H.R. 6264.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: ''To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.''

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 6265.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Alticle 1, Section 8, Clause 18—To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 6266.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 6267.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 6268.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (the Commerce Clause) of the Constitution of the United States which grants Congress the power ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes'' as well as Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (Necessary and Proper Clause) of the Constitution of the United States which gives Congress the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested to Congress.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 6269.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I; Section 8; Cl. 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 6270.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 6271.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. ABRAHAM:

H.R. 6272.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California:

H.R. 6273.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 6274.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, 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, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. COMSTOCK:

H.R. 6275.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. BISHOP of Michigan:

H.R. 6276.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Amendment XVI

By Mr, BISHOP of Michigan:

H.R. 6277.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Amendment XVI

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 6278.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 6279.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 6280.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to ''regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.''

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 6281.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: The Congress shall have the power to provide for the common defense

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 6282.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 7, of Section 8, Article I of the U.S. Constitution: ''To establish Post Offices and post Roads;''

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 6283.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: Congress shall have the Power . . .'' to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.''

By Mrs. LAWRENCE:

H.R. 6284.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution theforegoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of hte United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida:

H.R. 6285.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico:

H.R. 6286.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MACARTHUR:

H.R. 6287.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 6288.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6289.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 6290.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H.R. 6291.

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, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ROSS:

H.R. 6292.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Clause 3

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 6293.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. SHIMKUS:

H.R. 6294.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. SINEMA:

H.R. 6295.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Sec 8

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 6296.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 6297.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 6298.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 50: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 105: Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 852: Ms. MOORE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 858: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 936: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 1022: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1048: Mr. BABIN and Mr. ROKITA.

H.R. 1270: Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 1300: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 1318: Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 1377: Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1380: Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia.

H.R. 1409: Mr. GIANFORTE and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 1439: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 1552: Mr. COLLINS of New York and Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.

H.R. 1563: Mrs. NOEM.

H.R. 1602: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 1651: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. KINZINGER.

H.R. 1676: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.

H.R. 1683: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.

H.R. 1810: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 1818: Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 1881: Mr. PETERSON and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 2008: Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 2267: Mr. NADLER and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

H.R. 2435: Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 2472: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 2858: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2946: Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 2976: Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 3026: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 3034: Mr. BARR and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 3138: Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 3224: Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia.

H.R. 3400: Mr. KING of Iowa.

H.R. 3671: Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 3857: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 3931: Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 3984: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 4006: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 4022: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 4044: Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 4186: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 4271: Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 4391: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 4557: Mr. ROSS, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 4732: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. DELANEY.

H.R. 4878: Mr. WELCH and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 4886: Mr. FRANCIS ROONEY of Florida.

H.R. 4898: Mr. KIND, Mr. AGUILAR, and Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 4915: Mr. BANKS of Indiana and Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 4957: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 5060: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 5105: Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 5107: Mr. BRAT.

H.R. 5129: Mr. COHEN, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 5155: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 5358: Mr. DENHAM, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. RENACCI.

H.R. 5373: Mr. HURD.

H.R. 5385: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. MARINO, Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LONG.

H.R. 5417: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 5499: Mr. KING of New York, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. REICHERT, and Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 5576: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 5595: Mr. MARSHALL and Ms. JENKINS of Kansas.

H.R. 5658: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 5711: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.

H.R. 5732: Mr. SHIMKUS and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

H.R. 5814: Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 5948: Mr. MULLIN and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 5949: Mr. MULLIN and Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 5955: Mr. HARRIS and Mr. GIANFORTE.

H.R. 5963: Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. EMMER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BARR, Mr. ESTES of Kansas, Mrs. LOVE, Mr. PEARCE, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 5986: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. ROSS, Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, and Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 5996: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 6014: Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. COLE, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, and Mrs. COMSTOCK.

H.R. 6018: Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 6081: Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 6087: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.

H.R. 6089: Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H.R. 6112: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 6172: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 6174: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 6183: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 6195: Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 6204: Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 6207: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 6225: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 6232: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 6236: Ms. PLASKETT and Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 6238: Mr. LAMB, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. HANABUSA, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 6251: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.J. Res. 33: Mr. SABLAN, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, and Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H. Con. Res. 119: Mr. BARR, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mrs. BLACK, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. LONG, Mr. RENACCI, and Mr. GRIFFITH.

H. Res. 188: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H. Res. 593: Mr. ENGEL.

H. Res. 864: Mr. HECK, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MEEKS, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H. Res. 894: Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. BUCK.

H. Res. 927: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H. Res. 944: Mr. CICILLINE.

H. Res. 970: Mr. ARRINGTON and Mr. GARRETT.

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Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable DEAN HELLER, a Senator from the State of Nevada.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Sovereign God, thank You that Your mercies endure forever. Show us Your ways and teach us Your paths as You lead us with Your truth.

Today, set the hearts of our lawmakers on Heaven's way. In all of their actions, may they seek Your celestial approval. Remind them that You are the only constituent they absolutely must please. May our Senators stand on Your promises and lean on Your grace.

Lord, thank You for Your mercy. You lift the lowly, satisfy the thirsty, and fill the hungry with good things.

And, Lord, thank You for the faithfulness of our summer pages.

We pray in Your Holy Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

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

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2018.

To the Senate:

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

ORRIN G. HATCH,
President pro tempore.

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

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION ACT OF 2018

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 2, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A 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.

Pending:

Roberts amendment No. 3224, in the nature of a substitute.

McConnell (for Thune) amendment No. 3134 (to amendment No. 3224), to modify conservation reserve program provisions.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

RETIREMENT OF JUSTICE ANTHONY KENNEDY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I want to take another opportunity to pay tribute to Justice Anthony Kennedy, who announced yesterday that he will retire from active service and assume senior status at the end of July.

Justice Kennedy deserves our sincere thanks for his service and our congratulations on a truly remarkable career. He served our Nation on the Federal Bench for 43 years, 30 of which he spent as an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

His contributions to American jurisprudence have been many. In particular, he has earned our gratitude for his steadfast defense of the vital First Amendment right to political speech.

We congratulate Justice Kennedy, his wife Mary, and their entire family on this well-earned retirement. We wish them every happiness during the additional time they will get to spend together in the years ahead.

FILLING THE UPCOMING SUPREME COURT VACANCY

As I stated yesterday, the Senate stands ready to fulfill our constitutional role by offering advice and consent on President Trump's nominee to fill the vacancy that Justice Kennedy's retirement will create. The Senate will vote to confirm Justice Kennedy's successor this fall.

This is not 2016. There aren't the final months of a second-term, constitutionally lame duck Presidency with a Presidential election fast approaching. We are right in the middle of this President's very first term.

To my knowledge, nobody on either side has either suggested before yesterday that the Senate should process Supreme Court nominations only in odd-numbered years. The situation today is much like when Justice Kagan was confirmed in 2010 and when Justice Breyer was confirmed in 1994 and Justice Souter in 1990. In each case, the President was about a year and a half into his first term.

So just as on numerous other occasions, the process to confirm Justice Kennedy's successor will take place this year. As in the case of Justice Gorsuch, Senators will have the opportunity to meet with President Trump's nominee, examine his or her qualifications, and debate the nomination. I am confident Chairman GRASSLEY will capably lead the Judiciary Committee

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

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through the confirmation process that lies before us.

The President's nominee should be considered fairly and not subjected to personal attacks. Unfortunately, far-left special interest groups are already calling on Senate Democrats to oppose anyone—anyone—on President Trump's long list of potential nominees. The ink wasn't even dry on Justice Kennedy's resignation letter before my friend the Democratic leader seemed to echo that right here on the floor—that none of the exceptional legal minds on this list would be tolerable to him.

Think of that. These are 25 Americans from all over the country who have excelled in their professions. The idea that any of them—let alone all of them—would be automatically unacceptable is totally absurd.

Unfortunately, I am afraid this may just be a precursor of all the unfair attacks to come, both from inside and outside the Senate.

Fortunately, we have every reason to expect an outstanding selection. President Trump's judicial nominations to date have reflected a keen understanding of the vital role judges play in our constitutional order: interpreting the law fairly, applying it evenhandedly, setting aside personal preferences, and assessing what the law actually says. These traits have characterized the excellent nominees the President has sent to the Senate. I look forward to another such nomination.

Mr. President, on another matter, we hope to wrap up our consideration of the farm bill, a victory for American agriculture. All week, I have highlighted some of the ways this important legislation will support the family farmers whose harvest feeds America and supplies the world.

It is an understatement to say this bill comes at an opportune time. American farm communities need stability, and they need predictability—and they need it urgently.

The industry is filled with uncertainty. There are volatile world markets. There are persisting low commodity prices. There are natural disasters beyond their control. All of these things make it harder for our growers to go about their business. They depend on the kind of long-term certainty that this legislation will provide.

This subject is extremely important to me, as the proud senior Senator from the Commonwealth of Kentucky and as a Member who has served on the Agriculture Committee since my first day in office. Agriculture is in the bones of our State. It is a huge part of who we are. From soybeans and corn to hay and tobacco, to poultry and livestock, Kentucky agriculture encompasses a multibillion-dollar industry that supports thousands and thousands of good jobs in nearly every corner of the Commonwealth. Kentuckians know as well as anyone just how important American agriculture is, and we understand as well as anyone all of the unique challenges it faces.

That is why I am pleased to support this bill, which will bolster the safety net programs for our producers. It will also enhance infrastructure investment in rural communities on everything from local water projects to broadband internet, to helping curb the drug epidemic in rural America. And it gets Washington out of farmers' way in areas where bureaucracy is holding them back.

One such area is industrial hemp. Consumers across America buy hundreds of millions in retail products every year that contain hemp. But due to outdated Federal regulations that do not sufficiently distinguish this industrial crop from its illicit cousin, American farmers have been mostly unable to meet that demand themselves. It has left consumers with little choice but to buy imported hemp products from foreign-produced hemp.

Fortunately, this farm bill will change that. It builds on the success of the pilot program I initiated 5 years ago and will break down the major Federal barriers that prevent American farmers from fully exploring the burgeoning hemp market. When this becomes law—subject to proper regulation and oversight—U.S. producers will no longer be barred from this legitimate U.S. market.

I am also proud of how this farm bill has come about. The chairman and ranking member, Senators ROBERTS and STABENOW, assembled it through an exemplary bipartisan committee process that included 73 amendments. Here on the floor, 18 more bipartisan amendments were adopted in the substitute amendment. It was my personal hope that we could have had even more amendment votes, but the Senate is a consent-based institution, and Members have the ability to object. Nevertheless, the transparent and open leadership of Chairman ROBERTS and Ranking Member STABENOW has been commendable.

Now the time has come to deliver. The farm bill is too important a subject to keep our farmers and their families waiting. After all, the groups charged with advocating on their behalf overwhelmingly support it. More than 500 industry groups and advocates representing agriculture, food, nutrition, hunger, forestry, conservation, faith-based and research interests have already publicly backed the Senate bill. Nearly 70 such groups had this to say in a recent letter to Congress: ''During a prolonged recession in agriculture, failure to pass a farm bill on time would undermine the financial security of America's food, fuel, crop and fiber producers.''

The Senate must not fail that test. It is time to pass the farm bill.

TAX REFORM

Mr. President, on another matter, it has been a little over 6 months since this Republican Congress passed historic tax reform legislation. Already, we have seen big headlines: millions of worker bonuses, plans for thousands of new jobs, and billions of dollars being invested here in the United States; individual companies announcing billions in new American investments; small business optimism at its highest level since President Reagan's first term.

But these national headlines don't tell the whole story on their own. This week, I have discussed how tax reform is already transforming American families' kitchen-table conversations: how lower rates and larger deductions are letting them pocket more of their hard-earned money and how our new corporate tax structure has already started paving the way for higher wages.

If you pick up a local paper in almost any State, you will find yet another angle to this story. From Montana to Florida, Americans are paying less to keep the lights on. That is right. Despite warnings from our Democratic colleagues that tax reform savings would never reach consumers, utilities all across America are already making that happen.

In my home State of Kentucky, the new Tax Code led to announced rate cuts of up to 6 percent for Kentucky Utilities and Louisville Gas & Electric customers.

Just this month, Idaho Power announced a 7-percent rate cut for consumers.

In Pennsylvania, Metropolitan Edison is one of 17 utilities that is planning to deliver rate savings, thanks to the new tax law. On July 1, more than half a million customers in Philadelphia can expect their electric bills to drop by as much as 8 percent.

Help with the monthly bills, higher take-home pay, and new job opportunities because American enterprise is thriving are what tax reform means around middle-class kitchen tables. This is why Republicans passed this historic law.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Democratic leader is recognized.

FILLING THE UPCOMING SUPREME COURT VACANCY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, yesterday, Justice Anthony Kennedy announced his retirement, creating a vacancy on the Supreme Court. After Kennedy's departure, the Supreme Court will be evenly divided between Justices appointed by Republican Presidents and Justices appointed by Democratic Presidents. Whoever fills Justice Kennedy's seat on the Court will have an opportunity to impact the

laws of the United States and the rights of its citizens for a generation.

Because Justice Kennedy was frequently independently minded and was a deciding vote on important issues like marriage equality and a woman's right to choose, a more ideological successor could upend decades of precedent and drag America backward to a time before Americans with preexisting conditions could affordably access healthcare, to a time before women could not be prosecuted as criminals for exercising their reproductive rights, to a time before gay and lesbian Americans could marry whom they love. An ideological Justice more extreme in his views than Kennedy could eviscerate the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively for a fair wage and stretch the bounds of Executive power for a President who has demonstrated little respect for them.

Of course, if Republicans were consistent, they would wait to consider Justice Kennedy's successor until after the midterm elections. Time and again, Leader MCCONNELL justified his unjustifiable blockade of Merrick Garland by claiming the American people should have a voice in deciding the next Supreme Court Justice. That was in February of an election year. It is now almost July.

If the Senate's constitutional duty to advise and consent is just as important as the President's right to nominate, which the Constitution says it is, why should a midterm election be any less important than a Presidential election? Leader MCCONNELL is simply engaging in hypocrisy.

Whomever the President picks, it is all too likely they are going to overturn healthcare protections and Roe v. Wade. We don't need to guess. President Trump has said time and again he would appoint judges who would do those two things—overturn Roe v. Wade and overturn healthcare protections. On November 11, 2016, then President-Elect Trump said: ''I am pro-life; the judges will be pro-life.'' In a debate against Secretary Clinton, then-Candidate Trump said: ''Because I am pro-life, and I will be appointing pro-life judges, I would think that that will go back to the individual states.'' It is impossible to conclude that President Trump will appoint a Justice whom we can have faith will leave Roe v. Wade as settled law. President Trump said, in his own words, that he wants to appoint a Justice to give the Court a majority that will overturn Roe v. Wade, so count on it.

President Trump will, in all likelihood, nominate a Justice willing to send Roe ''back to the states''—again, those are President Trump's own words—where several are preparing, if not already prepared, to roll back a woman's right to choose. In fact, according to the Guttmacher Institute, there are at least 18 States where abortion would be wholly or partially illegal almost immediately. That is against what America wants. It is because the President and his hard-right ideological judicial acolytes are way far away from where the American people are and are trying to create a Court that will turn the clock backward in so many ways, with Roe at the top of the list.

We also know President Trump will likely nominate a Justice willing to reinterpret the Court's ruling that our current healthcare law is constitutional. Again, listen to President Trump's own words. On January 1, 2016, Candidate Trump said that ''Justice Roberts turned out to be an absolute disaster because he gave us ObamaCare.'' Later, he said: ''I don't think I'll have any catastrophic appointment like Justice Roberts.''

Even Justice Roberts was too far to the middle for the President on healthcare. President Trump made it crystal clear that he is going to nominate somebody hostile to the Court's ruling on healthcare. There is no other way to interpret President Trump's words, so count on it. He will appoint a nominee who will roll back healthcare protections for tens of millions of Americans. America doesn't want that, but, again, the hard-right acolytes whom President Trump listens to want to use the Court to roll back America's rights and privileges.

We can be sure the next nominee, of course, will obfuscate, deny, and hide behind the shop-worn judicial dodge: ''I will follow settled law.'' As we saw this week in the Janus decision, settled law is only settled until the Supreme Court Justices on the Court decide it isn't. Yesterday, they reversed 40 years of precedent in a ruling that stretched the meaning of the First Amendment to meet their ideological predispositions—their anti-union bias.

Already there is a case wending its way through the courts that questions the constitutionality of the healthcare law. By repealing the coverage requirement, Republicans have removed the foundation upon which the Chief Justice based his ruling to uphold the law. If the change in the law changes Justice Roberts' mind, which is very likely, and the new jurist is as biased against our healthcare system as President Trump said he or she will be, millions of Americans could see their preexisting condition protections wiped out.

I say to America, 80 percent to 90 percent of you believe we should have preexisting condition protections. The nominee of the President is likely to undo them and leave tens of millions of American families helpless. Stand up now, America, before this happens.

The Trump administration decided the Federal Government will not defend the law protecting preexisting conditions in the Court. The next Supreme Court Justice may indeed be faced with casting a deciding vote on the fate of our healthcare, and we already know, unfortunately, the kind of vote President Trump wants.

Now, my friend Leader MCCONNELL warned the Senate to not get into personal attacks on the President's nominee. Of course, he doesn't seem to mind the President who makes personal attacks his daily MO, but be that as it may, I can assure my friend the Republican leader that there is no desire and no need to get into personal attacks.

There are so many weighty issues hanging over the vacant seat: a woman's right to choose, the fate of our healthcare law, the right of workers to organize, the pernicious influence of dark money in politics, the right of Americans to marry whom they love, the right to vote. We will discuss these issues on the merits and consider a nominee in light of these issues, but discussing a preordained list of candidates who meet the hard right's ideological litmus tests? That is certainly legitimate, and we are going to continue to bring that up. We will evaluate the President's nominees on the issues, but every American should have his or her eyes wide open to the fact that President Trump is not picking the best legal mind. He has sworn to nominate a Justice culled from a preordained list, vetted by the Heritage Foundation and the Federalist Society—organizations whose mission has been to repeal Roe v. Wade and strike at the heart of our healthcare law. Does anyone believe a nominee on that prevetted list doesn't want to challenge Roe? How do you think they got to be on that list, with the Federalist Society, led by Leonard Leo, whose goal is to repeal Roe v. Wade, putting it together, and Trump rubberstamping it? Given what the President has said, it is virtually certain that members of the list of 25 would vote to overturn Roe.

So let this be a call to action for Americans from all corners of the country to rise up and speak out. Don't let this new Court—this new nominee, whomever he or she may be—turn back the clock on issue after issue because President Trump has embraced a hard-right group who has a veto power over nominees. Don't let us turn back the clock, America. Stand up. Speak out. Democrats, Republicans, liberals, conservatives—all should want a much fairer process.

America, tell your Senators that if you do not want a Supreme Court Justice who will overturn Roe v. Wade, those Senators should not vote for a candidate from the list.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. President, a word on immigration. Yesterday, the House Republican majority tried and failed to pass two distinct immigration proposals. They cannot find agreement, even within their own caucus, on how to handle the situation at the border or broader reforms to our immigration system. It is as clear an indication to date that President Trump must fix this situation on his own. He has the power to immediately and administratively reverse his family separation policy at

the border, which remains intact. He has the power to appoint a family reunification czar, to marshal and organize the various Federal agencies in charge of reunifying families. President Trump should exercise that power to start cleaning up the mess he made with his slapdash family separation policy.

RUSSIA

Mr. President, this morning, the President tweeted that ''Russia continues to say they had nothing to do with meddling in our election'' before trying to turn the focus back on the FBI. Why does President Trump take the word of bullies like Mr. Putin at face value, while constantly questioning the credibility of our own intelligence agencies? It's outrageous. We don't ask the bank robber if they robbed a bank.

Seventeen intelligence agencies have concluded, definitively, that Russia has meddled in our election. There is no reason to question their findings. The President just continues to deliberately spread falsehoods for the sake of his personal political interests.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. ROBERTS. Madam President, I again rise, especially today, as the Senate continues to consider legislation on an issue that is critically important to our Nation. It is the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, or what we call the farm bill.

I want to emphasize again—and I don't know how I can emphasize this more strongly—that I hope my colleagues will understand that the responsibility, the absolute requirement is to provide farmers, ranchers, growers, and everyone within America's food chain certainty and predictability during these very difficult times that we are experiencing in agriculture.

As I speak, right now in Kansas, farmers are on combines, and trucks are taking grain to the elevator or to storage, more likely, with the wheat harvest. I can see in several counties, probably up in Northwest Kansas. We have finished that in the southern part of our State. These are the same folks who have had combines on the move from Texas to Oklahoma and now in Kansas. I can see a farmer who had planned on harvesting this week, but, perhaps, due to a hail storm, he is in a bad situation. Luckily for him, he has crop insurance, and luckily for him, we have been able to preserve crop insurance after going through several iterations of attempts to cut it—or, as some people say, reform it. I can see him saying: When is the Congress going to pass the farm bill? When can I go to my banker, my lender, and tell him I have assurance that I can keep going on the farm next year, especially if his crop has been destroyed, which happens.

That is the person I am thinking about, especially today, when I think we ought to wrap this up. It is time, especially with regard to what we have accomplished so far. The bill passed the Ag Committee. This bill had a strong bipartisan vote of 20 to 1.

This month, this bill exactly provides the certainty and the predictability that I have just mentioned. The Ag Committee product also includes portions of 67 stand-alone bills, and an additional 74 amendments were adopted in the committee, and we have included 18 amendments thus far during consideration in the full Senate. We have worked to include as many priorities for Members as possible, and we want to work on a possible managers' package to include a handful of additional amendments. So it is not like a situation where Members have not had an opportunity to vote. Senator STABENOW and I have extended our outreached hands to Members to say that we stand ready to consider your amendments.

We are endeavoring to craft a farm bill that meets the need of producers across all regions and all crops. In Michigan, where oftentimes I go with Senator STABENOW and have agriculture roundtables, or even individual visits, I look at that great State's production with regard, more specially, to special crops. They are struggling. Kansas farmers are struggling. California growers are struggling. All of agriculture is struggling—not just one or two commodities. We must have a bill that works across all of our great Nation.

More than 500 organizations representing thousands in agriculture, food, nutrition, hunger, forestry, conservation, rural business, faith-based organizations, research, and academic issues have issued statements supporting this bill. This is what happens when the Senate works in a bipartisan fashion. We are doing just that. This is a good bill that accomplishes what we set out to do—again, to provide certainty and predictability for farmers, families, and rural America.

It is especially timely when we have a trade policy that has a question mark at the end of it. I dearly hope that the President is successful with trade negotiations—with NAFTA. I think we should take another look at TPP or China and the problem with tariffs. I know the administration is trying to send a very strong message and address the trade deficit that we have had, but the moment that happens, there is retaliation, and 90 percent of the time, the retaliation comes at agriculture and small manufacturers all across the country, and for that matter, everybody up and down the food chain and in many other areas of the economy as well.

So, again, that farmer is out there on that combine in Kansas trying to finish up his crop. Hopefully, the weather has not destroyed it, but, again, if that has happened, he at least has crop insurance. He wants assurance, and I know what he is saying because I visit with them all the time.

In my entire public career, this is my eighth farm bill. This is not our first rodeo, Senator STABENOW, as you well know.

I know what he is thinking. He is thinking: ROBERTS said he would get us a bill. Senator MORAN says he is going to get us a bill. The entire Kansas delegation says: We are working on a farm bill. And we do that every time.

We need to wrap this up today. I look forward to working with my colleagues on continuing to move this process forward. I would simply say that we need to get this done. Again, the paramount issue is to get it done and to provide farmers certainty and predictability.

If I sound like I am repeating that 10 times, I intend to. All other issues, which I know Senators feel are terribly important, come into second place. I have strong issues. I mean, this is not the best possible bill. It is the best bill possible, and we worked very hard to produce that.

I yield to my distinguished colleague from Michigan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I am here to join Chairman ROBERTS with his sense of urgency and his comments this morning.

We have worked very hard, and the distinguished Presiding Officer, who is part of the committee, knows that we have produced a bill that is a strong bipartisan bill. It has gone on to address many other interests and needs that Members have brought forward in the substitute, and we are now working with Members as well. But there is a sense of urgency in the country. There are so many things right now that are up in the air for farmers and ranchers. It is a very difficult time.

This bill, really, is a bill that provides a safety net for farmers and a safety net for families. As for families, because the economy is getting better, we are actually saving money. Over $80 billion is going to be saved in taxpayer dollars not used over the next 10 years because the economy is getting better. People don't need temporary help.

But for our farmers, because of prices that have dropped significantly, because of questions about trade and markets, because of questions about labor and so many other things, they are under tremendous stress.

Then, you add the weather. I was just in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan on Sunday night and Monday, where rain came crashing down in just a few hours and created flooding and mudslides and wiped out homes and key operations and other things that are going to take

weeks and months for folks to recover from. The riskiest business in the world is farming. Nobody else is getting up in the morning and looking at the weather report and determining whether they are even going to have a business.

By the way, we want them to have a business. We have the safest, most affordable food supply in the world because of the folks who are willing to get up every day and do this and take this risk for us and, frankly, for the world. So we have a responsibility to them.

It just breaks my heart when I see headlines in the paper now about the suicide rate going up for farmers. It is higher than for any other group of people. Our strong dairy farmers are people who put everything on the line, family operations, and because of the stress coming at them from every way now, they are in a terrible situation. They are counting on us to do what we can to provide certainty and stability for them, and the No. 1 way we can do that is to get this bill passed. I can't think of a better way to say ''Happy Fourth of July'' than to say that the U.S. Senate, on a bipartisan basis, has overwhelmingly passed a bill to support them.

We know there are other issues on both sides of the aisle. We know in conference committee there is going to be a wild and woolly debate as we go forward on a number of things. We understand there are other issues we can revisit at that time. We both have been through conference committees. We know what that is all about.

Here is what we know right now: We have a strong, bipartisan bill that helps every single region of this country. We have a big, diverse country, and we help all of our farmers and ranchers. We address conservation in every part of our country. We address food access and create integrity in programs that are very important to have, and we do all of that in a bill we can be proud to pass on a bipartisan basis. So now is the time to do that. Then we will continue working.

We know there is more we need to do to work with the House in coming to a broader consensus. We know there are other issues our colleagues will want to bring forward in that process, but today—today—we can say to farmers and ranchers, large and small: We hear you. We understand what is going on, and we are going to do what we can today to provide the certainty and predictability they need and a sense of confidence that there are people who are fighting for them and who are going to continue to fight for them until we can get them the certainty and predictability they need. I hope we are on path to doing that today.

It has been my great pleasure to work with the chairman of the committee. I am very grateful for our friendship and a great working relationship. We are going to do everything we can today, working with our colleagues, to get that done.

Mr. ROBERTS. I thank my colleague and my friend.

How many times have we heard from the folks back home: Why on Earth do you folks back there keep fussing at one another? Why don't you work together to get something done? Well, amen to that. That is the bill we have produced.

I remember the gold medal ceremony of Senator Bob Dole. He was presented a gold medal for his tremendous leadership in the Senate. He was known for working across the aisle and getting things done. When we awarded that gold medal several months ago in Statuary Hall, Bob, at 94 years old, stood up when they played the national anthem, from his wheelchair, on his own.

For a time on a Tuesday, we were partisan in the House and to some degree in the Senate. I could go into all the cloture votes I have felt were not necessary—104, 105; I don't know how many we have had—and 4 months of delay, but I am not going to do that. So on Tuesday, we were partisan; Wednesday, we were bipartisan, paying tribute to Bob. Everybody said: Well, why can't you emulate his example and work together? Then, after Wednesday, on Thursday, we were back to some partisan differences or philosophical differences or ideological differences. Compromise, again, was a dirty word.

Well, this is our opportunity. We have proved that we can work together on the Ag Committee. We are the least partisan committee in the Congress. For goodness' sake, when agriculture is almost in a crisis and we desperately need to provide the farmers with the knowledge that we are fashioning a bill to their benefit and that it is a good bill, why on Earth can't we get this done?

I thank my colleague for her comments.

I yield the floor.

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, if I might just take one more moment, I just want to underscore what Chairman ROBERTS had said earlier. We have 500 different organizations in support of this, from every piece of the 12 titles, every part of the country, every agricultural group, every conservation—we have hunting and fishing groups. We have folks who care about international trade, folks who care about trading at home with their neighbors, and people who care about food access. There are 500 organizations that have come together around this bill with a sense of urgency to get it done, so I am very hopeful we can do that today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, I rise today to comment on something that is somewhat misunderstood in many parts of our country, and that is the farm bill.

I have the privilege to sit in a seat of the U.S. Senate once held by Saxby Chambliss, a former chairman of this Agriculture Committee. I am fortunate to be from a State where agriculture is our largest industry. I am fortunate to sit on this committee, and we have just heard from two people, two leaders, the ranking member, Senator STABENOW from Michigan, who is my good friend, and my good friend Senator PAT ROBERTS, the chairman. This is a bipartisan committee.

People sent me up here 3 years ago. They said: Look, we need you to go there and get something done. I said: OK, fine.

We know we have two opposing views in Washington, so that means you are going to have to compromise. I made the comment that no one gets everything they want. I remind people, anyone, that I am married; I mean, this is something that is the American way. I come from the American business community. I can tell you that nobody gets 100 percent of everything they want in any deal. That is what we are talking about today.

This is a bill that moves this agenda forward. It provides certainty—and that is what this is about—for our agriculture industry. It is not about subsidies. It is not about protection. It is about certainty. It is about protecting a strategic industry in our country. I want to make that point upfront. This is very definitely a strategic industry.

The United States today enjoys a God-given position in the world. We are one of the three major bread baskets in the world. The world needs us to be successful in our agricultural industry.

There are hungry people in the world whom we can feed in our capacity here in the United States. Our productivity in many of our commodities has gone up in my lifetime dramatically.

I grew up working on a farm, and I can tell you, I know we produce a lot more corn per acre today than we did when I was 6 years old. This is an amazing productivity story, and the rest of the world needs that today.

A big reason our State continues to be the best State in the country is that we understand this. We have a port that we can export from. We have God-given land and water and God-given people who understand how to work that land with that given water, and we produce great products not only for our country but for the world.

For the last year and a half, we have been working on this farm bill, and all the members of that committee, myself included, have gone all over the country, listening to farmers and ranchers around the country. I have been all over my State talking to our farmers and ranchers about what is important to them.

I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for providing the framework, really, for this particular farm bill. This is, indeed, a strategic industry. It must survive, and it is different.

Getting to a farm bill that balances the needs of every commodity and every region is not an easy task. This

is not a partisan problem. It is not even a regional problem. This is the United States trying to make the best use of our God-given blessings. I am happy to say that this year's farm bill does that.

Over the last year, we have all traveled around and heard what has been said. One thing is very clear; this farm bill is indeed a jobs bill. Getting it across the finish line today, hopefully, is simply a must for rural communities in Georgia and around the country.

We have worked on this in a bipartisan fashion. I am proud to say to the people back home that this is a compromise they wanted us to come up here and achieve, and it does exactly what we wanted. It achieves the objective of providing certainty for an agricultural industry that is indeed a strategic asset in the United States.

We have kept programs in place that have helped farmers in Georgia and around the country weather the low commodity market we have seen in the last couple of years. The chairman just mentioned that there are some entities and commodities that are at historic lows.

We have cracked down on fraud within the food stamps program. We have advanced turf grass and timber research. We have included provisions important to land grant universities.

This farm bill is not perfect, but as I said, it is a great compromise that achieves the objective.

One provision that has been eliminated would help ensure that American textile mills have the tools they need to compete with other countries, for example. I hope we can find a way to fix that.

However, as I said earlier, growing up and working on the land, I learned many hard lessons. At an early age, I learned that agriculture is not just a business; it is a way of life for many people around our country.

This farm bill is an investment in those people, in our ag industry, and, indeed, in our country. It is not just the product that is grown in the soil; it is the processing, transportation, retail, and, indeed, the end consumer.

There are things here meant to assist farmers only during tough times. When we say ''strategic industry,'' we have to be responsible for the survival and the transferal of the industry from generation to generation.

Madam President, as you well know, in your home State, as in mine, most of the agricultural production in the country comes from family farms. President Trump is working to renegotiate trade deals with other countries and create a level playing field with the rest of the world. This is absolutely critical.

I have lived in this trade world for most of my career. The President is trying to get equal access in other markets around the world. I know this is a tough thing after 50, 60 years of having an imbalanced trade environment, where the United States served a purpose to develop the rest of the world. We have to now stand up and provide a balance within those trade deals.

We have reduced global poverty. Since 1965, when the Great Society was signed, the United States almost singlehandedly—on the back of our open market, on the back of our trade deals, and on the back of the our military, which provided for safe transportation of goods around the world—has reduced poverty by more than 60 percent. I have seen that happen in my career, in my lifetime.

Unfortunately, in the United States, the poverty rate today is basically the same as it was in the midsixties. That is not a partisan comment. We all bear responsibility for that.

What this President is trying to do is say: Hey, wait a minute. Something is out of balance. Our ag community has been harmed by that. What we are trying to do is create a level playing field, and this farm bill supports that.

Over the long term, this bill will bring certainty to the American agricultural community. The last things family farms need from Washington today are more burdens, more regulations, and more intrusion. All of that takes away from the certainty and the planning it takes to manage a family farm.

Some people are planting a plant that will not mature for 20 years, in some cases. Some of these men and women in these families are putting product in the ground that they will not benefit from, that their heirs will benefit from. They will have to harvest it after they are dead, in many cases.

People say: Well, we need to take care of the land. Well, absolutely. Do you know that the best husbands of the land and the water and the air around the world, in my experience, have been farmers? There is a very simple reason why. If they don't take care take of their God-given blessings in the land, in the water, and in the air, and if they don't produce what they need, they surely can't hand it down to the next generation.

Farms across our country have considerable differences, based on things from region, to crops, to climate conditions. Given these differences, one-size-fits-all measurements clearly don't work. A farm in Iowa is different from a farm in Georgia, in many cases.

As I have said, this farm bill is not perfect. It is unfortunate that there is now an amendment on this farm bill that would measure appropriate and significant contributions to the family farm by applying a single manual labor threshold for farms across the country, and I think this is just wrong. The opportunity to qualify as an active contributor—and I put that in quotes, ''active contributor''—to the farm through management, bookkeeping, and other activities is important because it recognizes the contributions of all family members and individuals who actually participate in farming operations. I can tell my colleagues from personal experience that if it were not for my aunts, my cousins, my uncles, our farms would not have been successful. I have lived it. I know the difference that we are talking about here from region to region.

If the full scope of active participants in the farm is not taken into consideration, a bank may be reluctant to actually finance the operation. I have lived that.

The point is this: Even if an individual never drives a tractor, never plows a field, never milks a cow, he or she can still provide an important contribution to the vitality of the farm operation. It is a business, after all. Businesses have marketing, they have finance, they have sales, they have operations, and they have planning. Management contributions are as important as manual labor in this industry, just like it is in every other industry.

Amendments like this will lead to burdensome recordkeeping for family farms and could indeed put in jeopardy the ability to transfer that farm to the next generation.

President Trump has promised to roll back overreaching regulations and look out for rural America. Since he took office, over 870 regulations have been reversed, bringing relief to family farms and rural Americans. With this farm bill, the Trump administration and the U.S. Senate Agriculture Committee have prioritized rolling back those overreaches. These should be our shared interests because it is good for our entire country and our economy.

Between now and when this farm bill reaches President Trump's desk, I hope this problem with the bill gets fixed, and there are ways to do that.

As I said, while the current farm bill is not perfect, I am proud to stand today and encourage every Member of this body to support it and vote for it. It does provide certainty in a very uncertain world for our agriculture community and the families who are the backbone of that industry.

I am delighted to be a member of this committee. I take that honor very seriously. The legacy, as I mentioned to begin with, coming in behind an esteemed Senator, Saxby Chambliss as chairman—I take this responsibility very seriously.

I want to commend the chairman and ranking member for pulling together this farm bill, and I hope to see it come to a vote, hopefully today.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

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

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative 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 (Mr. SULLIVAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RETIREMENT OF JUSTICE ANTHONY KENNEDY

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I am a day late with the news, but Justice Anthony Kennedy, of course, announced

he is leaving the bench at the end of the month, and I would be remiss if I didn't start my remarks this morning by thanking him for his 40-plus years of service to this country on the Federal bench.

He has presided over and authored the majority opinion in many high-stakes cases of national importance. As the news has pointed out, after Sandra Day O'Connor left the Court, he has been that pivotal fifth vote in a lot of really significant cases, which is to say, you can't really typecast Justice Kennedy, but I do believe he has remained committed to upholding the integrity of the legal system throughout the course of his career.

I can say, as a former State supreme court justice myself, I know the work he has been doing has been painstaking, time-consuming, and extraordinarily important all at the same time. So I express my gratitude, on behalf of my constituents, to Justice Kennedy for his willingness, ability, and determination to carry out that work.

While serving on the Supreme Court for the last three decades, after having been appointed by President Reagan, he has furthered the pursuit of American justice, one case at a time, which is exactly what Justices are supposed to do, through calm times and politically turbulent times—perhaps, some might say, times like the present. He recognizes that our core institutions are essentially democratic institutions, answerable to the people through their elected representatives.

While the Court has a unique role in interpreting the Constitution—which is the fundamental bedrock law of the Nation—in cases that don't turn on the constitutionality of the statute, it is important to defer to decisions made by the elected representatives of the people because we are the ones accountable to the electorate for those decisions. Judges, by their nature, are not because they aren't elected. They don't run for election. So their fidelity is supposed to be to the law and not to a personal agenda or politics or any other agenda.

Justice Kennedy was an important member of the Court that recognized an individual right to bear arms under the Second Amendment and recently upheld the President's prerogatives to protect national security.

As Justice Kennedy concludes his term this next month, we, of course, wish him well, along with his wife Mary and their children, and we wish them many more happy—and, hopefully, a little less stressful—years together.

FILLING THE UPCOMING SUPREME COURT VACANCY

Meanwhile, the Senate will conduct our constitutional role of offering our advice and consent on whomever President Trump nominates. As the senior Senator from Connecticut said yesterday, ''The Senate should do nothing to artificially delay'' consideration of the next Justice. I have heard conflicting views, but I agree with the senior Senator from Connecticut.

This is consistent with the standard set by former President Obama and Vice President Biden. In 2010—which was a midterm election—Senate Democrats confirmed President Obama's nominee to the court, Elena Kagan. Before that, when he was a Senator, Joe Biden argued that Supreme Court nominees should not be confirmed during Presidential election years. So one was a midterm, Elena Kagan. Merrick Garland—whom we will hear more about from our Senate Democratic colleagues—came up during a Presidential election, a time during which Joe Biden said that nominees should not be confirmed in the runup to a Presidential election.

After President Trump makes his selection, Senators will have the opportunity to meet with the nominee, examine his or her qualifications, and debate them. We will have a hearing under the Senate Judiciary Committee. This will be the sixth Supreme Court Justice nominee I will have had the privilege to serve on the Senate Judiciary Committee for and question. Then, this fall, we will vote to confirm Justice Kennedy's successor.

Justice Kennedy placed a deadline on his time in office. He is retiring July 31. So any idea of delaying this and leaving the Court shorthanded, particularly under these circumstances, really is beside the point.

I know Chairman GRASSLEY will, as usual, manage a fair, thorough, and efficient confirmation process. He always does. It is crucial that as this process begins to unfold, the President's nominee not be subjected to personal attacks from an increasingly agitated and vitriolic political base.

My philosophy on the role of a judge is simple: Decisions should not be made on the basis of the judge's personal beliefs but from the analysis of legal doctrine and actual reading of the legal texts. The President, I believe, understands that. That is the sort of model out of which Neil Gorsuch's nomination came. That is also why we confirmed so many of his excellent choices in the 18 months of his administration.

I look forward to another outstanding selection and a thorough and efficient confirmation process. Then, in the end, we will vote to confirm the President's nominee this fall.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISK REVIEW MODERNIZATION ACT

Mr. President, on a separate note, yesterday, the White House released a statement from President Trump regarding an important piece of bipartisan legislation, which I introduced with the senior Senator from California, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, called the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act or FIRRMA.

This concerns, as the Presiding Officer knows, the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States. Our adversaries around the world have simply figured ways to game foreign investment in the United States to get access to intellectual property and the know-how to duplicate that property surreptitiously, taking advantage of the gaps in the Committee on Foreign Investment's jurisdiction. So we are updating that legislation. It passed unanimously out of the Banking Committee, passed then out of the Armed Services Committee, and now is a part of the Senate-passed Defense authorization bill.

As President Trump mentioned, this bill will enhance our ability to protect the United States from new and evolving threats posed by foreign investment while, at the same time, preserving our ability to engage in international commerce and create new opportunities benefiting our economy and our people.

Let me make clear, this is not to discourage foreign investment. I think foreign investment is a good thing, but when our adversaries look to exploit gaps and antiquated language in some of our statutes in order to gain unfair advantage and seek access to intellectual property in dual-use technology that has national security implications, we need to act, and that is what we have done.

The President concluded that FIRRMA will provide much needed tools to combat the predatory investment practices that threaten our critical technology and national security. I think he is exactly right, and I am glad he pledged to implement FIRRMA promptly and enforce it rigorously once it is enacted into law.

I wish to express my appreciation to Treasury Secretary Mnuchin—who is the convening authority of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States—and the entire Cabinet for their input and their support for what we are trying to do.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD following my remarks the statement in its entirety. I will read a couple paragraphs because it was pretty strong. The President of the United States said:

> Should Congress fail to pass strong FIRRMA legislation that better protects the crown jewels of American technology and intellectual property from transfers and acquisitions that threaten our national security—and future economic prosperity—I will direct my Administration to deploy new tools, developed under existing authorities, that will do so globally.

What the President is saying, and what was reinforced by Secretary Mnuchin in my conversations with him, is the President is depending on this bipartisan legislation being enacted into law and providing the tools necessary to protect our national security. If Congress, for some reason, stumbles and fails to pass this legislation, the President has made clear he intends to act unilaterally to fill that void.

I applaud the President and this administration for giving Congress a

chance to work with the administration to fill this gap through a bipartisan, bicameral legislative process and to not just leap into that void and try to do it unilaterally, perhaps causing more confusion and less predictability.

In conclusion, the President said:

I applaud Congress on its progress toward passing robust FIRRMA legislation. I urge Congress to send me a strong bill as soon as possible and look forward to implementing it to protect America's security and prosperity.

The Senate bill we passed takes a carefully tailored approach, and the House passed a similar version earlier this week by a vote of 400 to 2.

I look forward to working with my colleagues throughout the Senate-House conference process to ensure the CFIUS review process is sufficiently strengthened and meets the goals that we and the President share.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT FROM THE PRESIDENT REGARDING INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

(Issued on: June 27, 2018)

I have often noted, consistent with the Section 301 action initiated by the United States Trade Representative, that certain countries direct and facilitate systematic investment in United States companies and assets in order to obtain cutting-edge technologies and intellectual property in industries those countries deem important. Accordingly, I directed the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with other senior executive branch officials, to report to me regarding appropriate measures to address these concerns.

I have been advised by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and the Director of the Office of Trade and Manufacturing Policy, among others, that Congress has made significant progress toward passing legislation that will modernize our tools for protecting the Nation's critical technologies from harmful foreign acquisitions. This legislation, the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA), will enhance our ability to protect the United States from new and evolving threats posed by foreign investment while also sustaining the strong, open investment environment to which our country is committed and which benefits our economy and our people.

After reviewing the current versions of FIRRMA with my team of advisors—and after discussing them with many Members of Congress—I have concluded that such legislation will provide additional tools to combat the predatory investment practices that threaten our critical technology leadership, national security, and future economic prosperity. Therefore, upon enactment of FIRRMA legislation, I will direct my Administration to implement it promptly and enforce it rigorously, with a view toward addressing the concerns regarding state-directed investment in critical technologies identified in the Section 301 investigation.

Should Congress fail to pass strong FIRRMA legislation that better protects the crown jewels of American technology and intellectual property from transfers and acquisitions that threaten our national security—and future economic prosperity—I will direct my Administration to deploy new tools, developed under existing authorities, that will do so globally.

To further ensure a robust defense of American technology and intellectual property, I have also directed the Secretary of Commerce to lead an examination of issues related to the transfer and export of critical technologies. Through this review, we will assess our Nation's export controls and make any modifications that may be needed to strengthen them to defend our national security and technological leadership. Additionally, I have directed the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, and the United States Trade Representative to engage with our allies and partners to support their efforts to combat harmful technology transfer and intellectual property theft.

I applaud Congress on its progress toward passing robust FIRRMA legislation. I urge Congress to send me a strong bill as soon as possible and look forward to implementing it to protect America's security and prosperity.

Mr. CORNYN. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The President pro tempore.

FILLING THE UPCOMING SUPREME COURT VACANCY

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I come to this lectern to speak on a subject of perennial importance. It is a subject I know a little something about—one that will not only influence the Senate agenda in the near term but will determine the direction of our democracy for decades to come. I speak, of course, on the future of the Supreme Court.

Yesterday, Justice Anthony Kennedy—a great friend of mine and a wonderful Justice on the Court—announced his intention to step down, effective July 31. Justice Kennedy has served this Nation with the highest distinction. Over the course of his tenure, he has exercised outsized influence on the Supreme Court and has played a pivotal role in some of the most consequential Court decisions of modern times—from McDonald v. City of Chicago to Citizens United v. FEC.

As a testament to his independence, he rightly gained a reputation as the Supreme Court's swing vote. Sometimes he sided with the Court's liberal wing. At other times, he sided with the conservatives. Yet he always sided with what he believed to be the correct interpretation of the law. What more could we ask from a judge?

Throughout his public service, Justice Kennedy has mentored a generation of jurists who went on to become luminaries in their own right. Not the least among them is Justice Neil Gorsuch, a former Kennedy clerk who now serves as his equal on the Supreme Court. With his onetime pupil now working alongside him—and with dozens of former clerks now serving on the Federal bench—Justice Kennedy leaves behind a legal legacy that is almost without equal. Although he will be stepping down next month, his influence on our judicial system will be felt for generations to come.

With Justice Kennedy's impending retirement, the responsibility now falls on us to confirm an able replacement. In the coming weeks, the President will announce his nominee to fill Justice Kennedy's seat. In doing so, he will seek the advice and consent of the Senate, which is a process that entails confirmation hearings and extended hours of debate in order to fully vet the qualifications of the President's nominee.

The questions we should ask during this confirmation hearing should focus solely on the judge's qualifications: Does he or she have the requisite experience to adjudicate wisely from the bench? Does he or she understand the proper role of a judge under the Constitution? Does he or she respect our Constitution? Is he or she committed to upholding its principles no matter the consequence?

This process should be simple, straightforward, and, most importantly, nonpolitical, but it rarely is. That is because we already know the Democrats will do everything they can to politicize a process that should not be politicized. We already know that many of them will ask questions of the nominee and will have an ulterior motive in mind—to divine his or her partisan leanings rather than to evaluate the quality of his or her jurisprudence.

How do we know the Democrats will do this? It is because we have seen them do it time and again. It started with the character assassination of Robert Bork, and it culminated in the unholy inquisition of Clarence Thomas. Tensions seemed to subside for a time, but then came the unprecedented filibuster of Samuel Alito and, most recently, the public flagellation of Neil Gorsuch.

In every case, the nominee in question possessed indisputable credentials and an airtight judicial record, but in every case, my colleagues sought to drag these men into the partisan gutter—asking questions designed to parse their political positions rather than their legal philosophies.

In my 42 years of Senate service, I have witnessed the gradual deterioration of the judicial confirmation process. As the former chairman of the Judiciary Committee and now as its longest serving Republican member, I have taken an active role in the confirmation of every Justice who is currently sitting on the Supreme Court and in the confirmations of a number who have retired. Moreover, I have participated in the confirmations of half of all article III judges who have ever served.

Throughout this process, I have met some of the brightest legal minds this world has had to offer, and I have watched in disgust as my friends on the Democratic side have sought to undo these men and women for political gain. Judicial obstruction is a serious issue in its own right, but it is merely a symptom of a much larger problem—the politicization of our courts. In today's America, Republicans and Democrats espouse two vastly different visions for the judicial branch.

On the right, we believe in the judiciary as it is outlined in the Constitution—an integral but necessarily limited branch of government that interprets laws but doesn't make them. We

believe in a judiciary that is filled with sober-minded judges who are committed to upholding the Constitution as written, not to molding it to fit their political preferences.

On the left, you have a starkly different vision. The left believes the judiciary should assume an activist role and step in to fill the gaps of legislation when Congress fails. In doing so, the judiciary becomes its own quasi legislative body—a Congress 2.0 of sorts—that is filled with hundreds of judges who are unelected and therefore unaccountable to the American people.

This conception of judicial power is inherently anti-democratic. It undermines the principle of representative government and cedes lawmaking power to a cadre of black-robed philosopher kings—a cloistered group of men and women who have no constitutional authority to make legislation but seek to do so anyway through its opinions.

Given the left's radical vision of judicial power, it is no wonder the confirmation wars have escalated over the years, and it is no wonder the Democrats have made a circus of confirmation hearings. They seek to politicize the process because ultimately they seek political judges.

As usual, what the left wants is not what America needs. America doesn't need political judges. It doesn't need an army of super legislators who tell us what to do. It certainly doesn't need a second Congress that makes laws on a whim. Isn't the one we have dysfunctional enough?

No. What is best for America is wholly different from what the left envisions. America needs a judiciary that is insulated from the corrupting influence of politics. Accordingly, we need principled judges who put the law before any partisan concern.

As opposed to political judges, we need impartial judges—judges who understand their limited role under the Constitution, judges who are content to say what the law is, not what they want it to be, judges who act as umpires, calling balls and strikes instead of swinging at every pitch that comes their way. In short, we need judges who will interpret the Constitution, not remake it in their own image.

In taking Justice Gorsuch as an example, I have every confidence that the President's nominee to the Supreme Court will be qualified, competent, and impartial in every way. If the Democrats' treatment of Justice Gorsuch is any indication of things to come, then I have every reason to believe they will again do everything in their power to politicize this important confirmation process.

They will do everything they can to malign the nominee, no matter his or her background or credentials, and will depict his or her as an extremist who is outside the mainstream. They will press, prod, and pry in an attempt to unearth a political agenda where none is to be found. They will bring all resources to bear in an effort to prevent a principled, constitutionalist judge from taking Justice Kennedy's seat. They will pull out all the stops to accelerate the politicization of the Supreme Court, but we will not let them.

It is up to us to preserve the integrity of the judicial branch. We can begin by confirming a Supreme Court nominee who is committed to upholding the principles of the Constitution at all costs—a nominee who understands that the lawmaking power lies with Congress, not with the courts.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in this endeavor in the weeks to come. Yet I have to say I have seen a lot of abuse in the area of picking judges and in confirming judges throughout the years. Both sides have been complicit in some ways, but I have never seen more of a politicization of the courts than that which has come from the other side. I hope they will not do that this time.

I don't know who the President is going to pick. I have a pretty good idea of the list of people from which he is going to pick. I know he will chat with me about it, as he will with others, but I can guarantee you this: He is going to pick somebody who has the ability to go on that Court and do the job from the beginning. It is not going to be pleasing, perhaps, to some of my Democratic colleagues, and it may not be pleasing to some of my Republican colleagues. The fact is, I think we can rely on this President to pick an excellent person to fulfill this responsibility.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

FAMILY SEPARATION

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I thank my colleagues Senator TOM UDALL and Senator RICHARD BLUMENTHAL for joining me to visit the southwest border last week. We went to the border to seek answers and to demand accountability for the very real human impacts of President Trump's cruel and unnecessary policy of separating children from their parents.

The permanent trauma these policies are inflicting on parents and their innocent children, many of whom are refugees who are fleeing violence and seeking asylum, is inhumane and horrific. Taking thousands of children—some as young as infants and toddlers—away from their parents and detaining them as a form of punishment or deterrence is ineffective and morally indefensible.

After all, under the rule of law, refugees who flee violence have a right to request asylum. As of now, only about 500 children of the over 2,000 children in custody have been reunited with their families since President Trump signed an Executive order last Wednesday that ended his family separation policy. There is still no clear plan from the White House that ensures all children will be reunited with their families. This is simply unacceptable.

This crisis was born from malice, and, frankly, it has been inflamed by incompetence. As an American and as a father, I will not just sit by. What we saw last Friday along the border, which has been ground zero for President Trump's so-called zero tolerance policies, has had a profound impact on me.

We learned that there are over 250 teenagers who are being housed in a temporary tent city detention facility in Tornillo, TX. We met with families who are being held at a Border Patrol station in El Paso who told us about their difficult journeys and the violence they experienced in their home countries that they are desperately trying to escape. Let me share the story of just one of these families who was in the Border Patrol's custody.

I met a father who is in his midtwenties who came here with his, roughly, 2-year-old daughter, named Gabriella. He told us they fled here, seeking asylum, because his home country of Honduras was violent and unstable, and he wanted a better future for his daughter.

If he had arrived before President Trump's Executive order last week, just a few days earlier, his little girl would have been, literally, torn from his arms. I can't tell you whether Gabriella and her father will be granted asylum. I suspect that will be decided by an immigration judge, but at least we know he will be able to keep his daughter by his side through this difficult process. It is unforgiveable that thousands of families facing similar circumstances are still separated, with no knowledge of where their children are, with no knowledge of if or when they will be reunited—all because of the Trump administration.

During our visit we also learned troubling details about the process facing asylum seekers who are attempting to enter our Nation legally at our ports of entry. At the Paseo del Norte Port of Entry in El Paso, we learned firsthand how the Trump administration's actions are creating unnecessary delays on asylum claims for those fleeing violence and persecution. What is more, the mixed messages and outright lies coming from the White House and administration officials are creating real confusion and chaos on the ground for those actually responsible for carrying out the President's policies. There is not enough transparency from the White House or from Federal agencies. There is not enough oversight from this administration.

We absolutely need to know what is going on. That is why we are calling for immediate hearings on the Trump administration's inhumane border policies and accountability and oversight of those responsible for carrying those policies out. Anything short of accounting for every single child affected

by this policy is unacceptable and unconscionable. We must hold the White House accountable for adhering to our laws, to American values, and for executing a clear plan to right these wrongs.

It is important for us to recognize that the intentionally cruel separation of families that we have witnessed in recent weeks and months is only one piece of a larger systemic campaign by this administration to dehumanize our immigrant communities. These inhumane enforcement policies follow President Trump's discriminatory Muslim travel ban. They follow his refusal to offer refugee status to those from war-torn countries, such as Syria. They follow his cancellation of legal status for immigrants who escaped natural disasters and unthinkable violence in Haiti, Honduras, and El Salvador. They follow his unjust ending of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or the DACA Program, and his repeated efforts to derail any efforts in Congress to reach a bipartisan consensus on responsible immigration policies that would make smart investments in security at our borders, that would keep our communities safe, and that would recognize the dignity and vibrancy of those border communities.

Despite President Trump's continued determination to sabotage any good-faith efforts, I continue to believe that our Nation desperately needs Congress to pass comprehensive immigration legislation. That includes a visa system that meets the needs of our economy, a fair path to earn citizenship for the estimated 11 million people in our country who are undocumented, and a plan that ensures security at our Nation's borders. Rather than stirring up division and targeting law-abiding immigrants who are working hard to support their families and pay taxes, we should focus our enforcement activities and resources on violent criminals. We must also act with a sense of urgency to find a responsible way forward for the hundreds of thousands of Dreamers who are just as much a part of our communities as any one of us. They are Americans in every way except on paper. I will not give up on them.

None of President Trump's callous actions on immigration represent the values of the America that I know and love—the America that welcomed my father and his family as they emigrated here from Germany in the 1930s. When I think about immigration, I always wonder how different my life would be if America had turned my family away, had turned my father away, or had broken his family apart.

Sadly, that is not an abstraction. It is not an abstract question for thousands of families still desperately hoping to be reunited now. Just like my father's family, these families are mothers, fathers, and children who are overwhelmingly people seeking to come to America because of the promise that our Nation represents. I take heart in the groundswell of decency that we have witnessed from thousands of Americans who have made their voices heard.

After we visited the border on Friday, Senator UDALL and I joined hundreds of New Mexicans for a community event in Las Cruces. I want to share an image of a little girl who I saw at the event.

As you can see on this graphic, her sign reads: ''I love my family and I need them every day.'' That is really what this is all about. I am sure that the innocent children who have been separated from their parents and placed in detention facilities feel exactly the same way.

At the root of this often difficult debate, I believe we need to reaffirm the humanity of these children and their parents. We cannot stop fighting for compassionate and responsible immigration policies that respect the dignity of these families. We must not turn our backs on the ideals and fundamental values that made the United States both the most powerful Nation on Earth and a beacon of moral leadership. We must continue to make our voices heard and demand reunification for all of these children with their families.

I want to assure New Mexicans and all Americans that I stand with you in saying that this is not what we stand for. I will not rest until our country is once again seen as the moral leader of the free world.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I come to join the debate this morning on the farm bill and to make sure we get the farm bill passed. It is so important to the State of Washington and to our country.

I know many of my colleagues have been down here talking about agriculture, but in the State of Washington, it is responsible for about 164,000 jobs. And while we produce about $10-plus billion of economic activity, about $180 billion of economic activity goes through our ports every year. So if you are growing an agricultural product in the United States, there is a good chance you are shipping that product through Washington ports, going to Asia and a variety of places.

The agriculture and food industry is a huge part of our U.S. economy as well, and provides 11 percent of total U.S. employment. So to say this bill is an important economic tool is an understatement.

We know that in the United States of America, a trade surplus in agriculture has existed for 50 years. So when we are talking about making investments and opening new markets and protecting agriculture from the trade war that we are seeing, it is very important that this bill helps recognize the hard work that the farmers in the United States of America have done in growing our economy. We must make sure they continue to have those economic opportunities in the future.

Since U.S. exports gained access to markets like South Korea more than a decade ago, Washington farmers in my State have seen increases in exports of up to 80 percent for potatoes and 200 percent for cherries. Agriculture exports support more than a million jobs around the United States, so it's important to maintain our agriculture trade surplus.

I am proud to say that, working with our colleagues, the chairman of the committee, Senator ROBERTS, and the ranking member, Senator STABENOW, we have worked to make sure that we are making improvements and increasing MAP, the Market Access Program. This critical program provides technical assistance and more flexibility for the Secretary of Agriculture to help our farmers increase access to new markets. This is so important at a time when we are seeing so much chaos in the marketplace. We want to make sure we continue to have an aggressive attitude toward opening markets—not closing them.

From 1977 to 2014, it is estimated that our market access programs produced an average return on investment of $28 for every dollar that was invested—that is, when you are opening a market to sell U.S. products abroad. That is a huge investment for us to export our product into those countries.

I know that some of our colleagues have been working across the aisle to help make sure that MAP funding is more secure and that we invest more. I am working with my colleague, Senator CRAPO from Idaho, to make sure that provisions are in this bill that give the Secretary more flexibility to help us on things like our fruit products and potato products from the Pacific Northwest. I appreciate his help making sure this bill represents at least some of us who want to increase those opportunities for the future.

Washington State is the third largest exporter of food and agricultural products in the United States. Our agricultural sector accounts for 13 percent of our economy annually, and we are proud to grow about 300 different types of products. There are nearly 40,000 farms, and, as I said, 164,000 Washingtonians are employed in that sector.

We continue to work to make sure that the type of research that is represented in this bill—the R&D that is done in great institutions in our State, such as Washington State University, provide good information for us. And our agricultural extension programs need to be funded to make sure that conservation continues to be an opportunity for our farmers. Our farmers

must have resources to diversify their crops.

All of these things are important in moving a farm bill through the Senate and on to the President's desk eventually.

I am very concerned that my colleagues in the House of Representatives want to cut or limit the SNAP program. This has been an essential tool as part of ag for a long time and should continue. The notion that we are going to hold up an ag bill at a critical time, when concerns about tariffs are impacting our farmers, is wrong. What we need to do is move forward on giving the assurances to our farmers that we want them to have the research and development, we want them to have the tools of conservation, and that we certainly want them to have the Market Access Program so they can continue to reach markets all around the globe.

Our ag economy is so important to us in the Pacific Northwest. This bill is helping us make a downpayment on it and giving us a little flexibility.

I am going to take the Secretary of Agriculture at his word today. I heard him on television saying he is going to mitigate any kind of damage being done to farmers based on tariffs. I am going to hold him to his word.

Believe me, as we move this legislation through the process, I am going to make sure that every tool is available for the great products that we grow in Washington State. I want them to reach market destinations. I don't want them to be retaliated against in a trade war.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. FISCHER). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Ms. SMITH. Madam President, I rise today to voice my strong support for the farm bill that the Senate is currently considering.

First, I would like to thank Chairman ROBERTS and Ranking Member STABENOW for their strong leadership on this bipartisan bill. When I first became a Senator just months ago, I asked for a seat on the Agriculture Committee, and I immediately formed a farm bill working group in Minnesota so that I could hear from farmers and ranchers, foresters, researchers, rural community leaders, and Tribes, as well as experts on nutrition, energy, and conservation, to make sure that Minnesota's priorities were included in this farm bill.

In the last few months, in Minnesota, my staff and I have convened over 30 listening sessions around the State, and I am very grateful for the input and ideas we have gotten through the farm bill process.

The farm bill touches the lives of virtually every American, and it is vital to my State's economy. This bill will provide important stability and predictability to Minnesota farmers, ranchers, rural communities, and Indian Country, while also sustaining tens of thousands of Minnesota jobs.

The farm bill works when all three pillars of the bill work together: traditional farm programs, rural development, and nutrition. If we remove one of these pillars, the farm bill will not be able to stand.

The nutrition programs reauthorized by the Senate farm bill are of vital importance. According to the Agriculture Department, in 2016, over 41 million people, including millions of children across the country, lived in food-insecure households. This is why, when you talk to farmers and ranchers in my State, they know how important it is to support nutrition programs, and they understand, as I do, that any efforts to weaken nutrition programs will ensure that this bill does not pass.

I was proud to be able to participate in crafting the farm bill as a member of the Agriculture Committee. It was a truly bipartisan process, an example of how we can get things done when we work together.

I am very happy that this bill includes many of the provisions I worked hard on, on behalf of Minnesota. For example, the Senate bill maintains the sugar program, which is so important to Minnesota's sugar beet farmers. The sugar industry employs about 29,000 people in Minnesota and provides 142,000 jobs nationwide. Sugar is a $20 billion-a-year industry—$3.4 billion in my State alone.

The U.S. sugar policy runs at zero cost and ensures that American farmers are on an even playing field against subsidized foreign sugar. Any amendment that threatens the safety net for sugar farmers could put many farmers into bankruptcy and should be opposed.

This farm bill also expands gains made in the dairy safety net earlier this year. I pushed for these improvements to help Minnesota dairy farmers who are facing falling milk prices.

I am pleased that this farm bill will establish a new national animal disease preparedness, response, and recovery program. I heard about the need for vaccine banks and animal disease readiness at a poultry testing lab in Willmar, MN. When Minnesota was hit hard by the avian flu outbreak that resulted in the deaths of nearly 9 million turkeys and chickens, we knew this new program was needed.

I have also pushed for other Minnesota priorities that came out of the many conversations we had with Minnesotans. I worked hard to make sure this bill advances conservation programs so farmers have the opportunity to start new conservation plans and then keep them going over the long term to protect the environment and increase productivity.

I supported Ranking Member STABENOW's Timber Innovation Act. This bill encourages new and innovative uses for wood in building construction, which is important for the timber industry in my State.

I am very proud that this bill expands programs I advocated for to help beginning farmers and traditionally disadvantaged farmers. We need to make sure producers from diverse backgrounds are able to access USDA services. In my State, this means Native American farmers, Hmong, Latino, Somali farmers, and veteran farmers.

Today, as our farmers face deep uncertainty around tariffs, this bill includes bipartisan provisions to increase funding for USDA trade promotion activities. International markets are essential to the profitability of many farmers, including in Minnesota.

This bill also helps to protect Native food products from fraudulent imposters on the market. For example, some food businesses are trying to mimic or replicate unique Tribal food products, such as Minnesota wild rice, and then sell those foods on the marketplace as ''traditional'' food items.

Developing new international markets through trade promotion is something Minnesota farmers and leaders in Indian Country have been calling for, and we do it in this bill.

As ranking member of the Rural Development and Energy Subcommittee, I am very happy that this bill has a strong energy title. I introduced legislation outlining a roadmap for this title in the farm bill, and I led a bipartisan coalition of my colleagues urging the committee to fund and strengthen the many successful energy programs at USDA.

One example is the Rural Energy for America Program, which helps ag producers, local businesses, and rural communities develop energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that create jobs, cut energy bills, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Another example is the Biorefinery, Renewable Chemical, and Biobased Product Program. American farmers can provide the raw material for high-value products that replace and improve on products typically made from oil. Bioplastics, for example, are better for the planet than traditional plastics.

Another message I hear all the time as I meet with rural development leaders across Minnesota is the need for reliable internet service. Broadband is the infrastructure of the 21st-century economy. It is not just nice to have; it is necessary if we are going to build an economy that works for everyone. Whether you are a student doing your homework, a business owner selling your products, a farmer using modern precision agriculture equipment, or a person who is trying to access healthcare, you need access to broadband internet service. I am very glad this bill incorporates my Community Connect Grant Program Act to authorize and increase funding for this important effort. The bill also seeks to modernize speeds so that those living

in rural communities don't get stuck with lower service quality than those living in urban areas.

The Community Connect Broadband Grant Program will create better broadband access to unserved remote and Tribal communities and help spur economic growth in rural America. It is a step forward and one of the many things that we need to do to connect Minnesotans to people across the Nation with affordable, reliable internet service.

I also hear from Minnesotans about their love of local produce and the importance of supporting regional food economies. I am happy to see that this bill creates a streamlined Local Agriculture Market Program to support developing local and regional food systems, and it increases mandatory funding for organic research, another priority of mine.

I am proud that this bill includes the Rural Health Liaison legislation, which I worked on with Senator JONES from Alabama and Senator ROUNDS of South Dakota. The Rural Health Liaison will encourage collaboration between USDA and Health and Human Services to address the specific healthcare needs of rural communities.

I am pleased to see the inclusion of my bill encouraging USDA to assist veterans in joining the agriculture workforce after leaving service. This is going to expand access and job opportunities for returning servicemembers.

As we consider the farm bill on the Senate floor, we also need to listen to all of our communities, including leaders in Indian Country. We have many good provisions in the bill for Native communities. In addition to addressing Tribal food fraud, this bill requires the Secretary of Agriculture to support greater inclusion of Tribal products in Federal trade promotion efforts. It also expands eligibility for forestry program funding to include the 1994 Tribal colleges so more students in Minnesota and around the country can get involved in forestry research.

I was glad to join Senator HEITKAMP in supporting a new technical assistance program that will help Tribes access rural development initiatives and will authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to designate Tribal promise zones to further improve access to Federal economic development resources.

Finally, I am eager to see Native farmers in Minnesota take advantage of the improved resources for socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers in this bill. There are so many opportunities for success in agriculture, and it is important that USDA resources are available to all communities. But there is a lot left to be done. We still need to access many more USDA programs for Native Americans and empower Tribes to make sure that these programs work for Tribal communities.

We need more investment in conservation projects, and we should allow Tribes to develop their own technical standards for conservation based on their traditions and ecological knowledge.

When I first became a Senator, I asked to be a member of the Indian Affairs Committee. As the newest member of that committee, I have picked up on a couple of themes.

One is that virtually every program for Indian Country is underfunded, and, two, we have to empower Tribes to create solutions that work for their members. We need to listen to leaders in Indian Country and make sure that the farm bill works for them.

I introduced an amendment to make sure that Tribes have the authority to administer the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP. This is a top priority of the Native Farm Bill Coalition.

Over 360 federally recognized Tribes participate in Tribal self-governance programs at the Indian Health Service and at the Department of the Interior. With a 30-year proven track record, Tribal self-governance is widely considered by Tribes and stakeholders as one of the most successful Federal Indian policies. Approximately 25 percent of Native Americans receive some type of Federal food assistance, and in some Tribal communities, participation is as high as 80 percent. Giving Tribes the authority to administer SNAP will allow them to meet the specific needs of their communities to fight hunger.

I am hopeful that this very important, bipartisan amendment will get proper consideration.

We need to pass this farm bill now to give the farmers and ranchers certainty.

Thank you.

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

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

KNOWLEDGEABLE INNOVATORS AND WORTHY INVESTORS ACT

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 2245 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. 2245) to include New Zealand in the list of foreign states whose nationals are eligible for admission into the United States as E–1 and E–2 nonimmigrants if United States nationals are treated similarly by the Government of New Zealand.

There being no objection, the Senate proceed to consider the bill.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2245) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2245

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 ''Knowledgeable Innovators and Worthy Investors Act'' or the ''KIWI Act''.

SEC. 2. NONIMMIGRANT TRADERS AND INVESTORS.

For purposes of clauses (i) and (ii) of section 101(a)(15)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(E)), New Zealand shall be considered to be a foreign state described in such section if the Government of New Zealand provides similar nonimmigrant status to nationals of the United States.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, it is an honor to be involved in the passage of this important legislation. The Knowledgeable Innovators and Worthy Investors Act, or KIWI Act, is a bipartisan bill that legislatively extends E–1 and E–2 visas to citizens of New Zealand. It does not increase the number of available visas.

Granting access to these visas to New Zealand would increase both investment and trade into the United States and strengthen our relationship with New Zealand.

New Zealand is, of course, a country that is critical to our relationships. We have a critical strategic military and economic partner in the Asia-Pacific region with New Zealand, and this legislation will further strengthen America's presence in the Asia-Pacific region.

E–1 and E–2 visas allow qualified foreign nationals to engage in substantial trade or to develop and direct the operations of an enterprise in which the individual is heavily invested.

The United States will benefit from increased investment in trade with New Zealand. New Zealand's citizens and businesses currently make substantial investments in the United States. These businesses have created more than 10,000 jobs. In 2017, $10.5 billion in trade passed between the United States and New Zealand.

Allowing New Zealanders to apply for E–1 and E–2 visas will affirm reciprocity and strengthen the United States' relationship with New Zealand. Again, this is a country that is a critical ally and a partner in the Asia-Pacific region, and it will also increase the United States' presence in that region.

New Zealand is the only Five-Eyes country whose citizens are currently ineligible to apply for these visas, while American citizens are currently eligible for reciprocal visas in New Zealand. So I am grateful and honored to be involved in moving this legislation.

I am grateful to my colleagues for consenting to this. I am grateful to have worked on this with my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Hawaii, who worked hard with me to put together this bipartisan piece of legislation that we have been fortunate enough to pass through the Senate today.

Thank you.

I see that my colleague from Hawaii is here.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Madam President, I want to thank my colleague, the Senator from Utah, Mr. LEE, for working with me on the act that we just passed.

AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION ACT OF 2018—Continued

FILLING THE UPCOMING SUPREME COURT VACANCY

Ms. HIRONO. Madam President, if this week has shown us anything, it is that courts matter. In three important decisions over 2 days, the Supreme Court majority endorsed Donald Trump's bigotry and handed him the power to exclude any group of people for any reason, as long as he couches it as a national security matter.

Justice Alito led a narrow majority in a concerted effort to destroy unions—in this case, public sector unions—and Justice Thomas told States that they cannot tell women what reproductive services are available to them.

We have also seen a Federal trial court judge in San Diego, who combined his understanding of the law with his capacity for human kindness, order that children who were separated from their parents at the southern border be reunited with them in short order.

We have seen the Third Circuit Court of Appeals rule in favor of transgender public school students being able to use the bathrooms that match their gender identity.

The work that judges do affects the real lives of people living and working in this country—people who are trying to care for their families, to serve their country, to earn a living; people who count on us here in Congress to make sure that they are safe and that their rights are protected. In the Judiciary Committee on which I sit, that responsibility is normally never greater than when we consider a nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court.

These are not normal times. When we have a President who avows that the Supreme Court should always be Republican, ignoring the independent role of the Court, the Senate's advice and consent process is even more crucial.

Take a look at the President's tweet. He believes the Supreme Court is an extension of his political party. Last March, he reiterated: ''We need more Republicans in 2018,'' he said, ''and must ALWAYS''—he likes to capitalize—''ALWAYS hold the Supreme Court!'' Any nominee from this President comes to us with this taint attached.

The President is not the only one to politicize the courts. Neil Gorsuch would never have made it to the Supreme Court if not for the majority leader, whose proudest achievement, according to him, is Neil Gorsuch's confirmation to the U.S. Supreme Court.

There is no question that the majority leader wants to ensure a conservative majority on the Supreme Court to upend the fundamental rights of millions of Americans. It started in 2016 when he refused to even meet with the President's Supreme Court nominee and would not grant him a hearing. The majority leader held this seat hostage precisely because he wanted someone who would serve as a rubberstamp for his radical conservative agenda.

Here is what MITCH MCCONNELL said when he did this. He said that the American people should have a voice in the selection of their next Court Justice. Under the McConnell rule, this vacancy created by Justice Kennedy's resignation and retirement should be treated no differently.

If the people's voice should have been heard in 2016, it is no less important now, because these are clearly not normal times. On Tuesday—the same day the Supreme Court ruled that the President could discriminate against people coming to our country on the basis of religion—the majority leader tweeted this picture of himself with Neil Gorsuch.

The message is clear. The twisted process got the Republicans just what they wanted, and they want to do it again. They want to keep doing it, and we should not let them.

Democrats should do everything we can to ensure that the Supreme Court stays independent and protects fundamental rights and values. The American people certainly deserve no less.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. ROUNDS. Madam President, I rise today to discuss the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, or what is commonly known in our part of the country as the farm bill, which we are considering on the Senate floor this week.

The farm bill is a vital piece of legislation to the people of my home State of South Dakota, where our economy depends on agriculture to survive. With more than 31,500 farms across the State, South Dakota ranks in the top 10 for ag production, providing a $25 billion impact on our economy annually. Stability and certainty for our farmers, which this farm bill helps to provide, is crucial as they do their part to feed and fuel a growing global population.

I would like to thank Chairman PAT ROBERTS, Ranking Member DEBBIE STABENOW, and all of the other members of the Senate Ag Committee and their staff, who worked tirelessly to get this marketed-oriented bill to the floor for consideration by the full Senate body. This bipartisan bill will provide much needed certainty to our ag community at a pivotal time, when the ag economy is facing significant challenges. The ag economy is down more than 50 percent over the past 5 years, and the numbers don't look much better for 2018. According to the Department of Agriculture's own Economic Research Service, net farm income is projected to fall an additional 7 percent this year to $58 billion.

A 5-year farm bill is necessary to give South Dakota producers the certainty they need to help weather times of economic downturn, such as the one we are experiencing right now in ag country. Additionally, the uncertainty surrounding trade and tariffs has created instability in the market, which is having a significant effect on our commodity prices.

For example, in my home State of South Dakota, soybeans are one of the top commodities, and we rely heavily on exports to sell our soybean crop each year. A significant importer of U.S. soybeans is China, which accounts for about 25 percent of all of the U.S. soybean sales and 60 percent of all soybean exports.

While the tariffs on soybeans have not taken effect yet, they are already having a real impact on the market prices. Since the tariffs on Chinese goods were announced in early March, soybeans are down $1.86 per bushel on the cash market, representing a $449 million loss in South Dakota alone when we look at farmers' balance sheets. The USDA had projected ag exports to be flat in 2018 before tariffs were levied on the ag industry—or at least before those tariffs were suggested to be added to the ag industry.

With so much uncertainty surrounding trade deals since tariffs were announced, reauthorizing programs like the Market Access Program, or MAP, and the Foreign Market Development Program, FMD, are vital to help gain access to new markets for U.S. products. This bill does exactly that.

These programs help encourage the development, maintenance, and expansion of the ag export market to foreign customers.

I am pleased that this legislation also strengthens the crop insurance program with outlays projected to be approximately $7.6 billion annually. Crop insurance is a highly effective public-private safety net that helps farmers customize protection for their individual operations. Sometimes I don't think we emphasize that this is one of those safety net items for which farmers and ranchers actually pay premiums to participate. Crops in my home State of South Dakota contribute roughly $10.3 billion to our economy. Last year, in South Dakota alone, more than 50,000 crop insurance policies were written to provide $4.8 billion in protection for over 17.5 million acres of cropland. Nationwide,

more than 310 million acres were enrolled in crop insurance, backing more than $106 billion of crop value. It is vital as a risk management tool for farmers across the entire country. By maintaining strong crop insurance provisions, this bill will help our producers weather these very tough times in ag country.

Additionally, this legislation provides a modest increase in the cap of the Conservation Reserve Program, or CRP, to 25 million acres. That would be up from 24 million acres currently in the existing farm bill. While we would have preferred a more significant increase in CRP acres, to the tune of perhaps 30 million acres or more, a strong CRP program is an important tool to assist farmers and ranchers during these adverse times, such as during a drought like we experienced in South Dakota last year, or possible flood damage, which I fear we will be experiencing this year.

This legislation also gives the Secretary of Ag the necessary authority to reorganize the USDA. Ag Secretary Sonny Perdue recently introduced a plan to reorganize the agency, including combining the Natural Resources Conservation Service with the Farm Service Agency and the Risk Management Agency, creating a new farm production and conservation mission, which would be under the Under Secretary, Bill Northey. Streamlining these programs will help sharpen the agency's focus on domestic agricultural issues, providing farmers and ranchers with a one-stop shop so that USDA can better meet their needs.

Last year, as the Senate Ag Committee discussions on this farm bill took shape, I wrote to the chairman and ranking member of the committee to ask them to establish a foot-and-mouth disease vaccination bank to combat economic, food, and national security concerns. A major outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, or FMD, would be financially devastating to our producers, and I am pleased this bill highlights an FMD disease bank as a priority at USDA.

The final thing I will mention about the Ag Improvement Act of 2018 is that it increases the cap for individuals seeking loans under the Farm Service Agency loan guarantee program. This program provides financial assistance to farmers and ranchers who want to expand and improve their operations. Under this legislation, the FSA direct loan program cap will go from $300,000 to $600,000 for direct ownership loans, $400,000 for direct operating loans, and from $1.39 million to $1.75 million for guaranteed ownership and operating loans. Increasing both the individual cap for these loans and the total amount of money available for lending will allow a greater number of producers to utilize the program. Farming and ranching have become increasingly costly, and increasing these limits will more accurately reflect inflation and increasing costs of ag production today and make sure that lenders have flexibility during times of hardship.

South Dakota producers work hard every day to feed and fuel a growing global population. As in all businesses, some years are simply better than others. During those more difficult times, it is important that our farmers and ranchers have access to tools that can help them keep their operations vital. The certainty and stability of this farm bill will do that by allowing them to work to weather this current economic downturn, as well as strengthen the agricultural economy.

I support the Senate's efforts to provide certainty to our farmers, and I will continue to work with my colleagues to see this bill across the finish line so that we can provide our ag economy with much needed certainty and help get our ag economy back on track.

Let me also add that I believe we may very well see some very well-meaning amendments today that make good sense, but these amendments might very well not be supported by enough of our Members to where the actual bill itself would survive if the amendments were included. My interest is in making certain that this farm bill is allowed to continue forward, to be reconciled with the House, and become law as quickly as possible. I would ask the other Members to seriously consider the impacts; while we may very well have some great ideas on how to make improvements, unless we have enough to maintain that 60-vote margin in the U.S. Senate on a bipartisan basis, then we will have failed in providing that stability to the ag community in this time when they desperately need that reassurance.

With that, Madam President, I thank you for the opportunity to visit and talk about this very important piece of legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mrs. ERNST. Madam President, I rise today on behalf of Iowa's farmers and ranchers in support of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 or what we refer to as the farm bill. I thank Chairman ROBERTS and Ranking Member STABENOW for bringing this critical piece of bipartisan legislation to the floor for consideration.

Farmers, ranchers, and rural communities are resilient—some of the toughest in the face of adversity. But low commodity prices, trade tensions, and unpredictable weather have taken a toll on many of our folks back home. These are the people Americans rely on day in and day out to put food on our tables, clothes on our backs, and fuel in our cars.

In trying times, it is essential that we provide farmers and ranchers with the certainty and the predictability they need and they deserve. These folks helped guide my priorities for this bipartisan farm bill, which maintains a robust crop insurance, makes improvements to commodity programs, and promotes soil health and water quality.

I am thankful that several of my provisions and amendments can be found within this bill. Long overdue reforms to the Conservation Reserve Program will refocus the program's intent on highly erodible and environmentally sensitive land and provide opportunities for the next generation of American farmers to access land to build economically viable farm operations.

This bill also strengthens the ARC-County Program, limiting payment discrepancies and ensuring that farmers receive the necessary support they deserve. It also puts farmers first by providing critical support and mental health resources to those in need or those facing tough times.

I do want to note one area of the bill where I think we need to do more, and that is on the issue of SNAP reform. Most notably, the bill misses an opportunity to help able-bodied SNAP recipients rise up out of poverty. SNAP is a program that is relied on by children, in addition to elderly Americans, people with disabilities, and many working families who are struggling to make ends meet. No American should go hungry, and SNAP provides critical assistance to our most vulnerable citizens.

We also have an obligation to ensure that this safety net does not perpetuate a cycle of poverty and is not abused by those who should not be taking this benefit. Unfortunately, we have seen some shocking stories that show how SNAP has, at times, been misused. For example, I am reminded of the 28-year-old, lobster-eating, Cadillac-Escalade-driving surfer from San Diego, CA, who had not worked in over a year and was receiving food stamps. He was unabashedly abusing the system and taking benefits away from those who need those benefits the most. Surfing is a pretty physically active sport—I think we can all agree to that—and it was safe to presume that this young man was able-bodied. We should not allow this type of behavior to continue, and we should not allow more examples of people taking advantage of a safety net that is set up to help those who need it the most.

While this example is an exception rather than the rule, I am concerned that the ability to abuse the system could increase the number of folks who simply choose to sit back and decide they will also ride the free waves, rather than get in the game and return to employment.

We need to encourage those who can to start working again. Getting people back to work is the most effective way to prevent poverty, both in the near term and for people's long-term stability. Programs like SNAP should encourage able-bodied adults to participate in the labor force. According to the Census Bureau, 30.5 percent of adults who did not work lived in poverty in 2016. However, on the flip side,

just 2.2 percent of full-time workers and 14.7 percent of part-time or part-year workers lived below the poverty line.

Folks who are employed are not only better off financially, they also benefit from the sense of purpose and confidence that comes from a job. As I always say, there is dignity in a job. Take, for example, April, a Missouri woman who was on government assistance from the age of 16 to the age of 30, receiving food stamps and housing assistance. When she was caught shoplifting, she was forced to do community service. She volunteered at Watered Gardens, a rescue mission in Joplin, where folks living in poverty get the help they need while they are also working at the gardens. April was so inspired by her time there that she started a women's discipleship center in her community and is now living a fulfilling life.

SNAP currently requires able-bodied adults without dependents to work, participate in training, or volunteer for at least 20 hours a week to receive assistance. That is the current requirement, but unfortunately 35 percent of Americans live in an area where work requirements for able-bodied adults without dependents have been waived. They have been waived. Of the 1,200 areas where this has been waived, over half have unemployment rates below 5 percent, and over 500 of those areas are at full employment. These waivers were intended for States and communities that are experiencing economic downturns, not States like California, which has a statewide waiver, despite a record low 4.2-percent unemployment.

Our economy is booming right now. We have a 3.8-percent unemployment rate. For the first time on record, the number of job openings exceeds the number of Americans looking for work.

This is the best possible time for us to encourage work among able-bodied SNAP recipients. That is why I introduced an amendment which would strengthen the waiver process to ensure that areas with low levels of unemployment are not exempt from SNAP's requirement for able-bodied adults without dependents to work, train, or volunteer.

I planned to offer this amendment today. I am not going to because I want to keep the farm bill moving for the sake of our farmers, but I do want to see this done at conference. Despite its imperfections, we have a bill before us that will feed hungry Americans, protect natural resources, mitigate risk, and support rural jobs.

With heavy rainfall this past week across Northern Iowa, some hard-working men and women are now facing even greater challenges. Flooded fields have producers worrying about crop damage. This all underscores the need for a strong and reliable safety net and timely passage of the farm bill.

The goal and absolute requirement is to provide farmers and ranchers across our Nation the certainty and predictability they deserve during difficult times. I look forward to working alongside my colleagues to meet this goal by passing this farm bill, and I encourage support.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SASSE). The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, I come to talk about the farm bill and an amendment I filed along with Senators CORNYN and HELLER, but I first want to thank Chairman ROBERTS for doing the remarkable job he does bringing people together on the Agriculture Committee. For the first 2 years I was in the Senate, beginning in 2015, I was on Agriculture, and I really enjoyed watching the way he worked trying to bridge the gaps between different interests.

In the Agriculture Committee, it is less along partisan lines and more along regional lines. So the fact that we have a farm bill before us, which I will support and I believe is good for farmers, is a testament to the leadership of Chairman ROBERTS and Ranking Member STABENOW.

A lot of people probably don't realize that although North Carolina is a relatively small State, with the majority of our population in urban centers, we are also one of the top 10 agriculture States. We have over 80 commodities raised in our State which contribute about $84 billion to our State in revenue. So it is a very important sector—in fact, I would argue, the most important sector.

It is absolutely important that we get the farm bill right and that we have fair treatment for all crops. Chairman ROBERTS is working on that, and I am going to do everything I can to help him as we work with the House Members in conference.

I want to spend the remaining part of my time talking about something that is also very important.

About 80 percent of the farm bill is dedicated to the SNAP program. We heard Senator ERNST talk about it in her comments. It is a very important program for nutritional assistance, but it is also important we implement policies that make sure it is sustainable over time and that for those who are reliant on it, we ultimately do everything we can for those who are capable to no longer rely on it. How do we do that?

Right now, there is a program for adults where, if you don't have dependents, there is an expectation about work requirements, but I believe we have to make sure we have more people looking for work, being trained for work as a requirement for getting the SNAP benefits.

There will be a lot of people who are going to talk about the heartless nature of this program, but let's talk about what is really being proposed versus what you may hear in a floor speech or in the press.

What this program is about is for people between the ages of 18 and 50 who do not have children under the age of 6. Why 6? Because at that point they are generally going to school, so daycare issues are not as great. We are not talking about people who have a health problem or someone who has a disability. They are exempted.

We are talking about adults who may have older children, who are able-bodied, and should be expected to work or do some sort of community service as a condition for getting the SNAP benefit.

There are a lot of people we think we can provide the benefit, get them to work a minimum of 20 hours a week, and ultimately maybe get them a job where they would no longer need the SNAP benefit and be free of any dependence on government to make their ends meet.

There are also people who may not have skills that can get them into a job at this point. So if you can't find a 20-hour-a-week job, you can at least perhaps get into a job training program so you have the necessary skills to make a living wage.

A couple of months ago, I was visiting a center in Charlotte, about 15 minutes out of my hometown, which has been stood up by Goodwill. It takes all comers. Anybody who wants new job skills can come to this facility. They can pursue certifications. They can do the prerequisite work there to then go to a community college or university. This program is about saying: If you don't have the skills you need today to get into that job that would free you from government assistance, then I think it is reasonable to expect that maybe 20 hours a week you go to training programs like this so you are better prepared to do it over time.

That is essentially the nature of the amendment I have filed, along with the support of Senator CORNYN and Senator HELLER.

There are a couple of reasons why you want to do this. We need to make sure we can get as many people to work, No. 1, so they can be free of government assistance; and, No. 2, to make sure the economic burden on taxpayers does not become so great that, at some point, the only way we can pay for the SNAP benefit is to cut the SNAP benefit. In other words, I want to make sure these safety nets are always well-funded and always there for people who need it.

I think this amendment and an opportunity to talk about it, and potentially make progress on this farm bill, is something I am excited about. I think we can do it in a way to make sure people who genuinely need it will get it, but those who genuinely have an opportunity to free themselves from government assistance over time can do that too.

I will leave you with this. When I was 17 years old, I was supposed to go into the Air Force, and I was discharged because of an automobile accident. I had moved out of our home when I was 17. I found myself not going to college and actually not being employed. Fortunately, for me, there was a community

college or a technical school back in Nashville, TN, that I went to which gave me the job skills that, over a very short period of time, gave me a job which ultimately led to my professional career, and I guess ultimately led to me being a U.S. Senator. So I am speaking from personal experience.

If I had taken the path of maybe just looking for a program that didn't have a work requirement, didn't necessarily have the motivation to go down the path I did—there are people out there whom I think we are going to lose who could be some of the greatest business executives, plant managers, artisans, and trades men and women we have ever seen. That is why programs like this and amendments like this I think require serious consideration and hopefully the support of the Senate.

I yield the floor.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have been a member of the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee since I was first elected to the Senate. The work that committee has done throughout my tenure in the Senate has proven that a bipartisan, reasonable process is not only possible but is preferable to the rancor and rhetoric that so often curtails the important work before the Senate.

The 2018 farm bill process once again demonstrates this distinctive quality of the Agriculture Committee, which has produced a vital legislative product that will improve our Nation's agricultural, food, and environmental systems. As a former chairman and ranking member of the Agriculture Committee, I know just how much work it takes to draft and advance a bill of this size, breadth, and influence, and I thank Chairman ROBERTS and Ranking Member STABENOW for working together to get this done.

This bill stands in stark contrast to the version passed by the House of Representatives just last week, in which an ugly partisan process resulted in legislation full of environmental riders and harmful policy constraints that would devastate the millions of families that depend on our nutrition programs for basic nutrition. I urge all Senators to recognize that the bipartisan product reported nearly unanimously by the committee is a strong bill that provides leadership on food, agriculture, nutrition, natural resources, and rural development issues. The policies it advances are based on the best available science and will provide for effective management.

This bill is so much more than just a ''farm bill'' or even a ''food bill.'' This is a bill that addresses a wide swath of American life and helps to set priorities for the policies that affect every single one of us. It is our chance to show farmers, foresters, families, rural communities, and every American consumer that we hear their concerns and can help everyone live a healthier, fuller life. Vermont farmers and families expect that the programs and guidance within the farm bill will help our struggling farms, large and small, to stay productive, ensure that children are well nourished, and protect our environment. This is a bill for every America and a bill for future generations.

I have heard countless heartbreaking stories from Vermont dairy farmers who are struggling to stay afloat right now amid perilously low milk prices. In addition to dairy, I know that agriculture across the country is facing increasing difficulties when it comes to competition, trade, dropping prices, and dramatic weather challenges that have farmers everywhere on edge. I am proud that this bill will continue to address these. I particularly want to thank the chair and ranking member for the inclusion of the improved Dairy Risk Coverage Program that builds on the important margin protection improvements I was able to secure in February for our struggling dairy farmers. The bill also provides important support for the rapidly growing organic industry and local food systems and the opportunity for farmers to diversify their crops by growing and selling hemp products.

We continue the proud tradition of providing nutritional assistance to our fellow Americans with the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP, and this bill continues our commitment to worldwide stability and productivity with programs like McGovern-Dole, Food for Peace, the Global Crop Diversity Trust, as well as valuable research to support farmers here at home and around the world. We know that, when families and children do not have to wonder where their next meal may come from, children do better in school, workers are more productive, and our Nation is stronger. The same is true when we support international efforts that combat poverty and provide lifesaving humanitarian assistance, we alleviate poverty and build stronger U.S. partners.

Our Nation's conservation tradition is reinforced in this bill, with significant funding and necessary improvements to programs that allow farmers and forestland owners to make environmentally friendly improvements to their land and take care of the natural areas that make our lands and our countryside so vital, productive, and unique. Wildlife, biodiverse ecosystems, and the air, land, and water we rely on will be cleaner and healthier because of this bill. Through the support of the committee's chair and ranking member, the bill does not include problematic changes that would have weakened pesticide and forestry laws.

This farm bill provides critical economic development support to address the unique challenges and needs faced by our rural communities. I am proud of the steps this bill makes possible to improve the lives of rural citizens everywhere by investing in rural community infrastructure and facilities, including a new priority for treatment centers for substance abuse disorders, while providing and expanding much-needed technical assistance and access to affordable capital for small and growing rural businesses that serve as economic engines in our rural towns.

This bill is a good bill, a strong bill, and it is a breath of bipartisan fresh air. Coming on the heels of our recent passage of the first package of Senate appropriations bills for fiscal year 2019 earlier this week, we are again proving that the Senate can move important and complicated legislation with bipartisan support when we take the time to work with each other and we commit to keeping these bills free of controversial items.

This bill serves as an example of why we are all here: to help those who need it, to make sure our Nation is secure, and to protect our natural resources for generations to come. I will work with the chairman and ranking member to ensure that this bill passes and that we are able to send a strong and balanced bill to the President that we can all stand behind.

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I rise today in opposition to amendment No. 3074.

Agriculture is the economic engine of Nebraska, and the beef industry is the largest segment of Nebraska agriculture.

In fact, in Nebraska, cattle outnumber people by more than three to one.

The industry plays a critical role in my State's economic viability with nearly $7.2 billion in annual cash receipts.

Nebraska is also the No. 1 cattle-on-feed State, illustrating our commitment to provide American families and dinner tables around the world with affordable, safe, high-quality Nebraska beef.

As a Nebraska cattle rancher, I understand the purpose of the checkoff program and its direct impact on producers' ability to market their products.

It is an investment into the future of my State's No. 1 industry.

Funds collected from producers are used for research and promotion programs designed by producers to benefit the entire industry.

Producer control has been a defining feature of the beef checkoff since its inception and is what drives its success.

Since 1985, producers have proven perfectly capable of deciding how to spend their money and should be allowed to continue to do so.

This amendment would harm agricultural producers and the rural communities they support.

I strongly urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I have some remarks with which to explain the two unanimous consent requests

that I am making. I understand, to accommodate the schedule of the Senator from Wisconsin, I will make the unanimous consent requests prior to my remarks.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized upon the disposition of the unanimous consent requests.

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2880

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 2880, a bill to establish a pilot program for long-term rental assistance for families affected by major disasters, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, as chairman of the committee of jurisdiction, I have reached out to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for its views, and the Agency opposes this legislation.

According to the Agency:

> FEMA has spent more than $432 million on . . . [the Transitional Shelter Assistance program], and provided rental assistance to more than 25,000 TSA participant families to help them find permanent housing solutions.
>
> [Ninety-seven] percent of those enrolled in the program have successfully transitioned to more permanent housing.
>
> The remaining households in [the Transitional Shelter Assistance program] have either received rental or repair assistance from FEMA; have a habitable home with utilities on; or are not eligible for additional FEMA housing assistance.
>
> Federal, state, and voluntary organization partners will continue to provide assistance through disaster case management to those who still require long-term solutions.

Again, as the chairman of the committee with oversight and jurisdiction over FEMA, I really do believe it is important to support FEMA's objection to this. For those reasons, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I have another unanimous consent request.

Let me just say, as to the unanimous consent request that the Senator from Wisconsin has just objected to, indeed, FEMA does oppose this. That is the whole purpose of the UC request, for people are about to get shut out of the temporary housing that they have in their having been evacuated from Puerto Rico to Florida.

According to FEMA, this program runs out on June 30. In fact, a law on the books says that FEMA could activate that program just as it did after Hurricane Katrina for the poor people in New Orleans who had to evacuate from their homes. In that case, most of them evacuated to a different State. A lot of them went to Houston, TX.

If the Presiding Officer hears emotion in this Senator's voice, indeed, it is there. I will address the remarks later.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2066

Mr. President, my second unanimous consent request involves a matter of Medicaid assistance and housing assistance to families who have been affected by a major disaster.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee, of which this Senator is a part, be discharged from further consideration of S. 2066, a bill to provide housing and Medicaid assistance to families affected by a major disaster; that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; that the bill 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. Is there objection?

The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I have been asked by the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee to object on his behalf. On his behalf, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, both of these UC requests are because there are a lot of people who are hurting in the aftermath of two hurricanes having hit Puerto Rico and because the island is still in great distress. Our fellow U.S. citizens on the island of Puerto Rico are, indeed, in great distress. It is not only because of the slow assistance by FEMA but because of the lack of electricity, as parts of Puerto Rico today are without electricity, with its going on 10 months after the hurricane. It is because of the number of people who are fleeing the island and, therefore, the jobs are not available because the economy has been so crippled. Naturally, a number of those people have fled to where they can find safety and shelter and put their children in school. By the way, there are a number of schools in Puerto Rico that are closed.

Not just tens of thousands but hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans have fled the island to the States where there will be decent opportunities to get jobs, and a good number of them are in my State of Florida.

In Florida, there are 600 families who have been in temporary housing. It is called TSA. It is called temporary shelter assistance. About 100 of those families have moved on to other States, and another 100 of those families have returned to the island. Yet 400 of those families are still in our State, and a good number of those 400 families are still in temporary shelter assistance.

At least FEMA did not stop this assistance in March. We got them to extend it until the end of May and then pointed out that a lot of these families in that temporary assistance had children in school and that they needed to complete the academic year. The assistance was extended until 2 days from now, June 30.

They have nowhere to go. By both husband and wife working two jobs, some of them have collected enough savings to be able to afford apartments. The problem is that the apartment rentals want security deposits that are three or four times the monthly rents. Many of these families do not have that much money saved as a result of their being unable to find work.

It seems to me that the humane thing to do is to activate again the part of the law that is still on the books that was activated after Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans, of which this Senator asked for unanimous consent and to which it has been objected by the Republican side, for the purpose of there being transitional housing assistance. That bill was filed by a number of us. It was the only way to get action since we just heard the chairman of the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee say that FEMA was not going to extend it and does not support it.

If it were good enough for the people who fled New Orleans during Hurricane Katrina, why isn't it good enough for the people in Florida, our fellow U.S. citizens of Puerto Rico, who have been equally devastated after their having fled the deplorable conditions on their native island?

In the wake of those hurricanes, there are thousands of displaced families who are still unable to return to their homes. This includes the hundreds of families—and we estimate its being about 400 families—who are in the State of Florida. Despite that fact, FEMA is still saying that it is ending this transitional shelter assistance.

This decision to stop providing assistance to these families has many of them very scared. They are scrambling to figure out what they are going to do and to find affordable places. We have reached out to churches, and we have reached out to other charitable organizations to try to help them afford the deposits even when they have the income now from one or both spouses having worked two jobs to be able to afford the apartments.

So what we have been trying to do with this legislation, now rejected by our Republican friends, is we have been trying to urge the Agency to do the right thing—use the existing law and activate it. It was done for New Orleans; why not now for Puerto Rico?

The situation that many of these families find themselves in is a situation no family should have to go through. I suspect that what we are going to see come Sunday in Florida by the news organizations will be a chronicle of some who will be living in a car or going down to a homeless shelter. Some of them have lost everything because of these storms. Too many are

still unable to find work or to find affordable housing and especially the security deposit. For many of them, the only thing they have is the help FEMA is providing, but that is only good for 2 more days.

We have tried, but the Senator from Wisconsin, at the direction of the Republican leader, has said they are not going to let this legislation come up.

These folks are not looking for a handout; they just need a little help getting back on their feet after the storms took everything from them. The fact that FEMA has put an arbitrary deadline on this aid rather than trying to work with the people defies logic. FEMA's TSA Program is critical and it has been critical to providing for them. While I recognize that the TSA Program was a temporary fix, you just can't end a temporary fix when people are being thrown out on the streets. So that was an attempt to force FEMA to act, this request to pass the legislation forcing them to act. That is why this Senator made the unanimous consent request.

The second unanimous consent request this Senator asked for was to activate a housing program of additional section 8 housing. Florida has used up its meager allocation. This would have given additional section 8 housing for those among the least fortunate of us. I thank my cosponsors—Senators BLUMENTHAL, WARREN, MARKEY, GILLIBRAND, HARRIS, and BALDWIN—for their understanding of this situation and for signing on as cosponsors with me.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RUSSIA

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about a problem that is growing and needs to be confronted or we will regret our decision to lay down in the face of Russian aggression and Syrian aggression inside of Syria.

As you well know, we have been trying to find a solution in Syria for quite a while. We were able to reach an agreement about deescalation zones in southwestern Syria where, basically, the parties would disengage, and we reached a settlement with the Russians, U.N. Resolution 2254, to create some space to stop the fighting and the killing.

What have we found? In recent days, the Syrian regime has intensified military operations within the southwest Syria deescalation zone negotiated by Jordan, Russia, and the United States. The Russian Air Force is flying in this area, and we are doing nothing about it.

The bottom line is that if we allow Russia to get away with this and Assad to get away with this, it is going to hurt us everywhere else in the Mideast. When President Trump meets with President Putin on July 16, I hope he will bring this up.

The question is this: Are we going to let Putin walk all over us? We had 8 years of that, and I am kind of tired of it.

Now, 6,000 civilians have already fled their homes. A lot of them have been killed in this area where we reached an agreement with the Russians and the Jordanians and the world at-large. These people were assured under this agreement that they would not be bombed or slaughtered anymore. Now the slaughtering and the bombing has started anew. They are going to look at us and everybody in the region is going to look at us as all talk and no action. The United Nations is going to be seen as weak.

I like a strong President. I appreciate what President Trump has done to rebuild the military. I like the fact that we are talking with North Korea to avoid a conflict with North Korea, but I also like the fact that the President has told North Korea: We are going to stop your nuclear program and missile program. We would rather do it peacefully, but it is going to stop. Stop threatening the United States. We are trying to make it a win-win.

We have taken the fight to ISIS in a new way. There are a lot of things to say about our military and foreign policy under President Trump, like getting out of the Iran deal, which was terrible. It is all good. It is about to erode in a big way.

If we let Russia and Assad violate the agreement that we negotiated and they don't pay a price, then it is going to hurt our standing everywhere, and it is going to embolden Russia and Assad even more.

This is a nightmare for Israel. Syrians have suffered enough at the hands of Assad and Russia. It is a nightmare for the Kurds, and it really affects our standing in the world.

When this meeting happens on July 16 in Finland, I hope the President will bring this up if it is not resolved before then because, President Trump, if you let Putin get away with this and Assad get away with this, then, good luck everywhere else in the world.

We have had 8 years of letting bad people get away with bad things. I hope you will bring it up and bring it to an end because our word should matter. Thousands of people have been displaced from their homes. Hundreds have been killed in violation of an agreement we signed, I think, last year.

Secondly, the meeting with Putin is a good thing. You have to talk to your enemies, your friends, and everybody in between. National Security Advisor Bolton had it right. There are things we can work on with Russia and there are things we can't. Russia is an enemy. They are not a friend. They are an enemy of democracy, but you have to talk to your enemies as well as your friends.

We do have some common ground—maybe even in Syria. Russia has had bases in Syria for a long time. I don't mind that they continue to have bases. I don't want to turn Damascus over to the Iranians, and I don't want Syria to be run by the Russians. I want Syria to be run by Syrians.

There was a statement today by the President that Russia denies meddling in our election. You are right, Mr. President, they deny it, but they are lying. When you meet with Putin and he says we had nothing to do with it, I would take the opportunity to show him why we disagree. When you meet with Putin, I would explain to him what happens if you continue to meddle in our election.

Not only did they meddle in the 2016 election—I am not alleging they changed the outcome, and I have seen no evidence of collusion between the Trump campaign and the Russians—but I am 100 percent convinced that it was the Russians who stole the Democratic National Committee emails and Podesta's emails. It was the Russians who took out ads all over the country pitting one American against the other.

The bottom line is this: Russia did interfere in our democracy. They are doing it everywhere else in the world. When they say they didn't, they are lying.

President Trump, if you don't bring this up, it will be a huge mistake. If you don't push back against the lie, it will be a huge mistake.

As to what they are doing now, I hope President Trump will tell President Putin: We know what you are doing, and you had better knock it off because you continue to do this at your own peril. If we have a face-to-face between President Trump and President Putin and there is not a clear understanding by President Putin that we have had it with his interference in our democracy and his destabilizing the world at-large, then it will be a huge mistake and a great opportunity lost.

There are areas on which we can agree with the Russians and places where we can work with the Russians, but to have a good relationship with Russia, you have to have an honest relationship with Russia. Here is the honest relationship with Russia: Putin is no friend of democracy. He interfered in the 2016 election, and he is going to do it again in 2018. He really is not a Republican or a Democrat. He hates us equally.

Remember the dossier—this piece of garbage that was collected in Russia by a foreign agent paid for by the Democratic Party? Where do you think they got that information from? Do you think Putin would hesitate 1 minute to undercut you if he thought it was in his interest? He will do what is in his interest, and when the pain is too great, he will back off.

I am counting on you, and the American people are counting on you, President Trump, and the world is counting on you to set the record straight when it comes to Putin's interference in democracy, including ours. I hope he understands after this meeting is over with that if he continues to go down this path, it is at his own peril. If we don't make it painful, he will keep doing it.

We are doing a lot of good things in terms of pushing back against Russia but not enough, because if we were doing enough, they would not be interfering in the 2018 elections, and they are.

Finally, as to whether or not they did it, every intelligence agency we have, under the Obama administration and now the Trump administration, says without equivocation that the Russians interfered in our election. It wasn't some 300-pound guy sitting on a bed somewhere. They stole the emails. They gave them to WikiLeaks. They are trying to divide us. They are not a friend of Republicans. They are an enemy to all of us.

President Trump, use this opportunity to clear up the record and set it straight when it comes to Russia's interference in our democracy. Find common ground where you can. It makes sense to work with the Russians in Syria, and it makes sense to work with them in North Korea. It makes no sense to believe the lie or to make them believe that we believe the lie, and the lie is that they didn't interfere.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about the 2018 farm bill and the importance of passing this bill.

I thank Chairman ROBERTS and Ranking Member STABENOW for their dedication and determination in producing a truly bipartisan bill that cleared the Agriculture Committee 2 weeks ago with a strong bipartisan vote. Senator MCCONNELL and Senator SCHUMER have been dedicated to moving this bill to the floor. Under Chairman ROBERTS' and Ranking Member STABENOW's leadership, the committee held six hearings, examining every title of the bill, passed a bill out of committee on a nearly unanimous 20-to-1 vote, and included almost 70 amendments before getting it to the floor this week.

The Agriculture Committee and the farm bill are models of how we can work across the aisle on tough problems and on major legislation that impacts every American—the farmers and ranchers who grow and raise the crops and livestock that sustain us, the hunters and conservationists who rely on the wetlands and grasslands protected, the families who rely on access to healthy foods.

This is an important bill. I hear it every day from people in my State—fishermen and hunters, farmers in rural communities and leaders. They understand that we do not want to be a country that becomes dependent on foreign food. We don't want that to happen.

In Minnesota, we produce a lot of food. Our economy is diverse from north to south and east to west—corn, soybeans, hogs, and turkeys in the southern and western part of our State; wheat, canola, and sugar beets in the northwest; and dairy and cattle in the central and southwest. As a State, we are No. 1 in turkeys. Yes, Mr. President, that is true. Minnesota is No. 1 in turkeys and sugar beets. We are No. 2 in hogs, No. 3 in soybeans, No. 4 in corn, and fifth overall in agricultural production. But the prices farmers have received when selling these goods have been declining since 2013. USDA's Economic Research Service is forecasting net farm income to fall another 6.7 percent this year, which would represent the lowest level since 2006.

These commodities are increasingly sent around the world. From 2006 to 2016, Minnesota producers sent $7.1 billion worth of ag products to markets around the world, making us the fourth largest agricultural exporting State in the United States. Our soybeans and dairy go to China, pork to Canada, beef to South Korea, and corn and poultry to Mexico. These exports are a crucial part of our economy, and the unknown on trade and the threat of terrorists, especially from allies with allies, such as Canada and what we have been seeing there—and I hope we will have a reasonable approach with our allies going forward—those headlines are having real impacts on many farmers' bottom lines.

Finally, no matter where the farm is located or what crops they grow, all Minnesota farms and rural communities face weather risks. This spring, many farmers and ranchers were delayed getting into their fields because of an April blizzard. We had rains that were unexpected, and the uncertainty out there in the countryside makes our work on the 2018 farm bill even more important.

What do I like about this bill? First of all, it continues to protect and improve the tools that help our farmers deal with risk. The improvements included in the commodity title will ensure more consistent payments across counties in the Agricultural Risk Coverage Program and more access to risk management tools, such as crop insurance.

It also replaces the Margin Protection Program for dairy producers and invests additional funds in the new Dairy Risk Coverage Program. This is a major challenge in my State and many others.

We have also started a vaccine bank for the first time—something Senator CORNYN and I worked on. He is here in the Chamber, and I thank him for his leadership in working on this vaccine bank that we have started. It will help us with avian flu, H1N1, and other diseases that we see with our animals.

Senator THUNE and I worked together on several provisions in the conservation title of the bill to help farmers get more out of their land. We also worked to increase the CRP cap to 25 million acres and to fix a loophole in the conservation sodsaver program.

This bill includes a number of amendments. I see Senator STABENOW is here on the floor, and I again thank her for her leadership in helping us. Michigan, just like Minnesota, understands how important agriculture-based energy, biobased manufacturing, and clean energy technology programs and initiatives are. Those amendments were all included in this farm bill. I truly appreciate it, as well as the work that Senator HOEVEN and I did to increase access to credit, while providing for better data reporting on borrowers and participation rates.

I close with this: In these times of uncertainty in agriculture, we need to work to strengthen the farms and rural communities that sustain us every day. Whether it is hemp in Kentucky, hogs in Iowa, sugar beets and sweet corn in Minnesota, or energy in Michigan, this farm bill is about our Nation's future, and it is about adjusting what is working, making it a bill that meets the challenges ahead, and making sure we are investing in the farmers and the workers of the Midwest and not the oil cartels of the Mideast.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, before the Senator from Minnesota leaves, I want to thank her for her amazing leadership as one of the senior members of the Agriculture Committee. She has not only made a significant difference as it relates to energy—and she talked about bioenergy and the biobased economy, which is so important for us, for jobs and energy independence. She has been a real leader there, as well as in conservation, commodities titles, local foods, and all of the ways in which this bill has come together. So I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

AMENDMENT NO. 3383

(Purpose: To provide for certain work requirements for able-bodied adults without dependents and to require State agencies to operate a work activation program for eligible participants in the supplemental nutrition assistance program)

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3383 to the language proposed to be stricken by amendment No. 3224.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. KENNEDY] proposes an amendment numbered 3383 to the language proposed to be stricken by amendment No. 3224.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with and for the opportunity to make a few remarks about my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

Mr. KENNEDY. Thank you.

Mr. President, I am joined in this amendment with Senators Cruz and Lee. I thank Senator ROBERTS and Senator STABENOW for their work on this bill.

The farm bill is a must-pass bill. It is important. I realize that. America was born on the farm. Seventy percent of the cost of this bill has to do with food stamps, and I am pleased to have the opportunity for us to discuss a way to improve our food stamp program.

As I said yesterday, I don't want to take away food stamps from people in need. I do want fewer people to need food stamps. In our country, I am very proud of the fact that if you are hungry, we feed you. If you are homeless, we house you. If you are too poor to be sick, we pay for your doctor. But the best way to continue the food stamp program and our other social programs is to make sure that they are efficient and that we save as much money as we can from those who would abuse the program in order to really help those in need.

This amendment will make responsible changes to the SNAP program by updating photo identification requirements related to electronic benefits transfer systems in the Food and Nutrition Act, and it will also take the very important step of having work requirements for able-bodied adult individuals without dependents. We are not talking about someone with kids or taking Grandpa out of the nursing home. And it would require State agencies to operate work activation programs for eligible SNAP participants.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I am proud to join with Senator KENNEDY and Senator LEE in offering this amendment.

The farm bill has many good and important elements in it that benefit our farmers and ranchers, who are a critical part of our economy in my home State of Texas and all across this country.

A major component of this bill is, of course, the food stamp program. The food stamp program provides important support for people who are in need, but at the same time, we should not be trapping people into dependency.

The amendment that I have joined with Senator KENNEDY and Senator LEE in offering strengthens the work requirements for food stamps for able-bodied adults. Right now, more than a third of the country lives in areas with no work requirements. Thirty-three States have some kind of waiver on the work requirements. Twenty-eight States have partial waivers. Five States and the District of Columbia have total waivers on work requirements. That is not right, and it has led to a troubling development. In recent years, a rapidly growing group of food stamp recipients has been able-bodied adults between the ages of 18 to 49, in prime working ages, who are not disabled and have no dependents or children to support. This population has quintupled, rising from 1 million recipients in 2008 to about 5 million recipients in 2015.

As a Senate, this should be a bipartisan proposal. We should come together to include work requirements to get people who are on food stamps back into the workplace, providing for their families.

I urge our colleagues to support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I want to step back and look at the reality of SNAP and the food assistance program today.

The farm bill has two kinds of safety nets. It is a safety net for farmers and a safety net for families.

The good news is, because the economy is doing better, we are going to save over $80 billion in the next 10 years on the food and family side because the economy is getting better and people don't need temporary help and they are going back to work. The challenge for us is that in this bill, we have a lot of farmers who need a safety net because we have seen prices drop by 50 percent and weather disasters and other things that have been very challenging for them.

So, No. 1, I think this is an amendment in search of a problem. No. 2, we already have work requirements—let's make that very, very clear. Despite things that have been said before, we already have work requirements in the SNAP program.

Now, 75 percent of those who get food help are senior citizens, people with disabilities, and children and their parents—75 percent. Of the 25 percent—they are required to work at least 20 hours a week, and if they do not, then the most they can receive is up to 3 months' worth of food help in a 3-year period.

The amendment essentially would limit and change that for people. For instance, it would subject parents of children as young as 1 years old to new work requirements, but there is no funding for training or support for childcare or anything to help that mom be successful.

In the underlying bill, we have funded 10 States to help those who have extra challenges get into full-time employment, and we add 8 more States to that. That is the positive way to do it, not just saying that moms of children as young as 1 years old have to meet a work requirement in order to feed their children. This also eliminates waivers that States use in high-unemployment areas, like Tribal areas.

Basically, what is being said here is that we shouldn't trust States. I think about all the times we hear from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle about State block grants and about supporting States. This goes in the exact opposite direction—taking away the opportunity for States to be able to ask for waivers in high-unemployment areas.

It also slashes work exemptions that States use to cover special populations, such as veterans. It would incentivize States to cut people off of SNAP by forcing States to meet unrealistic workforce targets or face stiff penalties, and it would cut the amount of time that someone—again, I mentioned that you have to work 20 hours a week; otherwise, you can receive no more than 3 months' worth of food help in a 3-year period. This would say ''No, no, no; 3 months is too much out of 3 years'' and it would take it down to 1 month.

Finally, there is the Kennedy provision specifically requiring household members to show picture IDs to purchase food. Colleagues should know that this is strongly opposed by the Food Marketing Institute and the National Grocers Association and the manufacturers. It would impose new liabilities on more than 200,000 stores, including small businesses that participate in SNAP, which would then be liable and responsible for what happens under this provision.

It would create barriers for seniors, people with disabilities who rely on caregivers to purchase their groceries, and others who depend on someone else to get them their food assistance, and homeless individuals, including veterans, without IDs might be denied food as a result of this provision.

I join with the distinguished chairman who will be making a motion to table this amendment. We will have the opportunity to thoughtfully address these issues in a conference committee.

This amendment, in my judgment, would undermine what has been a very positive bipartisan effort to get a farm bill done and, in fact, would stop us from being able to complete this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I think I owe an apology to many of my Republican colleagues, if I could call for regular order, please.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I think I owe an apology to many of my Republican colleagues, and I hope I can get their attention.

We have talked a lot about the need for a farm bill. We have talked about

how we are in a rough patch in agriculture and how it affects every part of the country—all regions, all crops—and that we have crafted a farm bill in a bipartisan way with most of the titles.

I have not talked enough to stress what we have done with regard to the SNAP program, in terms of reform and efficiencies, and solving that bonus program that was full of errors, prompting the IG to fine several States.

Bear with me. I want to go over some of this progress that I think my colleagues will be interested in.

I thank my colleague for his amendment, which would modify the work requirements under SNAP, as has been indicated, and require a photo ID with the use of a SNAP EBT card. I understand the intent to work toward self-sufficiency among SNAP participants. By the way, the best thing we have done is we have seen the economy improve and have seen to it that people have jobs and can get jobs and actually get off of food stamps.

While I understand the intent is to promote work by broadening the application of the requirements, our bill would focus more on employment and training in the work requirements. The point I am trying to make is that in addition, many of the provisions in the amendment are duplicative of current law and regulations and would create significant administrative burdens for the Department of Agriculture and State agencies—something we don't want.

Our bill is focused on more accountability in the employment and training programs to get folks back on the path to employment. Ten States have pilot programs, taking a look at exactly how they can accomplish this goal. Eight more we deal with in this bill. That is 18 States where we have pilot programs where we can actually make progress and that is by States innovating, by adopting State pilot programs, as I have just mentioned.

We authorize new State innovation employment and training pilots. I just basically addressed that. We make sure State work programs consult with local employers when setting up and evaluating a training program. That means we are much more specific. We set up a process for groups of employers and nonprofit stakeholders to conduct their own training programs that count for SNAP participants with minimal regulatory burden.

So we are achieving regulatory reform while, at the same time, getting basically nonprofit stakeholders to come in and actually take part. That is a good thing.

These are all things that will provide the tools to States, to people, to employers, and to nonprofits that will get people working again.

I urge my colleagues to support my motion to table this amendment, and then we can find the appropriate balance in getting people working again. Obviously, we point out that this issue is going to come up again when we go to conference—if we can get a bill; if we can at least keep on the bipartisan track to get a farm bill done.

Again, I appreciate the effort to combat fraud in SNAP, but I am in opposition to this amendment, along with the independent grocers, the convenience stores, and retailers all across the country.

Current law allows States to have a photo on EBT cards, but most States have concluded that the cost of putting a photo on the card would outweigh any savings from fraud prevention. For the few States that have opted for a photo EBT card, it has created so much confusion at the register for many retailers, since EBT cards are shared with different people in a household. It is a problem.

While I share concerns about the SNAP program's integrity, the bill already includes several provisions that would improve the integrity of the program, such as the use of increased data matches across the program.

These are efficiencies I haven't talked about to my Republican colleagues. I know the ranking member certainly has made her caucus aware of them. Therefore, I respectfully urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. President, I move to table the Kennedy amendment No. 3383 and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) is necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 68, nays 30, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 141 Leg.]

YEAS—68

Alexander	Grassley	Nelson
Baldwin	Harris	Perdue
Bennet	Hassan	Peters
Blumenthal	Hatch	Portman
Blunt	Heinrich	Reed
Booker	Heitkamp	Roberts
Boozman	Hirono	Rounds
Brown	Hoeven	Sanders
Cantwell	Isakson	Schatz
Capito	Jones	Schumer
Cardin	Kaine	Shaheen
Carper	King	Shelby
Casey	Klobuchar	Smith
Collins	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Manchin	Sullivan
Corker	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	McCaskill	Udall
Crapo	Menendez	Van Hollen
Donnelly	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Moran	Warren
Feinstein	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murphy	Wyden
Graham	Murray	

NAYS—30

Barrasso	Flake	Paul
Burr	Gardner	Risch
Cassidy	Heller	Rubio
Cornyn	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Cotton	Inhofe	Scott
Cruz	Johnson	Thune
Daines	Kennedy	Tillis
Enzi	Lankford	Toomey
Ernst	Lee	Wicker
Fischer	McConnell	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Duckworth	McCain

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. ROBERTS. Thank you, Mr. President.

We are getting very close to finalizing the farm bill on a bipartisan basis. We just have some UC requests we are going over. Stay tuned. I hope Members understand that when we do have a vote—this vote was over 60 minutes. There was some commentary on it. I understand that, but certainly we can do better than that on behalf of our ranchers, farmers, growers, and the great State of Texas. Thank you very much, and we will be back to you just as quickly as we can. I know people have very important schedules to meet.

I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I will join with Chairman ROBERTS. We are close to the final UC and to the final vote. We will ask folks to stay close, and we hope to begin that process shortly, with everyone's support and indulgence. Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

NOMINATION OF TARA SWEENEY

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to take a few minutes while we have an interlude here with the farm bill to speak along with my colleague Senator SULLIVAN about the nomination of, in my view, an extraordinary Alaskan—Tara MacLean Sweeney, who has been nominated to serve as Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Department of Interior.

It is certainly my very strong hope that Ms. Sweeney can be confirmed to this position before we leave for the Fourth of July recess. I see no reason why this body should delay confirmation.

I want to give just a little bit of background and share, along with my colleague Senator SULLIVAN, some of the attributes we are talking about here.

Ms. Sweeney is truly a noncontroversial nominee. She has support across

the political spectrum. She was reported out of the Committee on Indian Affairs by a voice vote. There was no dissent. She is endorsed by the National Congress of American Indians, and she enjoys strong support across Indian Country—not only from Alaska Natives up in our State but truly across Indian Country. She is Inupiaq. She is a very distinguished leader, respected among indigenous peoples not only here in the United States but abroad. She is truly eminently qualified for the position.

So I want to share briefly the history of how we got here. It has been many months—many, many months—and I think it is important to know the process she has gone through. The President announced his intent to nominate Ms. Sweeney on October 16, 2017. We received it in the Senate about a week later, and from there she entered into this frustrating bureaucratic purgatory is probably the best way to describe it.

So I mentioned that Ms. Sweeney is an Inupiaq from the North Slope, and like every other Alaska Native who was born before December 18, 1971, she is a beneficiary of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Under that legislation, Ms. Sweeney received 100 shares of stock in the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation. This is one of the 13 corporations that has been created by Congress. Ms. Sweeney also inherited some additional shares from her mother who died in 1996.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act prohibits Ms. Sweeney from disposing of those shares. Why is that? These are not shares that are like shares in IBM or General Electric. These shares are her birthright as an Alaskan Native. The Department of Interior has concluded that Ms. Sweeney's continued ownership of those shares creates no ethical impediments to the discharge of her duties—none whatsoever. She has also entered into an ethics agreement under which she will recuse herself from matters involving the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, where she served as a corporate officer prior to her nomination.

Really, there is no conceptual difference between Ms. Sweeney's service with her Native corporation and the service of her predecessor Assistant Secretaries for Indian Affairs who all came to the office after serving as elected Tribal leaders. In those instances, none of the predecessors to Ms. Sweeney were disqualified for confirmation for Tribal service, and she certainly should not be either.

Ms. Sweeney's corporation manages lands set aside for Native people; so do nearly all of the federally recognized Tribes. Her corporation engages in a variety of successful business activities that parallel those engaged in by federally recognized Tribes in the lower 48. Voting membership in Ms. Sweeney's corporation is constituted entirely of Native people, just like membership in the lower 48 Tribes, and the governing body in Ms. Sweeney's corporation is constituted entirely of Native people, just as the governing bodies of the lower 48 Tribes. There is no valid reason—certainly no valid reason to delay the confirmation of Tara Sweeney to the post of Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs.

This is an agency that I think those of us who have been involved on the Indian Affairs Committee, as I have for my entire tenure in the Senate, know that leadership in this critical agency for our first peoples is absolutely a priority.

There is so much that needs to be done within the Agency. The Bureau of Indian Education, which Ms. Sweeney will oversee as an Assistant Secretary, has earned a place on the Government Accountability Office's list of high-risk programs for the 115th Congress. One of her challenges will be to improve the Bureau of Indian Education.

When you think about the responsibilities you have as Assistant Secretary with NBIA to address not only the education issues, the health and safety issues, and the life and well-being of our Native people, she has a lot of work to do. So leadership at the top is going to require a handful of things. The first is steady leadership and a strong commitment to lead. You just can't get to leading the agency until you have been confirmed to the position. The second thing that has to happen is to ensure that the agency is staffed and has the resources to care for our Native children. The third is to have an action plan in place that identifies the root causes of the agency's problems and to identify real solutions. The fourth is the formulation of corrective measures and to validate the work. The final one is to demonstrate progress that the agency has overcome some of these issues.

I can tell you for a fact that Tara Sweeney is ready. She is beyond ready. She has been teed up to do this, in my view, literally, her whole life. She has gone through a very rigorous process. She has been overwhelmingly endorsed by Native peoples across the country, those whom she would serve in this capacity. She knows there are significant issues and problems within the BIA that need to be addressed that are going to be difficult, and she has said in front of us and to those of us who know her well: I am not afraid to kick down doors. I am not afraid to stand up and speak out loud for the people whom I will serve.

I know she takes these responsibilities very seriously. I know her leadership skills. I know her managerial skills. I have no doubt that she will do everything in her power to overcome these deficiencies that the GAO has identified, but I also should be clear that there will be no progress within the agency until one of the single most important positions to Indian Country is permanently filled with an Assistant Secretary.

I know we are having challenges moving through nominees on this floor right now, but I would urge my colleagues to look at Tara Sweeney's credentials. Look at her background. Look at how she has come to this place. She is not a controversial nominee. She is well-qualified. She did extremely well at her hearing before the Indian Affairs Committee. She has answered every question that has been asked of her. Indian Country is united in support of her.

I just ask that, for the good of the first peoples in this country, they have that leadership at the top to come in and address so many of these serious issues that face them today. Let us come together with this nominee and move her through the process in a prompt and expedient way.

I will close with one last comment before turning to my colleague, and that is that of the 12 previous Assistant Secretaries at the BIA over the years, 11 of those 12 have moved through confirmation here in the Senate unanimously, without even a vote. Only one was required to have a vote. As I recall, the outcome in support of that individual was 87 votes in favor. This is not a controversial position. This is not partisan in any way.

This has to be an individual that is willing to bring together people—our first peoples and those of us at government levels—to work together to address the very real, serious, and significant concerns that we have.

Tara Sweeney is just that person. I would urge colleagues: Please, please, let's advance her quickly and expeditiously across the floor of the Senate.

I would turn to my colleague who has worked very hard and also knows Ms. Sweeney to be an extraordinarily capable Alaskan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleague Senator MURKOWSKI from the great State of Alaska—our great State—for talking about someone we really care about and someone who will do really important things for the entire country.

Senator MURKOWSKI talked about Tara Sweeney's background. When we had the confirmation hearing in Indian Affairs, I had the honor of introducing her. She did fantastic in that interview. Republicans and Democrats all agree.

When you look at her background, she is a leader. You can read her resume. You can see all of the things that this relatively young woman has accomplished. Senator MURKOWSKI mentioned some. She was, for example, the cochair of the Alaska Federation of Natives. That is an elected position in Alaska. Almost 20 percent of our population is Alaska Native. She was one of the youngest cochairs ever on that incredibly important organization.

She was the chair of the Arctic Economic Conference. She has also served in leadership positions at her Alaska Native Regional Corporations and the

National Congress of American Indians, and she is ready to lead an organization that needs leadership. She is clearly qualified.

Sometimes there can be confusion in terms of the laws that this body passes. In 1971 the Congress of the United States passed, and the President of the United States signed, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, or ANCSA back home. As Senator MURKOWSKI mentioned, this set up not reservation systems like we have in the lower 48 but a very innovative approach to Alaska Native claims for their land, and 44 million acres of State and Federal land went to the possession and ownership of the first peoples of Alaska. It was very innovative.

This body created Alaska regional corporations and village corporations, of which all our Alaska Native people are shareholders. My wife is a shareholder. My daughters are shareholders. That was mandated by the Congress. Yet, as Tara Sweeney has gone through her confirmation process, the Federal Government seemed to wake up to the fact that Alaska Native individuals owned shares in these Alaska corporations that Congress created, and time and again, they started to seemingly almost hold it against her.

Let me give you a little bit of a timeline of the delays that Senator MURKOWSKI mentioned. She was nominated by the President to serve as the Assistant Secretary on October 16, 2017. That is almost 9 months ago.

First, her nomination went through a very long process through the Office of Government Ethics—again, because of the birthright shares that she is entitled to as an Alaskan Native because Congress told them that. So there was confusion. Again, a lot of people didn't know what this was. At one point, there was even the sense that she couldn't have the job until she sold her shares. But she can't sell her shares, as Senator MURKOWSKI said. It is not like owning IBM or Microsoft.

Certainly, we were saying that if that were the precedent, you would rule out an entire class of great people—our constituents—from serving in the Federal Government. That couldn't be the precedent.

She has worked through this with the Office of Government Ethics, which has completely cleared her with regard to how she is going to manage these shares and recuse herself from anything her regional corporation has before her, which, by the way, historically, has almost never happened. She said she would do this in writing. That satisfied the Office of Government Ethics.

Her nomination hearing was held on May 9, where she again committed to recuse herself from matters that pertain to her regional corporation.

On June 6, she was unanimously voted out of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee. During the confirmation hearing, she said several times that she would recuse herself. In that hearing, as I mentioned, members on both sides again asked for assurances that she would recuse herself from issues pertaining to her regional corporation, and again, she provided assurances in writing after the hearing.

You are starting to see a pattern here. I am not sure there is anyone who has gone through Senate confirmation recently who has had to reassure and say she is going to recuse herself again and again on an issue more than Tara Sweeney has. It is pretty remarkable, when you think about the fact that the reason she has these shares is because this body voted to create the act in 1971, and yet there is amnesia all over this city and, certainly, in this body.

Once again, as we are trying to move her to the floor, it looks like there has been another demand for another assurance and another letter on the same issues. So once again, Ms. Sweeney has provided that. Certainly, I hope that my colleagues—whoever is demanding this—will say: That is enough. If this very highly qualified person owned IBM or Microsoft or something like that, this would have been done and over. She would have recused herself. Yet, somehow, because she is an Alaska Native shareholder, there seems to be cause for additional delay. I think that is sad.

I certainly hope that is not intended to somehow focus on making it more difficult for an Alaska Native to serve in such an important position. I hope that is not what is going on here. The pattern is starting to get a little bit difficult to endure.

I think further delay, as Senator MURKOWSKI mentioned, is a disservice to someone as qualified as Tara Sweeney, and it is not reasonable. She has been waiting for months. Every time there has been a demand made on her, she does it. Every time there is a letter to ask her to reassure something, she has reassured several times. She does it, but there is delay. That is not good for the individual. It is not good, actually, for trying to get good people to serve in the Federal Government, which we all want.

Senator MURKOWSKI also underscored that further delay is not good for anyone who is an Alaska Native or an American Indian or somebody who cares about them, like we do, because right now, the most important position in the Federal Government, the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Department of Interior—which will be headed by someone who is immensely qualified in Tara Sweeney—is not filled. As Senator MURKOWSKI mentioned, there is so much work to be done. This woman is a leader. She will get on it. She will get on it to help Alaska Native people and to help lower 48 American Indians.

We all know there are significant challenges on reservations and in some of the Alaska Native villages. We need a leader, and we have the leader. We have her. I am really concerned if there is going to be any more delay. What this body should do is confirm her right now.

Senator MURKOWSKI and I are getting ready to ask at a certain point today, before the Senate moves to recess for the Fourth of July recess, for a unanimous consent request. As far as I can tell, almost every Senator knows that this is important. I am certainly hoping all my colleagues are not going to ask for further delay. I am certainly hoping they are not going to ask for further delay that somehow relates to her being an Alaska Native. That would be highly inappropriate.

Hopefully, we can move this nomination forward for confirmation today so that Tara Sweeney can get to work for some of the most important people in this country. We have been without a leader in this position for way too long.

I am certainly encouraging my colleagues—everybody here—to clear this unanimous consent request when we make it, and that we get her confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Ms. HEITKAMP. Mr. President, I come to the floor this afternoon to talk about the Nation's first line of defense against hunger—the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP.

Since day one in the Senate, I have fought to pass a farm bill that stands up for North Dakota's farmers, ranchers, and low-income families. In 2014 we passed a strong farm bill, which I helped to write, negotiate, and pass. Since then, I have been working on the next farm bill.

Now the Senate is incredibly close to passing the next farm bill, which we crafted with strong support from Democrats and Republicans. This important bill shows that the Senate can work to find compromise and support the American people.

A key component of any farm bill is the safety net for farmers and ranchers during tough times, like crop insurance. It also includes a safety net for families who fall on hard times.

Our Nation is one of the most prosperous nations in the world. Yet, despite our great wealth, more than one out of seven Americans live below the poverty line. SNAP provides the critical safety net for these Americans who are food-insecure.

In my own State of North Dakota, about 54,000 North Dakotans participate in SNAP on any given day. SNAP plays a critical role in helping these families put food on the table in what is oftentimes one of the most stressful periods in a person's life. Of those 54,000 North Dakotans, 43 percent are children, 28 percent are seniors, and about 4 percent are veterans.

Families can find themselves needing this assistance for a number of reasons. First, their hours may have been reduced at work, they may have been laid off, their places of employment may have gone out of business, or an individual may be unable to work due to a disability or serious illness. Additionally, nearly 9 percent of seniors

live below the poverty level. SNAP helps those seniors with their basic needs, many of whom live on fixed incomes.

Not one of us can predict when an unexpected life event will happen to us. Thankfully, SNAP is available to provide at-risk families with the safety net they need.

Other than those with disabilities, the elderly, or others who cannot work, very few people stay on SNAP for more than 3 months in a 36-month period. Half of those new to the SNAP program will leave it within 9 months once they become financially stable.

Yesterday, I stood here to talk about the critical, bipartisan work of the chairman and ranking member on the Senate Ag Committee and what they have done for ranchers and farmers.

This bipartisan farm bill includes a number of provisions that work to improve employment and job-training opportunities and programs that help parents find new jobs or obtain new skills so that they can qualify for higher paying jobs. This includes expanding SNAP employment and training demonstration pilots that were authorized under the 2014 farm bill. These pilot programs create more opportunities to build evidence on what works best in helping SNAP participants secure and retain jobs and advance in the labor market.

Additionally, the Senate farm bill encourages States to create new public-private partnerships around job training and leverage existing private sector job-training programs for SNAP participants.

During consideration of the 2014 farm bill, the Senate Ag Committee, on which I proudly sit, also worked to responsibly cut $4 billion of waste, fraud, and abuse from the program, while protecting low-income families who rely on this lifesaving program during times of need. The Senate bill continues to improve SNAP's integrity by preventing dual participation by enabling States to check whether applicants have already enrolled in other States.

In other words, the SNAP program as laid out in the farm bill that we will be considering is a program that has the necessary reforms and the necessary balance. No one—no one—in this body wants someone who is unworthy to receive SNAP benefits, but we also do not want families who need that critical benefit to find it onerous or impossible to access food for their children, food for their grandchildren, or food for our veterans.

A week ago, the House of Representatives narrowly passed its version of the farm bill by two votes, which would drastically cut SNAP. This partisan bill was even opposed by 20 Republican Members. As ranking member of the House Agriculture Committee, COLLIN PETERSON said the following about the vote:

> The partisan approach of the Majority has produced a bill that simply doesn't do enough for the people it's supposed to serve. It still leaves farmers and ranchers vulnerable, it worsens hunger, and it fails rural communities.

This approach makes reckless cuts to the nutrition safety net and in so doing significantly jeopardizes our chances of passing a farm bill. Any effort to separate farm programs from nutrition programs threatens the urban-rural coalition that has kept the farm bill a bipartisan effort for years.

Simply put, the House bill threatens these critical lifelines for struggling families, seniors, and Americans with disabilities. There is no place for politics when it comes to protecting these vulnerable members of our society.

According to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, the House farm bill would cause more than 2 million individuals in more than 1 million households to lose their benefits. This simply will not impact single adults, but when a parent loses their food assistance, there isn't enough money to buy for the whole household, including children.

The House farm bill would pull the rug out from underneath low-income families by expanding the already rigid work requirements in SNAP. This includes working parents, children, seniors, veterans, and disabled Americans. A quarter of a million children would lose their access to school lunch.

Last Saturday, I was asked to participate in a discussion with the faith-based community in my State regarding their concerns about the SNAP program. At that time, we were told a couple of stories that I think are significant for review here in the Senate.

I want to start off by telling you about Kim. Kim is a woman, a single mom with two beautiful children. She lives in Bismarck, ND. She works as an accounting assistant, and when she doesn't have full-time hours, she works as a substitute at area daycares. Since her divorce 3 years ago, her family has been eligible for SNAP benefits.

Kim said: ''We do what we can, but usually we are eating ramen by the end of the month—don't want to eat cheap food, but there's never enough money to buy healthy foods.''

To stretch their food budget, Kim tries to get the children to The Banquet, which is a local feeding ministry, for meals two to three times a week. They also visit the local food pantry.

She told us:

> I can only speak for myself, but I'm grateful for this program every single day. I'm working hard. If I don't have enough to eat, I can't work. If I'm not healthy, I'll need even more support.

This is an incredibly common theme among SNAP families.

I think it is worth mentioning that the average meal benefit in North Dakota—I want to repeat this—the average benefit per meal in North Dakota is $1.32. You can't even get a bowl of Senate bean soup for $1.32.

Next, there is Ricky. Ricky was born in Minot, ND, where he grew up in poverty, and his family spent the majority of their lives on what was then known as food stamps. Ricky has since moved to Fargo, and a number of years ago, Ricky suffered an unfortunate accident in his workplace. So Ricky was working. He got injured, and he woke up from a coma 3 weeks later. He was later diagnosed with epilepsy, and he no longer can drive or work. Like Ricky, his parents are also disabled, and the program has offered them a consistent safety net during their difficult times.

From his childhood, Ricky recalled that his family rarely had money for food. He said:

> If it wasn't for food stamps, we could have starved easily. There were times when my family couldn't even celebrate birthdays because we didn't have anything.

Now in his late twenties and living on his own in Fargo, unfortunately the difficult times surrounding hunger are still a concern for Ricky, for reasons outside of his control. Understanding his difficult situation and all that the SNAP program has meant to him and his family, Ricky is passionate about stopping lawmakers from making unnecessary cuts to this program. For Ricky and his family, the SNAP benefits they have received are more than just a benefit; they are a way of life and a lifeline.

For individuals who are homeless or trying to get back on the right track, SNAP can play an invaluable role in providing a bit of security.

Folks who have benefited from the helping hand SNAP provides are all around us. They could be our neighbors. They could be our friends. They could even be a rural pastor.

Many years ago—about 6 years ago—when I was traveling the State, I had an opportunity to have a discussion in a rural community. That discussion went something like this:

Many people raised concerns about people taking government benefits when they didn't need them. I sympathized. I don't think that we should. I think we need to stop waste, fraud, and abuse. But we know those government programs are there for a purpose.

After there was a long discussion about SNAP, or food stamps, the room cleared, and a young pastor came up to me. His wife was with him, holding their latest child, who looked to be about a 2-year-old toddler.

He said: I didn't want to say this in front of the community. I didn't want to tell you about this in front of the community, but I want you to know that I am on SNAP. My family is on SNAP. We still can't buy milk. We still buy powdered milk to feed our children. If I want to do my rural ministry, I am not paid enough to support and feed my family, so I am working, and I am on SNAP. I can't afford food as a rural pastor.

I think many times we don't realize those around us who are struggling, those who contribute as teachers, as teachers' aides, CNAs. People are working hard. They may be tripped up by

some of the onerous standards and onerous bureaucratic requirements in the farm bill that was passed by the House.

I think it is critically important that we understand that there are very, very few people in America who are abusers of this program. There are very, very few people in America who would take a handout unless they absolutely needed it. They need a hand up. They need job training. They need sympathy for their disabilities. And they need to know that we live in a country that cares for the hungry around us.

As we consider the farm bill, it is important to remind ourselves about those who are not as fortunate as we are, those who struggle to put food on the table for their families or who might not be able to put food on the table because they were laid off or their hours were reduced at their minimum wage jobs.

The chairman and ranking member have worked diligently to find ways to continue to improve SNAP's integrity and operations.

I hope the Senate votes on and passes this strong bipartisan farm bill in the next few days. I hope the House decides to keep working through August, just as the Senate will do, to reach an agreement and pass a strong farm bill before it expires and jeopardizes SNAP further.

The farm bill gives farmers the certainty they need to get through tough times, and it is important that it also maintain a strong safety net to give certainty to our Nation's families that they can get the support and food they need at the same time.

I urge all of my colleagues to stand with the ranking member and the chairman and all of the Senate Agriculture Committee in supporting this farm bill and supporting the nutrition title of this bill.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEE. 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. LEE. Mr. President, most people in America are probably familiar with the advertising slogans: ''Pork, the other white meat'' and ''Beef, it's what's for dinner,'' but what they might not know, what they might not be as aware of is the cronyist underbelly of slogans like these.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture checkoff programs behind these very slogans and others like them tend to collect compulsory fees from producers of milk, eggs, beef, and other agricultural products. These funds are then used to promote and do research on those particular commodities.

Unfortunately, these programs have been rife with opportunities for abuse. Many of these programs have crept far beyond the scope of their statutory mandate by engaging in illegal lobbying and anticompetitive activities. Take, for example, the case of a small California company called JUST, Inc., formerly known as Hampton Creek, which a few years ago was attacked for selling its vegan mayonnaise known as Just Mayo in stores nationwide. It turns out that a Federal entity called the American Egg Board conspired with USDA employees and top executives from the egg industry to threaten and coerce retailers into not carrying the Just Mayo brand.

The original intent of these programs was to research and promote certain commodities, not to disparage other ones, and they certainly were not intended to prevent any new products from having a fair chance in the marketplace.

Let me just stop, by the way, while we are talking about Just Mayo and that incident, to take note of the fact that it ought to be very concerning to us that the Federal Government became involved in a campaign to pressure someone about whether they could set up a brand of vegan mayonnaise and call it that.

So what were supposed to be promotional boards have instead become protectionist boards. What is more, checkoff programs force farmers to pay into a system that sometimes actively works against their interests and, on top of that, the boards for these programs have come under fire for a lack of transparency and for misuse of their funds. Some have gone so far as failing to submit congressionally mandated spending reports, refusing and delaying requests under FOIA, and even engaging in protracted legal battles to prevent public audits from being disclosed.

In short, these programs—the so-called checkoff programs—are in significant need of reform. This is why I have worked hard with my colleagues—Senator BOOKER, Senator HASSAN, Senator PAUL, and Senator WARREN—to introduce amendment No. 3074. This amendment would address some of the most grievous abuses of these commodity checkoff programs.

First, the amendment would prohibit them—these checkoff programs—from contracting with any organization that lobbies on agricultural policy with an exemption for research at institutions of higher education. It would also prohibit employees and agents of the checkoff boards from engaging in activities that may pose a conflict of interest. Furthermore, the amendment would establish uniform standards for checkoff programs that prohibit anticompetitive activity and any unfair or deceptive practices.

While this amendment would not abolish checkoff programs, it would implement much needed transparency measures so farmers can see what their checkoff dollars are actually being spent to do. These commonsense reforms will not be convenient perhaps to the giants of the agricultural industry—at least not the ones using checkoff dollars to rig the system in their favor. These commonsense reforms will help farmers—and particularly the little guys—from the small farms and the startup companies to see exactly where the fees they pay are going and ensure that their hard-earned money is not being used unfairly against them.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment to bring about much needed reform with checkoff programs.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, the amendment offered by Senator LEE and Senator BOOKER would prohibit checkoffs from partnering with farm groups and others that engage with government. This prohibition would extend far beyond farm country, and it would have negative impacts on the general public. This is because checkoffs partner with a diverse number of entities, not just farm organizations, to conduct research and education campaigns on environmental, conservation, improved nutrition, and other critical areas that benefit our entire society.

Examples of entities who have contracted with checkoffs and would be barred from continuing checkoff work because they engage in lobbying include the American Heart Association, the American Association of Pediatrics, and the National Women, Infants and Children Association. These organizations and many others would be prohibited from partnering with checkoffs if this amendment were adopted.

I urge my colleagues to think carefully about the impact this amendment would have, and I urge a ''no'' vote on the Lee-Booker amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I join with the chairman in asking members to vote no on this amendment. Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be agreed to en bloc: the amendment by Senator ISAKSON, No. 3348; Senators WYDEN and MURKOWSKI, No. 3346; Senator ENZI, No. 3181; Senators KING and COLLINS, No. 3221; Senators GILLIBRAND and TOOMEY, No. 3390; Senator HEINRICH, No. 3287; Senator RUBIO, No. 3364; Senator SULLIVAN, No. 3303, Senator HIRONO, No. 3321; Senators CORTEZ MASTO and PORTMAN, No. 3388; Senator DURBIN, No. 3389; Senators BROWN and PORTMAN, No. 3323; Senator CANTWELL, No. 3365; Senator MORAN, No. 3171; and Senator THUNE, No. 3371. I further ask that it be in order for the following amendment to be called up and reported by number: the amendment by Senator LEE, No. 3074. I further ask that the cloture motions with respect to H.R. 2 be withdrawn and the Senate now vote on the

following amendments in the order listed: Senator LEE, No. 3074; Senator THUNE, No. 3134; and Senator ROBERTS, the substitute No. 3224; further, that the Lee amendment be subject to a 60-vote affirmative threshold for adoption; and that following disposition of the Roberts amendment, the bill, as amended, if amended, be read a third time and the Senate vote on passage with no intervening action or debate and that passage be subject to a 60-vote affirmative threshold.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments (Nos. 3348, 3346, 3181, 3221, 3390, 3287, 3364, 3303, 3321, 3388, 3389, 3323, 3365, 3171, and 3371) were agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3348

(Purpose: To modify the provision relating to economic adjustment assistance for upland cotton users, to provide payments for losses relating to peach and blueberry crops, and to strike the provision relating to the use of the Commodity Credit Corporation)

On page 26, line 16, strike ''2020'' and insert ''2021''.

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

SEC. 15____. LOSS OF PEACH AND BLUEBERRY CROPS DUE TO EXTREME COLD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide compensation for expenses relating to losses of peach and blueberry crops that occurred—

(1) during calendar year 2017; and

(2) due to extreme cold, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) FUNDING.—Of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Secretary shall use to carry out this section $18,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Strike section 1710.

AMENDMENT NO. 3346

(Purpose: To provide that research and extension grants may be made for the purposes of researching hop plant health)

On page 1203, strike line 3 and insert the following:

ricultural systems.

''(16) HOP PLANT HEALTH INITIATIVE.—Research and extension grants may be made under this section for the purposes of developing and disseminating science-based tools and treatments to combat diseases of hops caused by the plant pathogens *Podosphaera macularis* and *Pseudoperonospora humuli*.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 3181

(Purpose: To improve the Rural Energy for America Program)

Strike section 9107 and insert the following:

SEC. 9107. RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM.

Section 9007 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8107) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) to purchase and install efficient energy equipment or systems.'';

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''(g)'' each place it appears and inserting ''(f)'';

(3) by striking subsection (f);

(4) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (f); and

(5) in subsection (f) (as so redesignated), in paragraph (3), by striking ''$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018'' and inserting ''$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023''.

AMENDMENT NO. 3221

(Purpose: To provide for a report on funding for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture and other extension programs)

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. 2204g) 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 Smith-Lever 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 Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform 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'') (12 Stat. 503, chapter 130; 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 focus on the funding needs of the programs described in subsection (a) with respect to carrying out activities relating to small and diverse farms and ranches, veteran farmers and ranchers, value-added agriculture, direct-to-consumer sales, and specialty crops.

AMENDMENT NO. 3390

(Purpose: To prohibit the slaughter of dogs and cats for human consumption)

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125____. PROHIBITION ON SLAUGHTER OF DOGS AND CATS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), no person may—

(1) knowingly slaughter a dog or cat for human consumption; or

(2) knowingly ship, transport, move, deliver, receive, possess, purchase, sell, or donate—

(A) a dog or cat to be slaughtered for human consumption; or

(B) a dog or cat part for human consumption.

(b) SCOPE.—Subsection (a) shall apply only with respect to conduct—

(1) in interstate commerce or foreign commerce; or

(2) within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

(c) EXCEPTION FOR INDIAN TRIBES.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to an Indian (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)) carrying out any activity described in subsection (a) for the purpose of a religious ceremony.

(d) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be subject to a fine in an amount not greater than $5,000 for each violation.

(e) EFFECT ON STATE LAW.—Nothing in this section—

(1) limits any State or local law or regulation protecting the welfare of animals; or

(2) prevents a State or unit of local government from adopting and enforcing an animal welfare law or regulation that is more stringent than this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 3287

(Purpose: To modify the study of marketplace fraud of traditional foods)

Strike section 12518 and insert the following:

SEC. 12518. STUDY OF MARKETPLACE FRAUD OF TRADITIONAL FOODS AND TRIBAL SEEDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on—

(1) the market impact of traditional foods, Tribally produced products, and products that use traditional foods;

(2) fraudulent foods that mimic traditional foods or Tribal seeds that are available in the commercial marketplace as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) the means by which authentic traditional foods and Tribally produced foods might be protected against the impact of fraudulent foods in the marketplace; and

(4) the availability and long-term viability of Tribal seeds, including an analysis of the storage, cultivation, harvesting, and commercialization of Tribal seeds.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—The study conducted under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a consideration of the circumstances under which fraudulent foods in the marketplace occur; and

(2) an analysis of Federal laws, including intellectual property laws and trademark laws, that might offer protections for Tribal seeds and traditional foods and against fraudulent foods.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of completion of the study, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report describing the results of the study under this section to—

(1) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives;

(2) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate;

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

(5) the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate.

(d) PRIVACY OF INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Comptroller General of the United States shall protect sensitive Tribal information gained through the study conducted under subsection (a), including information about Indian sacred places.

AMENDMENT NO. 3364

(Purpose: To prohibit the use of funds to carry out programs in Cuba in contravention of the National Security Presidential Memorandum prohibiting transactions with entities owned, controlled, or operated by or on behalf of military intelligence or security services of Cuba)

On page 257, line 2, insert after the period the following: ''Funds may not be used as described in the previous sentence in contravention with directives set forth under the National Security Presidential Memorandum entitled 'Strengthening the Policy of the United States Toward Cuba' issued by the President on June 16, 2017, during the period in which that memorandum is in effect.

AMENDMENT NO. 3303

(Purpose: To ensure that the Secretary of Agriculture enforces certain Buy American requirements with respect to fish harvested within United States waters)

On page 1203, strike lines 20 through 22 and insert the following:

(1) fully enforce the Buy American provisions applicable to domestic food assistance programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service, including, for use in those domestic food assistance programs, the purchase of a fish or fish product that substantially contains—

(A) fish (including tuna) harvested within—

(i) a State;

(ii) the District of Columbia; or

(iii) the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States, as described in Presidential Proclamation 5030 (48 Fed. Reg. 10605; March 10, 1983); or

(B) tuna harvested by a United States flagged vessel; and

AMENDMENT NO. 3321

(Purpose: To provide additional assistance under the noninsured crop assistance program for certain producers)

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

SEC. 1602. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN PRODUCERS.

(a) DEFINITION OF QUALIFYING NATURAL DISASTER DECLARATION.—In this section, the term ''qualifying natural disaster declaration'' means—

(1) a natural disaster declared by the Secretary under section 321(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961(a)); or

(2) a major disaster or emergency designated by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

(b) AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—As soon as practicable after October 1, 2018, the Secretary shall make available assistance under section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333) to producers of an eligible crop (as defined in subsection (a)(2) of that section) that suffered losses in a county covered by a qualifying natural disaster declaration for production losses due to volcanic activity.

(c) AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall make assistance available under subsection (b) in an amount equal to the amount of assistance determined under section 196(d) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333(d)), less any fees that are owed by producers under section 196(k) of that Act (7 U.S.C. 7333(k)).

AMENDMENT NO. 3388

(Purpose: To establish the Council on Rural Community Innovation and Economic Development.)

(The amendment is printed in the RECORD of June 27, 2018, under ''Text of Amendments.'')

AMENDMENT NO. 3389

(Purpose: To reauthorize the rural emergency medical services training and equipment assistance program under section 330J of the Public Health Service Act)

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. ___. REAUTHORIZATION OF RURAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Supporting and Improving Rural EMS Needs Act of 2018'' or the ''SIREN Act of 2018''.

(b) AMENDMENTS.—Section 330J of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–15) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''in rural areas'' and inserting ''in rural areas or to residents of rural areas'';

(2) by striking subsections (b) through (f) and inserting the following:

''(b) ELIGIBILITY; APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive grant under this section, an entity shall—

''(1) be—

''(A) an emergency medical services agency operated by a local or tribal government (including fire-based and non-fire based); or

''(B) an emergency medical services agency that is described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code; and

''(2) submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

''(c) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity—

''(1) shall use amounts received through a grant under subsection (a) to—

''(A) train emergency medical services personnel as appropriate to obtain and maintain licenses and certifications relevant to service in an emergency medical services agency described in subsection (b)(1);

''(B) conduct courses that qualify graduates to serve in an emergency medical services agency described in subsection (b)(1) in accordance with State and local requirements;

''(C) fund specific training to meet Federal or State licensing or certification requirements; and

''(D) acquire emergency medical services equipment; and

''(2) may use amounts received through a grant under subsection (a) to—

''(A) recruit and retain emergency medical services personnel, which may include volunteer personnel;

''(B) develop new ways to educate emergency health care providers through the use of technology-enhanced educational methods; or

''(C) acquire personal protective equipment for emergency medical services personnel as required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

''(d) GRANT AMOUNTS.—Each grant awarded under this section shall be in an amount not to exceed $200,000.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'emergency medical services'—

''(A) means resources used by a public or private nonprofit licensed entity to deliver medical care outside of a medical facility under emergency conditions that occur as a result of the condition of the patient; and

''(B) includes services delivered (either on a compensated or volunteer basis) by an emergency medical services provider or other provider that is licensed or certified by the State involved as an emergency medical technician, a paramedic, or an equivalent professional (as determined by the State).

''(2) The term 'rural area' means—

''(A) a nonmetropolitan statistical area;

''(B) an area designated as a rural area by any law or regulation of a State; or

''(C) a rural census tract of a metropolitan statistical area (as determined under the most recent rural urban commuting area code as set forth by the Office of Management and Budget).

''(f) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may not award a grant under this section to an entity unless the entity agrees that the entity will make available (directly or through contributions from other public or private entities) non-Federal contributions toward the activities to be carried out under the grant in an amount equal to 25 percent of the amount received under the grant.''; and

(3) in subsection (g)(1), by striking ''2002 through 2006'' and inserting ''2019 through 2023''.

AMENDMENT NO. 3323

(Purpose: To add a provision relating to extension and agricultural research at 1890 land-grant colleges)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. EXTENSION AND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AT 1890 LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, INCLUDING TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 1444 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3221) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(5) FISCAL YEAR 2019, 2020, 2021, OR 2022.—In addition to other amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated for 1 of fiscal year 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022 such sums as are necessary to ensure that an eligible institution receiving a distribution of funds under this section for that fiscal year receives not less than the amount of funds received by that eligible institution under this section for the preceding fiscal year.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the undesignated matter following paragraph (2)(B)—

(i) by striking ''paragraph (2) of this subsection'' and inserting ''this paragraph''; and

(ii) by striking ''In computing'' and inserting the following:

''(C) In computing'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''Of the remainder'' and inserting ''Except as provided in paragraph (4), of the remainder''; and

(ii) by striking ''(2) any funds'' and inserting the following:

''(3) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT.—Any funds'';

(C) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''are allocated'' and inserting ''were allocated''; and

(ii) by striking ''; and'' and inserting '', as so designated as of that date.'';

(D) by striking ''(b) Beginning'' in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and all that follows through ''any funds'' in paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(b) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds made available under this section shall be distributed among eligible institutions in accordance with this subsection.

''(2) BASE AMOUNT.—Any funds''; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) SPECIAL AMOUNT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019, 2020, 2021, OR 2022.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), for 1 of fiscal year 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022, if the calculation under paragraph (3)(B) would result in a distribution of less than $3,000,000 to an eligible institution that first received funds under this section after the date of enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–79; 128 Stat. 649) for a fiscal year, that institution shall receive a distribution of $3,000,000 for that fiscal year.

''(B) LIMITATION.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply only if amounts are appropriated under subsection (a)(5) to ensure that an eligible institution receiving a distribution of funds under this section for fiscal year 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022, as applicable, receives not less than the amount of funds received by that eligible institution under this section for the preceding fiscal year.''.

(b) RESEARCH.—Section 1445 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and

Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3222) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(6) FISCAL YEAR 2019, 2020, 2021, OR 2022.—In addition to other amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated for 1 of fiscal year 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022 such sums as are necessary to ensure that an eligible institution receiving a distribution of funds under this section for that fiscal year receives not less than the amount of funds received by that eligible institution under this section for the preceding fiscal year.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) SPECIAL AMOUNT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019, 2020, 2021, OR 2022.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), for 1 of fiscal year 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022, if the calculation under subparagraph (C) would result in a distribution of less than $3,000,000 to an eligible institution that first received funds under this section after the date of enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–79; 128 Stat. 649), that institution shall receive a distribution of $3,000,000 for that fiscal year.

''(ii) LIMITATION.—Clause (i) shall apply only if amounts are appropriated under subsection (a)(6) to ensure that an eligible institution receiving a distribution of funds under this section for fiscal year 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022, as applicable, receives not less than the amount of funds received by that eligible institution under this section for the preceding fiscal year.'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''(B) Of funds'' and inserting the following:

''(C) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT.—Except as provided in subparagraph (D), of funds'';

(iii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''are allocated'' and inserting ''were allocated'';

(II) by inserting '', as so designated as of that date'' before the period at the end; and

(III) by striking ''(A) Funds'' and inserting the following:

''(B) BASE AMOUNT.—Funds''; and

(iv) in the matter preceding subparagraph (B) (as so designated), by striking ''(2) The'' and all that follows through ''follows:'' and inserting the following:

''(3) DISTRIBUTIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—After allocating amounts under paragraph (2), the remainder shall be allotted among the eligible institutions in accordance with this paragraph.'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''(1) Three per centum'' and inserting the following:

''(2) ADMINISTRATION.—3 percent''; and

(C) in the matter preceding paragraph (2) (as so designated), by striking ''(b) Beginning'' and all that follows through ''follows:'' and inserting the following:

''(b) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds made available under this section shall be distributed among eligible institutions in accordance with this subsection.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 3365

(Purpose: To avert the waiving of liability for a utility whose line clearing work ignites a wildfire)

In section 8632(f), strike paragraph (2) and insert the following:

(2) PROJECT WORK.—If the Secretary approves a supplement to an approved plan under subsection (c) of section 512 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1772) or an agreement entered into under subsection (d)(1) of that section that covers a vegetation management project under the pilot program, the liability provisions of subsection (g) of that section shall apply to the vegetation management project.

AMENDMENT NO. 3171

(Purpose: To include a provision on requirements for the calculation of a separate actual crop revenue and agriculture risk coverage guarantee for irrigated and nonirrigated covered commodities)

In section 1104(5), redesignate subparagraphs (A) through (C) as subparagraphs (B) through (D), respectively.

In section 1104(5), insert before subparagraph (B) (as so redesignated) the following:

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''in accordance with subsection (h),'' before ''to the maximum extent practicable'';

In section 1104(6), strike ''(h) PUBLICATIONS.—'' and insert the following:

''(h) CALCULATION OF SEPARATE ACTUAL CROP REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE RISK COVERAGE GUARANTEE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—On request of a county Farm Service Agency committee, in coordination with a Farm Service Agency State committee, the Secretary shall consider a 1-time request to calculate a separate actual crop revenue and agriculture risk coverage guarantee for irrigated and nonirrigated covered commodities under subsection (g)(2) in a county if, during the 2014 through 2018 crop years—

''(A) an average of not less than 5 percent of the planted and considered planted acreage of a covered commodity in the county was irrigated; and

''(B) an average of not less than 5 percent of the planted and considered planted acreage of the covered commodity in the county was nonirrigated.

''(2) SOURCE OF INFORMATION.—In considering a request described in paragraph (1) and calculating a separate actual crop revenue and agriculture risk coverage guarantee for irrigated and nonirrigated covered commodities in a county, the Secretary may use other sources of yield information, including the yield history of representative farms in the State, region, or crop reporting district, as determined by the Secretary.

''(i) PUBLICATIONS.—

AMENDMENT NO. 3371

(Purpose: To provide that producers may change their election to participate in agriculture risk coverage or price loss coverage in the 2021 crop year)

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

SEC. 11___. OPTION TO CHANGE PRODUCER ELECTION.

Section 1115 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9015) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) OPTION TO CHANGE PRODUCER ELECTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), for the 2021 crop year, all of the producers on a farm may make a 1-time, irrevocable election to change the election applicable to the producers on the farm under that subsection or subsection (c), as applicable, to price loss coverage or agriculture risk coverage, as applicable, which shall apply to the producers on the farm for each of the 2021, 2022, and 2023 crop years.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 3074 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3224

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. ROBERTS], for Mr. LEE, proposes an amendment numbered 3074 to amendment No. 3224.

(The amendment is printed in the RECORD of June 25, 2018, under ''Text of Amendments.'')

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the Lee amendment.

Mr. ROUNDS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN).

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

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 57, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 142 Leg.]

YEAS—38

Bennet	Hassan	Rubio
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Sanders
Booker	Heller	Schatz
Brown	Hirono	Schumer
Capito	Johnson	Scott
Cardin	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Lee	Tester
Cruz	McCaskill	Toomey
Durbin	Menendez	Udall
Flake	Merkley	Van Hollen
Gillibrand	Murphy	Warren
Grassley	Paul	Whitehouse
Harris	Reed	

NAYS—57

Baldwin	Feinstein	Murray
Barrasso	Fischer	Nelson
Blunt	Gardner	Perdue
Boozman	Graham	Peters
Burr	Hatch	Portman
Cantwell	Heitkamp	Risch
Carper	Hoeven	Roberts
Casey	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sasse
Collins	Isakson	Shaheen
Coons	Jones	Shelby
Corker	Kaine	Smith
Cornyn	King	Stabenow
Cotton	Klobuchar	Thune
Crapo	Lankford	Tillis
Daines	Manchin	Warner
Donnelly	McConnell	Wicker
Enzi	Moran	Wyden
Ernst	Murkowski	Young

NOT VOTING—5

Alexander	Leahy	McCain
Duckworth	Markey	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUNT). Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is rejected.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3134

The question now occurs on agreeing to the Thune amendment No. 3134.

The amendment (No. 3134) was agreed to.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3224

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now occurs on agreeing to the Roberts amendment No. 3224, as amended.

The amendment (No. 3224) in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN).

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

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 86, nays 11, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 143 Leg.]

YEAS—86

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Peters
Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Bennet	Grassley	Reed
Blumenthal	Harris	Risch
Blunt	Hassan	Roberts
Booker	Hatch	Rounds
Boozman	Heinrich	Rubio
Brown	Heitkamp	Sanders
Cantwell	Hirono	Sasse
Capito	Hoeven	Schatz
Cardin	Hyde-Smith	Schumer
Carper	Isakson	Scott
Casey	Jones	Shaheen
Cassidy	Kaine	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Smith
Coons	King	Stabenow
Cornyn	Klobuchar	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Tester
Crapo	Markey	Thune
Cruz	McCaskill	Tillis
Daines	McConnell	Udall
Donnelly	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Moran	Warren
Enzi	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Ernst	Murphy	Wicker
Feinstein	Murray	Wyden
Fischer	Nelson	Young
Gardner	Perdue	

NAYS—11

Burr	Heller	Lee
Corker	Inhofe	Paul
Cotton	Johnson	Toomey
Flake	Lankford	

NOT VOTING—3

Alexander	Leahy	McCain

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for passage of the bill, the bill, as amended, is passed.

The Senator from Kansas.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, which, I assure Members, I will not do.

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

The Senator from Kansas.

FARM BILL

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, with 171 amendments and a vote of 86 to 11, obviously, getting this farm bill done has been a tremendous team effort. You are only as good as your staff on both sides of the aisle, and they make us look good when we stand up here a little confused trying to get things a little sorted out.

I wish to thank my staff: James Glueck, DaNita Murray, Janae Brady, Fred Clark, Meghan Cline, Haley Donahue, Matt Erickson, Darin Guries, Chance Hunley, Chu Hwang, Chelsie Keys, Sarah Little, Curt Mann, Andy Rezendes, Bob Rosado, Anthony Seiler, Wayne Stoskopf—who, by the way, knows more about farm programs than anybody else on the staff, myself included—Andrew Vlasaty, and Katherine Thomas.

I also want to mention Jackie Cottrell, Amber Kirchhoefer, Will Stafford, Morgan Anderson, and Stacy Daniels in my personal office.

I want to especially thank the ranking member—vice chairman, really—Senator STABENOW, and her team, led by the indomitable Joe Shultz and Jacqlyn Schneider. The efforts of Jessie Williams, Amanda Kelly, Bobby Mehta, Katie Salay, and Micah Wortham have been valuable to the Ag Committee process.

Additionally, I thank the technical support from the Secretary of Agriculture, Sonny Perdue, and the staff at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Thank you so much for your help.

I also appreciate the work of the Congressional Budget Office staff, including: Tiffany Arthur, Megan Carroll, Kathleen FitzGerald, Jennifer Gray, Jim Langley, and Robert Reese.

I now yield to my distinguished ranking member, Senator STABENOW.

I say to the Senator, thank you for being such a great partner.

Ms. STABENOW. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I thank my partner and friend. This has been a tremendous team effort, and it is a great pleasure to work with the chairman.

Today the Senate has proven that bipartisanship is the way we can get things done, and we all know that is the case. It is not always the easiest path to take. However, when we put our differences aside and focus on the needs of the communities and people we serve, that is how we deliver a good bill. In this case, it is a bill that serves our farmers, our families, and rural America. Over 500 food, agriculture, and conservation leaders agree that this bill will provide certainty to communities and to our farmers across the country.

From the start, we have had a collaborative process. We have built this bill on feedback. We heard from farmers and local leaders at field hearings and in our committee room. We added ideas proposed by Members on both sides of the aisle, both on and off the committee. From our committee markup to today, we have incorporated a total of 171 either bipartisan bills introduced by Members or bipartisan amendments—171.

We were able to get a bill done because we never lost sight of the importance of our agricultural economy and the 16 million jobs it supports. I am proud that we voted in a bipartisan way to move this bill forward. That is the good news for rural America and the men and women who work hard every day to give us the safest, most affordable food supply in the world.

Let me now give some thank-yous. As the chairman indicated, there are many.

I appreciate very much the work of our Democratic leader and his staff for their leadership and support through the process. I thank the majority leader, who knows how important agriculture is to Kentucky. I think we have some things in this bill that are going to make for an even stronger agricultural economy in Kentucky, as well as around the country. I appreciate that he moved this bill quickly on the Senate floor.

Of course, I have to thank my friend and partner Senator ROBERTS, who is chairman of the committee. He has stayed true to our commitment to deliver a bipartisan bill and has worked extremely hard to get us here today. I say: Congratulations, Mr. Chairman, and to all of our Senate colleagues who supported this important bill.

I thank my incredible staff, as well as Senator ROBERTS' incredible staff, for working together very hard, very consistently, putting together a bipartisan bill—really, a historic farm bill—and ultimately working as a team to get us over the goal line.

Of course, Joe Shultz and Jacqlyn Schneider, my staff director and deputy staff director and policy director for the committee—true leaders from start to finish. They have both been with me on the committee staff since the very beginning, in 2011, when I chaired the committee.

Joe has led our amazing team and has been living and breathing the farm bill for the past year. You can sleep tonight, Joe.

Jacqlyn has done so as well. Jacqlyn is the heart and soul of our Ag Committee, whose tremendous work over the past two farm bills has made sure that we were protecting our families and supporting our specialty crop producers. She led our efforts to develop groundbreaking new initiatives on food access, like Double Up Food Bucks.

Mary Beth Schultz, our chief counsel, had no idea what she was getting herself into when she came to the Ag Committee this last year. In no time, she

became a farm bill expert who kept track of every page and every amendment to make sure this process was successful.

Mike Schmidt and Kyle Varner, our amazing commodities and livestock team, understand the ins and outs of farm policy like nobody else. They have done so much to improve our dairy programs, expand risk management tools to specialty crops, and support new and beginning farmers.

Ashley McKeon led our work on the conservation title to expand our partnership programs. She brings her warmth, personality, and expertise to the job every day.

Sean Babington, our forestry and environmental expert, has impeccable judgment and negotiating skills that we rely on daily, and he helped get us to this point of there being a final farm bill as well.

Thanks to both Ashley and Sean, our country will have healthy forests, more wildlife habitat, and clean waters for generations to come.

Katie Naessens' hard work led to the major advances in this bill for urban agriculture, organics, beginning farmers, and veterans who want to go into agriculture. I am so proud of the Farmer Veterans Programs in Michigan.

Kevin Bailey led our efforts on expanding high-speed internet for rural communities and on the rural development and energy titles so we can continue to grow the bio-based economy in rural America.

Katie Bergh led our work on international trade and fought to preserve markets for Michigan producers from cherries to dairy, and she helped improve our food aid policies in the United States and abroad.

Rosalyn Brummette is the glue that keeps our team together. She kept the trains running on time and made sure we were all prepared to do what needed to be done. I thank her so much.

We also had fantastic help from farm bill veteran Susan Keith, who provided invaluable wisdom and counsel to our commodity and livestock team.

Ward Griffin, our CFTC detail to the committee, is not only an expert on financial issues, but he has become a full-fledged member of the team, jumping in to help wherever needed. We are grateful.

Jason Sherman, a lawyer and fellow from the Department of Energy, has a keen eye and legal mind. Both were invaluable on environmental and conservation issues.

Now to my personal Senate staff, who were a very important part of the team as well: I thank Matt VanKuiken, my chief of staff, who leads my personal office team, and my legislative director, Emily Carwell, who followed the floor procedure, was involved in negotiations, and made sure everything was happening the way it should have been. I thank them and all of our team in the personal office for being a part of this effort.

Of course, I thank Krystal Lattany, who always makes sure that I am getting where I need to be, so I am in the right place for negotiations.

I thank Anne Stanski, my deputy chief of staff, Matt Williams, my communications director, and Jess McCarron, our ag press secretary, who made sure we were telling the story of the farmers and families who are affected by the farm bill.

We couldn't have done it without the help of the rest of our communications team: Miranda Margowsky, Nirmeen Fahmy, and Amy Phillips Bursch. I also thank my State team, which is led by Teresa Plachetka, and Kali Fox, who leads our agriculture work in Michigan.

I also thank Senator ROBERTS' team. It was truly wonderful working with James Glueck and DaNita Murray, who are true pros. I thank them for their hard work, creativity, and tenacity in helping to get us to this point. Our team spent many long hours together, and I am grateful that even our staffs worked together in a wonderful, bipartisan way just as the chairman and I did.

Of course, I thank Jessie Williams, Amanda Kelly, Bobby Mehta, and everyone who works behind the scenes on the Ag Committee.

Nothing would get done around here without the excellent floor staff, led by Gary Myrick and his team, including Tricia Engle and Ryan McConaghy.

The insights of Sean Byrne, with Senator SCHUMER's staff, and Reema Dodin, with Senator DURBIN, have been incredibly helpful.

I should really thank the folks at the CBO, who had late nights at the Senate Office of the Legislative Counsel. They worked on weekends and had late nights to make sure we had what we needed to get the bill done.

Finally, of course, I thank all of the members of the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee and their staffs. We have so much talent and experience. It is a real privilege to serve as its ranking member.

This farm bill is the product of a year and a half of hard work by a long list of very talented people. I cannot thank every single one of them individually, but we wouldn't be here today without their help.

We passed a farm bill today that supports the 16 million jobs in America that depend on agriculture. We passed a bill that helps our farmers stay resilient, that protects our land and water, that helps families keep food on their tables, that invests in our small towns all across America, that recognizes the diversity of American agriculture, and that strengthens local food economies.

We should all be very proud of the work we have done today, and I thank my colleagues for joining us in such a strong ''yes'' vote in passing this bill.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I am very glad my Senate colleagues joined me in supporting the Senate farm bill, in fact, with a very strong vote of 86 to 11.

This farm bill is good news for Montana farmers and for Montana ranchers, and it is going to help to provide certainty for Montana agriculture in these most difficult times because agriculture is Montana's No. 1 industry, and it supports tens of thousands of jobs in our State. Yet, with more than 25,000 family farms and ranches in Montana alone, it is clear that ag is more than just an economic driver in our State; it is very much a way of life.

That is why, as Montana's Representative on the U.S. Senate Ag Committee, I fought to ensure that this farm bill reflects the priorities that Montana farmers and Montana ranchers have shared directly with me. Some of these priorities are the crop insurance and the sugar program; ag research funding at Montana State University, as well as ag research stations all across Montana; and prioritizing rural broadband for Montana's underserved communities, as well as supporting and maintaining conservation programs that are important to our farmers, to our ranchers, and to our sportsmen.

This farm bill is also critically important to the health of our national forests. Last year in Montana, catastrophic wildfires harmed numerous communities, and it cost our State millions of dollars. I am glad to have secured important forest reforms that are critical to healthy forests, to Montana timber jobs, and to wildlife habitat, such as encouraging the coordination among the Forest Service and State forestry agencies to restore our forests to reduce the risk of wildfire and allowing the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to enter into agreements with counties, as well as with States and Tribes, to implement forest management projects on national forests and public lands. Additionally, there is a provision that will support more innovation, as well as to develop new markets for Montana's timber industry.

These are important wins, but I want to make something very clear that there is still so much more we can do to help improve the health of our forests and support Montana's farmers and ranchers. In fact, in Montana, as well as across the West, we are seeing extensive collaboration. Groups are collaborating—conservation groups, wildlife groups, wood products stakeholders, along with our counties—and they are working together to determine responsible forest management practices.

These partners know very well that active management is critical to restoring a healthy forest and that it helps to reduce wildfire risks. It is important that we don't allow extremists to hinder this most important work because, today, it takes 18 to 24 months to do many of these environmental reviews. After that is done, many projects in Montana are litigated, and this can add years of delay.

In fact, listen to this: There are 29 timber sales in Montana that are currently impacted by fringe litigation. Just today, we were informed that another timber project in Montana has been delayed by a restraining order because of litigation. That makes 30. This project was scheduled to start this coming Monday, July 2, and now those folks will be out of work. Reducing redtape and combating chronic litigation doesn't erode public trust. In fact, it safeguards it. It does so by ensuring that the public feedback of the majority isn't obstructed by a few extreme dissenters.

This disastrous Ninth Circuit Cottonwood ruling must also be addressed because it imposed unnecessary paperwork that even the Obama administration has said had the ''potential to cripple'' Federal land management without conservation benefit.

My amendments would address this excessive redtape while continuing to ensure that robust, science-driven environmental review and public engagement would remain. Many similar provisions are found in the House bill as well.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the inclusion of these amendments as we work together now, with the House, in a conference of the final farm bill.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

KILAUEA VOLCANO

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I want to share an update about what is happening with the Kilauea volcano in my home State of Hawaii.

The first thing people need to know is that the State of Hawaii remains safe to visit and that the Island of Hawaii, where the volcano is erupting, is also safe to visit.

Let's start with a basic geography lesson. Hawaii has eight main islands, and the volcano is on the Island of Hawaii, which people often call the Big Island. It is about 4,000 square miles. This is Hawaii Island. It is about the size of Connecticut. Only 9 square miles are directly impacted by the volcano. So it is actually just this little area in this corner of the island. If you are in the town of Hilo, which is 25 miles away from the volcano, you can't even tell there is a volcano erupting for the most part.

Cruise lines are coming back, and officials are trying to set up areas where people can safely view this spectacular volcano. It is that safe. People need to know that it is business as usual for lots of people on the Big Island and that both the State and the island are open for visitors. We just got the data in for the month of May, and we had again increased tourism statewide. Everyone should come to visit.

With that being said, this is an extraordinarily difficult situation for the communities that are being affected, and even though people are used to living with volcanos, this is extraordinarily tough. Right here, we have fissure 8. This is about a 300-foot lava fountain that has not ceased for several weeks. As recently as 2015, lava approached the town of Pahoa in the Puna district, but we really haven't seen anything like this since the 1974 flow.

For the past few months, we have had 300-foot lava fountains. We have had ash explosions that have reached tens of thousands of feet. We have also had more than 30 billion gallons of lava that have destroyed 600 homes. An estimated 2,500 people have been displaced, one way or another, by the volcanic eruption. In certain areas, there is no power, no water, and no cell phone reception. So even if your home has not been destroyed, your access now may be limited or nonexistent.

Here is the really good news: There has been no loss of human life due to the volcano. Despite all that has happened, the people of Puna and the people of Hawaii Island remain extraordinarily resilient. The bad news is that no one is sure when the volcanic activity will end. Even the experts at the United States Geological Survey don't know. We have several difficult challenges in moving forward—from air quality to the need for economic relief and, especially, for housing and transportation. Hundreds of people are currently living in shelters. Hundreds of animals from homes and ranches are, in a sense, volcano refugees. So we have to secure temporary housing for people who lost their homes or who have been evacuated and then get these people permanent housing and deal with private property damage. We have to make decisions about where to rebuild and start the process of fixing roads, power lines, and other infrastructure in the Puna district.

The Big Island's mayor, Harry Kim, and the entire county emergency operations center team, including first responders, have been working from day one and day and night to keep people safe and deal with these challenges. Several weeks ago, I visited the emergency operations center and saw firsthand that it is really all hands on deck. Something that distinguishes our EOCs from other EOCs and impresses our Federal counterparts is the extent to which we all work together regardless of jurisdiction. You can scarcely tell who works for State, Federal, or county government. You can scarcely tell who is a business leader or a not-for-profit leader or a university professor or a mayor. Everybody is really working together.

There is a long list of people who deserve our thanks. Local media have gone above and beyond to keep people informed by assigning crews to stay in place for weeks at a time. By the way, that is somewhat unusual for a disaster, especially one that has been going on as long as this one.

Nonprofits, such as the Red Cross, the World Central Kitchen, and the Salvation Army, are operating shelters and serving meals. Companies are pitching in by waiving freight charges for relief supplies or working to keep cell towers powered.

I can name every single elected official on Hawaii Island, and each one of them is personally doing significant work in the recovery. Because this is an island State and because it is a small community, this isn't just a matter of their trying to secure resources from State, Federal, or county government, and this isn't just a matter of lawmaking; they are on the ground, they are listening, and they are helping with their hands.

This is part of the general sense that people have of wanting to help during this extraordinary time. Several weeks ago, a resident of Puna named Ikaika Marzo took it upon himself to set up Pu'uhonua o Puna, which means ''a place of refuge'' in Puna. People can donate things or pick up what they need, whether it is information, supplies, or a hot meal. We have seen people drive 100 miles to show up and help. Ranchers are helping out other ranchers—normally they are competitors—by housing displaced cattle. On other islands, people are filling shipping containers with donations. Across the State, we are helping each other out so that people are being fed, finding shelter, and getting the things they need.

Lots of good things are happening, but it is still a very tough situation, an ongoing situation, which is why we have been grateful for the Federal response. Two weeks ago, the White House approved the State of Hawaii's request for individual assistance from FEMA for residents whose homes have been lost or damaged. FEMA has also partnered with the State to open a disaster relief center. From the start, it was clear that they sent their A team. I want to thank FEMA and the White House for their quick action, which is welcome news during this challenging time for the Big Island of Hawaii.

FEMA and the EPA are also working with the State and county partners to monitor air quality, which the EPA is now publishing online so that the public can make informed decisions. This may sound like a small thing, but this is everything when it comes to determining whether Norwegian Cruise Line can come to Hilo, and all that economic opportunity will either be lost or not, or whether schools in the Ka'u and Puna districts can open. What EPA is doing in partnership with the State and county government is really extraordinary.

The Hawaii National Guard was able to command Department of Defense resources under a dual command agreement. General Logan, General Hara, and the National Guard have all been crucial. They are literally doing everything from collecting gas samples to providing security on the ground to providing temporary shelters.

We are grateful for all the help, but we also know it is a long road to recovery because we don't know how long

this is going to go on. In a normal disaster, you have sort of three phases: disaster preparation and planning, disaster response, and then disaster recovery. Because this is an ongoing situation and because we don't know when this is going to end, we have our county, State, and Federal folks, as well as the rest of the community, in disaster prep, disaster response, and disaster recovery—all simultaneously underway. This is an extraordinary situation. There are lots of terrible natural disasters all across the country every year, but this is unique in that particular way.

This is also unique in the sense that most of the time—not all of the time but almost every time—people can go back to their properties. Although they still, under the law, will own their properties, when Kapoho Bay was flattened, when Vacationland was flattened, when we went from 87 homes, roughly, gone to about 600 homes gone in a very short period of time, it is difficult to imagine that these people are going to be able to remake their lives in the path of this current flow.

We have to do all three things at the same time. So we are going to continue to work and to look for Federal partners for help and for flexibility. I will state that our Federal partners have recognized the unique nature of this disaster, and we really appreciate it. I have talked to Majority Leader MCCONNELL, Minority Leader SCHUMER, Vice Chairman LEAHY, Chairman SHELBY, and key appropriators about how unique this disaster is, and I look forward to working with the leadership in the Appropriations Committee so the communities affected by the volcano can get the help they need.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 836.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Mark Jeremy Bennett, of Hawaii, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Mark Jeremy Bennett, of Hawaii, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Mitch McConnell, John Cornyn, Deb Fischer, Mike Rounds, John Barrasso, John Hoeven, Roger F. Wicker, Shelley Moore Capito, Steve Daines, John Boozman, Orrin G. Hatch, Thom Tillis, David Perdue, Mike Crapo, Richard Burr, Pat Roberts, Johnny Isakson.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 639.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Brian Allen Benczkowski, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Brian Allen Benczkowski, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

Mitch McConnell, Steve Daines, Chuck Grassley, Tom Cotton, John Kennedy, Marco Rubio, Thom Tillis, Mike Crapo, Orrin G. Hatch, John Barrasso, John Boozman, David Perdue, James Lankford, John Cornyn, Roger F. Wicker, John Thune, John Hoeven.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 686.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Paul C. Ney, Jr., of Tennessee, to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Paul C. Ney, Jr., of Tennessee, to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense.

Mitch McConnell, Mike Crapo, Tom Cotton, Johnny Isakson, John Kennedy, John Thune, John Boozman, Tim Scott, Richard Burr, Thom Tillis, Roy Blunt, Cory Gardner, Roger F. Wicker, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn, John Barrasso, Jerry Moran.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions be waived.

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

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following nominations: Executive Calendar Nos. 923, 925, 927, 928, 929, 930, 932, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Foreign Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nominations en bloc.

The assistant bill clerk read the nominations of Robin S. Bernstein, of Florida, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Dominican Republic; Joseph N. Mondello, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; Gordon D. Sondland, of Washington, to be Representative of the United States of America to the European Union, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; Harry B. Harris, Jr., of Florida, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of

America to the Republic of Korea; Ronald Gidwitz, of Illinois, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Belgium; Brian A. Nichols, of Rhode Island, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Zimbabwe; Tibor Peter Nagy, Jr., of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (African Affairs); and PN1952 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (80) beginning George Eugene Adair, and ending Brian J. McKenna, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 10, 2018.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc with no intervening action or debate; that if confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table en bloc; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; that no further motions be in order; and that any statements relating to the nominations be printed in the RECORD.

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Bernstein, Mondello, Sondland, Harris, Gidwitz, Nichols, and Nagy nominations and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Foreign Service en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following nomination: Executive Calendar No. 902.

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

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Tara Sweeney, of Alaska, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the nomination with no intervening action or debate; that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; that no further motions be in order; and that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD.

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Sweeney nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

MARRAKESH TREATY TO FACILITATE ACCESS TO PUBLISHED WORKS FOR PERSONS WHO ARE BLIND, VISUALLY IMPAIRED, OR OTHERWISE PRINT DISABLED

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following treaty on today's Executive Calendar: No. 6; I further ask unanimous consent that the treaty be considered as having passed through its various parliamentary stages up to and including the presentation of the resolution of ratification; that any committee conditions, declarations, or reservations be agreed to as applicable; that any statements be printed in the RECORD; further, that when the resolution of ratification is voted upon, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and the President be notified of the Senate's action.

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

The treaty will be stated.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Treaty document No. 114–6, Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask for a division vote on the resolution of ratification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A division vote has been requested.

Senators in favor of the resolution of ratification will rise and stand until counted.

Those opposed will rise and stand until counted.

On a division vote, two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative, the resolution of ratification is agreed to.

The resolution of ratification is as follows:

Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),

SECTION 1. SENATE ADVICE AND CONSENT SUBJECT TO A DECLARATION.

The Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled, Done at Marrakesh on June 27, 2013 (Treaty Doc. 114–6), subject to the declaration of section 2.

SEC. 2. DECLARATION.

The Senate's advice and consent under section 1 is subject to the following declaration: The Treaty is not self-executing.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Nos. 951 through 973 and 975 through 993 and all nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy; that the nominations be confirmed; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then resume legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Paul A. Friedrichs

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Michael T. Moran

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Mark H. Berry

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Mark J. Mouriski

The following named officer for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Eileen H. Laubacher

The following named officer for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Ann H. Duff

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) John W. Korka

The following named officers for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Nancy S. Lacore
Capt. Theodore P. Leclair
Capt. Eric C. Ruttenberg

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Mary C. Riggs

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Alan D. Beal
Rear Adm. (lh) Brian S. Hurley
Rear Adm. (lh) Andrew C. Lennon

The following named officer for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Robert T. Clark

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Michael F. Fahey, III
Brig. Gen. Helen G. Pratt

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Scott A. Howell

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Austin S. Miller

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Eric M. Smith

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Richard M. Clark

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Darryl A. Williams

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment as Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps and for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10 U.S.C., section 5046:

To be major general

Col. Daniel J. Lecce

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Charles Q. Brown, Jr.

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Narciso Cruz
Col. Mark K. Miera

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Jarrard
Brig. Gen. Tracy R. Norris

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Laurel J. Hummel

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Tommy H. Baker
Brig. Gen. Gregory S. Bowen
Brig. Gen. Scott A. Campbell
Brig. Gen. James D. Craig
Brig. Gen. Gordon L. Ellis
Brig. Gen. John M. Epperly
Brig. Gen. Timothy E. Gowen
Brig. Gen. Paul F. Griffin
Brig. Gen. Kenneth S. Hara
Brig. Gen. Christopher F. Lawson
Brig. Gen. James E. Porter, Jr.
Brig. Gen. Rafael A. Ribas
Brig. Gen. Timothy J. Sheriff
Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Spencer
Brig. Gen. Michael D. Turello
Brig. Gen. Suzanne P. Vares-Lum
Brig. Gen. William J. Walker
Brig. Gen. Ronald A. Westfall

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Miguel Aguilar
Col. Eugene S. Alkire
Col. Mark J. Berglund
Col. Ronald W. Burkett, II
Col. Robert F. Charlesworth
Col. Nick Ducich
Col. Robert D. Ferguson
Col. Adam R. Flasch
Col. Kevin W. Gallagher
Col. John T. Gentry, Jr.
Col. Bryan J. Grenon
Col. John D. Haas
Col. Edward H. Hallenbeck
Col. Joe D. Hargett
Col. Robert F. Hepner, Jr.
Col. Charles G. Kemper, IV
Col. Steven T. King
Col. Michael J. Leeney
Col. Roy J. Macaraeg
Col. Joanne E. MacGregor
Col. Marie M. Mahoney
Col. Shawn P. Manke
Col. James G. McCormack
Col. Miguel A. Mendez
Col. Neal S. Mitsuyoshi
Col. Sharon D. Moore
Col. Michael J. Oster
Col. Gregory C. Parker
Col. Scott T. Petrik
Col. Jerry F. Prochaska
Col. Javier A. Reina
Col. Yesenia R. Roque
Col. Leo A. Ryan
Col. Michael J. Schlorholtz
Col. Scott M. Sherman
Col. Tyler B. Smith
Col. Walter B. Sturek, Jr.
Col. John F. Taylor, Jr.
Col. Thomas E. Vern, Jr.
Col. Damian K. Waddell
Col. Robert F. Weir
Col. Katherine E. White
Col. James C. Wilkins
Col. Timothy J. Winslow

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 156:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Christopher C. French

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Carl E. Mundy, III

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Loretta E. Reynolds

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Giovanni K. Tuck

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Guastella, Jr.

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Robert G. Carruthers, III
Col. Quvator R. Gore
Col. Adam L. Robinson
Col. Kevin L. Vines

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Stephen M. Rutner

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Marcus A. Hitchcock

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. John K. Love

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. John C. Thomson, III

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Joseph R. Baldwin

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. William P. Pennington

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Thomas W. Bergeson

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. James C. Slife

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment as the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while serving as the Judge Advocate General under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 5148:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. John G. Hannink

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. James J. Malloy

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Andrew L. Lewis

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. John M. Jansen

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN2001 AIR FORCE nomination of Kourtni L. Starkey, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2002 AIR FORCE nomination of Hermann F. Hinze, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2033 AIR FORCE nomination of Joseph B. Ryan, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 24, 2018.

PN2034 AIR FORCE nominations (93) beginning MICHAEL FRANCIS ADAMITIS, and ending LESLIE ANN ZYZDAMARTIN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 24, 2018.

PN2035 AIR FORCE nominations (45) beginning BARBARA B. ACEVEDO, and ending CHRISTY L. ZAHN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 24, 2018.

PN2077 AIR FORCE nominations (2) beginning WILLIAM P. MORSE, and ending NICHOLAS M. STRELCHUK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2151 AIR FORCE nominations (20) beginning WADE B. ADAIR, and ending JAY W. VEEDER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2018.

PN2153 AIR FORCE nominations (41) beginning JAMES D. ATHNOS, and ending SARAH MONROE WHITSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2018.

PN2157 AIR FORCE nominations (75) beginning JULIE LALEH ADAMS, and ending CHRISTOPHER THOMAS ZONA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2018.

IN THE ARMY

PN1689 ARMY nominations (10) beginning ERIC T. ASHLEY, and ending MICHAEL J. RYHN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 6, 2018.

PN1690 ARMY nominations (89) beginning GILBERT AIDINIAN, and ending D011955, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 6, 2018.

PN2003 ARMY nominations (8) beginning DIANE M. ARMBRUSTER, and ending LELAND T. SHEPHERD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2004 ARMY nominations (5) beginning DONALD C. BREWER, III, and ending CHARLES F. WALLACE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2005 ARMY nomination of James D. Spencer, II, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2006 ARMY nominations (4) beginning CHRISTOPHER A. BASSETT, and ending SCOTT E. BOYD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2007 ARMY nomination of Julie A. Craig, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2008 ARMY nomination of Charles G. Blake, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2009 ARMY nomination of Thomas A. Urquhart, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2037 ARMY nomination of Patricia Young, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 24, 2018.

PN2038 ARMY nominations (5) beginning DIEGO L. BECERRA, III, and ending MICHAEL E. ZELLOUS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 24, 2018.

PN2039 ARMY nominations (57) beginning PATRICK M. ABELL, and ending ALBERT F. YONKOVITZ, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 24, 2018.

PN2040 ARMY nominations (218) beginning GEORGE R. K. ACREE, and ending ARTHUR E. ZEGERS, IV, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 24, 2018.

PN2041 ARMY nominations (123) beginning MELISSA K. G. ADAMSKI, and ending JAMES YI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 24, 2018.

PN2059 ARMY nominations (13) beginning DENNIS R. BELL, and ending BRETT J. TAYLOR, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 4, 2018.

PN2060 ARMY nominations (12) beginning THEODORE W. CROY, III, and ending BILL A. SOLIZ, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 4, 2018.

PN2061 ARMY nominations (43) beginning EDGAR G. ARROYO, and ending G010491, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 4, 2018.

PN2062 ARMY nominations (24) beginning JEFFREY M. ALLERDING, and ending VANESSA WORSHAM, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 4, 2018.

PN2063 ARMY nomination of Brian F. Sayler, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 4, 2018.

PN2064 ARMY nominations (3) beginning WILLIAM B. MURPHY, and ending DAVID M. SOLORZANO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 4, 2018.

PN2065 ARMY nominations (3) beginning ERIC N. HATCH, and ending YANNICK N. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 4, 2018.

PN2066 ARMY nominations (4) beginning ANTHONY HALL, and ending CHRISTINA M. WRIGHT, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 4, 2018.

PN2067 ARMY nomination of Michael G. Mouritsen, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 4, 2018.

PN2068 ARMY nomination of David E. Roberts, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 4, 2018.

PN2078 ARMY nomination of Peter R. Purrington, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2080 ARMY nomination of Chad K. Brinton, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2081 ARMY nomination of Christopher K. James, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2128 ARMY nomination of Tony J. Woodruff, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 11, 2018.

PN2129 ARMY nominations (3) beginning JONATHAN M. FAUST, and ending CARLOS M. POVENTUDESTRADA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 11, 2018.

PN2159 ARMY nominations (23) beginning BRENDAN E. BELL, and ending JAYLON L. WAITE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2018.

PN2160 ARMY nominations (165) beginning DOUGLAS R. ADAMS, and ending LAURI M. ZIKE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2018.

PN2161 ARMY nomination of Leslie M. Latimorelorfils, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2018.

PN2162 ARMY nomination of Angel M. Sanchez, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2018.

PN2163 ARMY nomination of Fredricco McCurry, which was received by the Senate

and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2018.

PN2164 ARMY nomination of Jimmie A. Hilton, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2018.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN2069 MARINE CORPS nomination of Brett M. McCormick, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 4, 2018.

PN2103 MARINE CORPS nomination of Jonathan M. Pickup, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

IN THE NAVY

PN1924 NAVY nominations (12) beginning JOHN R. BUSH, and ending HOLLY B. SHOGER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2018.

PN1925 NAVY nominations (18) beginning ERIK E. ANDERSON, and ending MATTHEW L. TARDY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2018.

PN1926 NAVY nominations (3) beginning BRADFORD W. BAKER, and ending MICHAEL P. OHARA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2018.

PN1927 NAVY nominations (8) beginning DERRICK E. BLACKSTON, and ending MICHAEL G. WHEELER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2018.

PN1928 NAVY nominations (230) beginning DAVID J. ADAMS, and ending DAVID M. ZIELINSKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2018.

PN1929 NAVY nominations (7) beginning MARK R. ALEXANDER, and ending ANDREW T. NEWSOME, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2018.

PN1930 NAVY nominations (5) beginning JILLENE M. BUSHNELL, and ending MICAH A. WELTMER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2018.

PN1931 NAVY nominations (10) beginning ENID S. BRACKETT, and ending JOSHUA P. TAYLOR, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2018.

PN1932 NAVY nominations (4) beginning JOHN E. GAY, and ending WILLIAM H. SPEAKS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2018.

PN1933 NAVY nominations (4) beginning FRANKLIN W. BENNETT, and ending MATTHEW T. WILCOX, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2018.

PN1934 NAVY nominations (12) beginning CARVIN A. BROWN, and ending MARK W. YATES, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2018.

PN1935 NAVY nominations (20) beginning CHRISTOPHER R. ANDERSON, and ending DAVID P. WOLYNSKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2018.

PN1936 NAVY nominations (8) beginning MARC A. ARAGON, and ending ROBERT A. YEE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2018.

PN1975 NAVY nominations (18) beginning DOUGLAS A. BECK, and ending STEVEN W. TOPPEL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN1976 NAVY nomination of Robert A. Vita, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN1977 NAVY nominations (2) beginning DARIN E. MARVIN, and ending ERIC E. PERCIVAL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN1978 NAVY nominations (3) beginning JOHN J. DOHERTY, and ending WILLIAM ORTIZ, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN1979 NAVY nomination of David A. Ford, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN1980 NAVY nominations (5) beginning RICHARD S. ARDOLINO, and ending ANDREW C. SMITH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN1981 NAVY nominations (2) beginning CHERYL D. DANDREA, and ending JOHN C. HAZLETT, II, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN1982 NAVY nominations (5) beginning RICHARD E. BOUCHER, and ending CINDY L. RHODES, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN1983 NAVY nominations (20) beginning JEFFREY W. ADAMS, and ending RICHARD B. WILDERMAN, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN1984 NAVY nominations (72) beginning CLIFFORD J. ALLEN, and ending ABRAHAM N. YOUNCE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN1985 NAVY nominations (11) beginning MARK S. COLLINS, and ending THOMAS W. TREFNY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN1986 NAVY nominations (3) beginning JONAS B. E. GIL, and ending CHRISTIE M. RUSHING, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN1987 NAVY nominations (6) beginning JONATHAN E. BUSH, and ending JAMES C. WILTRAUT, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN1988 NAVY nomination of Melissa M. Ford, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN1989 NAVY nomination of Matthew H. Robinson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 15, 2018.

PN2010 NAVY nominations (20) beginning ROBERT L. ANDERSON, II, and ending DANIELLE M. WOOTEN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2011 NAVY nomination of Harold C. Barnes, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2012 NAVY nominations (28) beginning PAUL R. ALLEN, and ending KIM T. ZABLAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2013 NAVY nominations (15) beginning JASON W. ADAMS, and ending LAGENA K. G. YARBROUGH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2014 NAVY nominations (11) beginning PAUL C. CHAN, and ending NATHANIEL R. STRAUB, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2015 NAVY nominations (19) beginning PHILIP B. BAGROW, and ending DAVID S. YANG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2016 NAVY nominations (9) beginning HUGH BURKE, and ending CHRISTOPHER M. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2017 NAVY nominations (63) beginning ZACHARY M. ALEXANDER, and ending MARK L. WOODBRIDGE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2018 NAVY nominations (27) beginning RENE J. ALOVA, and ending STEPHEN S. YUNE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 17, 2018.

PN2042 NAVY nomination of Adrain D. Felder, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 24, 2018.

PN2043 NAVY nomination of Ashley D. Gibbs, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 24, 2018.

PN2044 NAVY nomination of Reynaldo A. Jornacion, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 24, 2018.

PN2082 NAVY nominations (4) beginning JAY D. LUTZ, and ending MARC F. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2083 NAVY nominations (3) beginning JEROME R. CAYANGYANG, and ending TIMOTHY J. LONEY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2084 NAVY nomination of Donna M. Johnson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2085 NAVY nominations (5) beginning KEVIN M. CORCORAN, and ending SUNG H. YI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2086 NAVY nominations (7) beginning DEBRA A. BRENDLEY, and ending CYNTHIA M. SCHWARTZ, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2087 NAVY nominations (7) beginning CHRISTOPHER C. BURRIS, and ending JASON L. WEISSMAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2088 NAVY nominations (7) beginning MICHAEL R. BASSO, and ending DONALD H. YAGER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2089 NAVY nominations (2) beginning STEVEN A. BLAUSTEIN, and ending SONJA A. CARL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2090 NAVY nominations (15) beginning JAMES G. COX, and ending DARYL S. WONG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2091 NAVY nominations (10) beginning RICHFIELD F. AGULLANA, and ending JERICHO B. TIMOG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2092 NAVY nominations (16) beginning SARAH E. ABBOTT, and ending JUSTIN R. WIESEN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2093 NAVY nominations (34) beginning MATTHEW R. ARGENZIANO, and ending

MICHAEL A. WOODS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2094 NAVY nominations (13) beginning JEANINE F. BENJAMIN, and ending SAVANNA S. STEFFEN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2095 NAVY nominations (527) beginning CHARLES B. ABBOTT, and ending STEVEN ZIELECHOWSKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2096 NAVY nominations (16) beginning HASAN ABDULMUTAKALLIM, and ending STANLEY C. WARE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2097 NAVY nominations (27) beginning BRADLEY H. ABRAMOWITZ, and ending CORNELL A. WOODS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2098 NAVY nominations (12) beginning FRANCIS J. CARMODY, III, and ending MATTHEW N. WATTS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2099 NAVY nominations (22) beginning LUCAS G. BARLOW, and ending CHRISTINA J. WONG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2100 NAVY nominations (5) beginning KATHARINE M. CEREZO, and ending JOE M. VASQUEZ, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2101 NAVY nominations (49) beginning KEVIN J. ALTEMARA, and ending JACOB E. WILSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2102 NAVY nominations (43) beginning PATRICK A. BATISTE, and ending ROBERT J. WRENN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 7, 2018.

PN2130 NAVY nomination of Douglass R. Weiss, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 11, 2018.

PN2165 NAVY nomination of Lerome S. Snaer, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2018.

PN2166 NAVY nomination of Daniel J. Rizzo, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2018.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

FARM BILL

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise to commend Agriculture Committee Chairman ROBERTS and Ranking Member STABENOW for their leadership in crafting a bipartisan farm bill that will help support our Nation's farmers and growers, provide funding for critical agriculture research programs, and make important investments in nutrition and food security programs.

It is an exciting time for agriculture in Maine. In fact, according to a recent study, Maine ranks first in the Nation for farming outlook, which considers factors such as farmer age, percentage of beginning farmers, and number of farms per 100 residents. According to the most recent Census data, the share of Maine farms owned and operated by farmers under the age of 45 is steadily growing. These factors show that Maine farms are poised for continued growth and long-term success.

The bill we have just passed includes a number of provisions from the Next Generation in Agriculture Act, which I introduced with Senator HEITKAMP, including a reauthorization of the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Grant Program at a higher funding level. Since this program was established nearly a decade ago, it has supported more than 60,000 beginning farmers across every region of the country. In Maine, these grants have helped to build the capacity and skills of beginning farmers, as well as implement a dairy farmer apprenticeship program.

Maine's agricultural resurgence has also been bolstered by a rapidly expanding organic sector. According to the Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association, Maine's organic agriculture sector has grown 76 percent over the past 5 years alone. In 2017, the association certified 535 farmers and producers representing more than 90,000 acres of farmland. The strong support for organic agriculture in this bill will help ensure that this sector continues its growth.

Federal investment in organic agriculture research, however, has not kept pace with the growth of organic producers. This bill incorporates legislation I introduced with Senator CASEY that will increase funding for the Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative, OREI. These additional resources will help ensure our farmers and producers benefit from the rising demand for organic products.

In addition to experiencing a resurgence in agriculture, Maine is also in the midst of reorienting its forest products industry following the downturn of traditional pulp and paper production in our State. I am encouraged to see that the bill supports innovative wood products research and development at institutions of higher learning. Based on provisions of the Timber Innovation Act, which I have cosponsored, the bill would authorize grants to advance the use of innovative wood products. Priority would be given to proposals that include the use or retrofitting of existing sawmill facilities with higher-than-average unemployment rates, which could be helpful to States such as Maine that are still recovering from the job losses from the closure of traditional mills.

An amendment that I sponsored with Senator CANTWELL to direct the Forest Service to continue using remote sensing technologies when conducting forest inventory and analysis activities has also been incorporated. This technology is faster and less expensive thanphysically surveying plots of land and would enable the Forest Service to provide more accurate data to inform forest management decisions.

The bill also includes a number of provisions from the Local FARMS Act, legislation that I led with Senator BROWN. One key provision provides mandatory funding for the Organic Certification Cost-Share Program, which helps to cover a portion of the costs associated with obtaining or renewing organic certifications.

Another component from our Local FARMS Act is the Local Agriculture Market Program, which will provide grants to support the development and expansion of direct producer-to-consumer marketing, as well as value-added agricultural products.

The bill also includes important provisions that help combat hunger, including the Local FARMS Act's establishment of a Harvesting Health pilot program through which fresh fruits and vegetables are provided to low-income individuals and households, as well as the reauthorization of the Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program. The latter program is critically important for combating hunger among seniors and is complemented by the Farm Bill's reauthorization of the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, also known as the Senior Food Box Program. In an effort to help more seniors access and remain enrolled in the Senior Food Box Program, I am pleased that the bill includes a provision from legislation I authored with Senator CASEY, the Nourishing Our Golden Years Act, which would allow States to establish a 3-year certification period for participants 60 years or older, effectively simplifying the process to provide this much-needed support.

The Specialty Crop Block Grant program that has been so vital for farmers and producers in my State is reauthorized for another 5 years. These grants support research and extension activities that address key challenges facing specialty crops, including Maine's iconic potatoes and lowbush blueberries, aiming to improve production efficiency, address threats from pests and diseases, more accurately prevent and monitor potential food safety hazards, and enhance crop characteristics.

The bill also makes important investments to support the export of U.S. agricultural products by reauthorizing both the Market Access Program, MAP, and the Foreign Market Development Program, which are critical to the success of Maine farmers and fishermen as they work to remain competitive in the global marketplace. According to the Maine International Trade Center, MAP has allowed Maine companies to expand their markets and

create more local jobs by facilitating the promotion and sale of Maine products like wild blueberries in the Middle East, maple syrup in Central Africa, and shellfish in the Far East.

As we continue to promote products such as maple syrup abroad, we must also ensure that we are not hindering their success here at home. Pure maple sugar producers in my state have expressed serious concerns with the ''added sugar'' requirements in the FDA's updated nutrition facts label rule. The rule would require the label to state that all sugar in the product is ''added sugar.'' While the FDA intended for the rule to help consumers make better-informed dietary choices, it is clear that the Agency's proposal instead creates confusion. Producers believe that the term ''added sugar,'' when used with a single-ingredient sweetener such as pure maple syrup or honey, implies the addition of another sugar like corn syrup.

I have raised this issue directly with FDA Commissioner Gottlieb, who is open to considering other approaches proposed by the industry, and have addressed it through language in the agriculture funding bill that directs FDA to evaluate alternate labeling proposals. Although I am encouraged to see that the FDA recently announced it would ''swiftly formulate a revised approach that makes key information available to consumers in a workable way,'' I have joined Senator KING in offering an amendment to help ensure that this problem is rectified.

Another reasonable reform I am pleased to see included is sponsored by Senator GRASSLEY. It closes a loophole allowing an unlimited number of passive ''managers'' to be designated by farm entities for the purpose of collecting farm subsidies. These subsidies are intended to support workers who are truly ''actively engaged.'' This provision will save an estimated $211 million, $100 million of which will be reallocated to The Emergency Food Assistance Program, TEFAP, which supports food pantries around the country.

It is a testament to the leadership of Chairman ROBERTS and Ranking Member STABENOW that they have produced a strongly bipartisan farm bill, and I am pleased to have supported it.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent for vote No. 140 on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to H.R. 2, the Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018. On vote No. 140, had I been present, I would have voted yea.

Mr. President, I was also necessarily absent for votes related to consideration of H.R. 5895, the Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019. Had I been present for vote Nos. 138 and 139, I would have voted yea on the motion to table Mr. LEE's amendment No. 3021, as modified, and I would have voted yea on passage of H.R. 5895.

As an original cosponsor of Mr. TESTER's amendment No. 2971 to prevent the denial of access to records and documents by various inspectors general, and as an original cosponsor of Mr. BENNET's amendment No. 2983 to increase employment for members of the Armed Forces in emerging industries, had I been present for vote Nos. 136 and 137, I would have voted yea on both amendments. In addition, on vote No. 135, had I been present, I would have voted yea on Mr. YOUNG's amendment No. 2926 to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study on the effectiveness of the Veterans Crisis Line.

HONORING GEORGE C. WILLIAMS AND THE CREW OF THE FLYING FORTRESS

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I wish to honor George C. Williams and the crew of the 42–299–28 B–17 Flying Fortress that was shot down over Normandy, France, during WWII 75 years ago on July 4, 1943.

George C. Williams, bombardier from Warren, Trumbull County, OH, was killed in action. While assisting the nose gunner, his chute accidentally opened inside the aircraft. Pilot Olof Ballinger offered up his own parachute, but George refused. It is believed that he attempted to fly the plane after all the crew had evacuated.

Pilot Olof Maximilian Ballinger, of Newton Falls, Trumbull County, OH, evaded capture and walked alone, with no compass, over the Pyrenees Mountains. He reached safety in Spain in November 1943 and returned to the U.S. He eventually moved to California.

Harry W. Basucher, Jr., of Cincinnati, OH, was killed in action inside the plane by enemy cannon fire.

Copilot John Marshall Carrah, from Chico, CA, evaded capture and escaped to Switzerland and then to Spain and returned to the U.S. in March 1944 and continued to assist in the war effort. He was a career U.S. Air Force officer retiring as a lieutenant colonel.

Byron J. Gronstall, from Van Nuys, CA, who evacuated the plane, was captured by a German patrol. He was a prisoner of war at Stalag 7A.

William C. Howell, from Goldsboro, NC, who evaded capture, was seriously wounded.

Francis E. Owens, of Pittsburgh, PA, evaded capture but died of exposure in the Pyrenees Mountains while trying to assist other crewmen through the dangerous passage. He was awarded the Soldier's Medal for bravely dragging wounded men out of harm's way.

John K. Lane, a radio operator from Deland, FL, was captured and was a prisoner of war at Stalag 7A and 17B. Francis E. Owens found John K. Lane unconscious and dragged him the length of the plane before attaching a parachute and pulling the ripcord while assisting him out of the aircraft.

Paul McConnell, the navigator from Montgomery, AL, evaded capture.

Albert Wackerman, from Salinas, CA, was killed in action by enemy fire aboard the B–17.

A documentary was created about these 10 brave American aviators and will be featured at an event in Warren, OH, on July 2, 2018, at the Samuel E. Lanza Veterans Resource Center.

The son of copilot John M. Carrah, who has done extensive research, heard first-person accounts from his father, and assisted in filming the documentary, will speak after the documentary viewing. This event is sponsored by the Tribune Chronicle with assistance from Warren city councilman John Brown.

The bravery of the crew of the 42–299–28 B–17 Flying Fortress was indicative of so many of their generation who risked life and limb to liberate Europe from an evil unlike anything our country and allies had ever faced.

We can never repay them for their service and sacrifice, but this United States Congress and our Nation are forever grateful for their actions and the actions of so many others like them.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO TOM LABRIE

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, this week I have the honor of recognizing Tom Labrie of Phillips County for his 18 years of serving his community as the head chef at the Great Northern Restaurant.

Tom was born and raised in Malta. After graduating from Malta High School, Tom began working at the Great Northern Restaurant where he is a self-taught chef. He has since worked at the Great Northern Restaurant for 18 years, working his way up the line to head chef. He and his wife Anna have two kids and are active members of the Malta community.

Tom's time at the restaurant stands out for two reasons: his hard work and his skills in the kitchen. Although he is the head chef, he does more than cook the food. Other employees and customers find him filling in wherever help is needed, including cashing out customers. While he is a self-taught chef, the food he creates makes the Great Northern Restaurant and Hotel stand out in Malta and the greater Phillips community.

Tom is the secret ingredient to the success of the Great Northern Restaurant. The employees are grateful for his leadership and hard work as it keeps the restaurant running smoothly.

Congratulations, Tom, on your successful career and impact on Malta's community. I look forward to my next stop at the Great Northern Restaurant to try your famous chicken fried steak.•

TRIBUTE TO PASTOR ARTHUR ARNETT

• Mrs. ERNST. Mr. President, today I wish to honor Pastor Arthur Arnett as he retires from Aurora Avenue Bible Church after decades of faithful service to his congregation and community.

Pastor Arnett spent many of the early years of his life in Des Moines, IA, where his father served as the pastor of Bethel Bible Church, later to be renamed Aurora Avenue Bible Church. Even at a young age, Pastor Arnett demonstrated his passion for service by volunteering for any needed tasks around the church. After graduating from high school, Pastor Arnett studied at the Prairie Bible Institute and worked in a variety of jobs, including truckdriving, mechanical contracting, and cooking. While holding these positions, Pastor Arnett's love of ministry shone through as he discussed and shared his knowledge of the Bible with many. In 1968, Pastor Arnett was called to military service and trained in aviation. Shortly before leaving for a year of service in Vietnam, Pastor Arnett married his wife, Connie Ray, in Tipton, IA. After returning from Vietnam, Pastor Arnett once again devoted his life to ministry and served congregations in Colorado and Kansas. In 1976, Pastor Arnett joined the Seaman's International Christian Association, where he was able to minister to thousands of seamen from all over the world over the course of 12 years.

Pastor Arnett was then called back to his home church in Des Moines, IA, where he began ministering on July 8, 1988. And on July 8, 2018—exactly 30 years later—Pastor Arnett will retire from the pastorate at Aurora Avenue Bible Church. After three decades as a pastor and many more years as a volunteer, Pastor Arnett has been able to deliver thousands of messages and touch countless lives through his faithful service to his community and congregation.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I proudly recognize Pastor Arthur Arnett, an Iowan whose lifelong devotion to service epitomizes the great American ideals of hard work, duty, and dedication.•

REMEMBERING CHARLES MARTIN ''C.M.'' NEWTON

• Mr. JONES. Mr. President, today with deep sadness, but also with reverence, I wish to remember Charles Martin ''C.M.'' Newton, who died on Monday, June 4, 2018. C.M. Newton was one of the most influential coaches in college sports, whose skills I was fortunate to witness firsthand during my time as an undergraduate student at the University of Alabama. Coach Newton integrated the Alabama Crimson Tide men's basketball team in 1969 and led them to three Southeastern Conference, SEC, titles from 1974–1976. He also led the Vanderbilt University Commodores to the Sweet Sixteen in the 1988 NCAA Tournament before leaving to lead the athletic department at the University of Kentucky, his alma mater. At Kentucky, he not only continued the Wildcat tradition of winning NCAA men's basketball championships, he once again broke down barriers by hiring the first Black women's and men's coaches in UK history.

C.M. Newton was born in Rockwood, TN, on February 2, 1930. As a student at the University of Kentucky, he played on the baseball team, as well as the 1951 championship-winning men's basketball team. He began his coaching career at Transylvania University before moving to Alabama and, later, Vanderbilt. In addition to coaching, he served as an assistant SEC commissioner. After leading Alabama to three conference titles and six postseason visits, he headed to Vanderbilt in 1981, before returning to Kentucky in 1989. His success as a basketball coach and as an athletic director led him to oversee the 1992 and 1996 Olympic men's basketball team rosters, which included the famous 1992 ''Dream Team'' led by Michael Jordan, Larry Bird, Magic Johnson, as well as Charles Barkley, an Alabama native.

On a personal note, I have looked up to Coach Newton since before I ever set foot on campus at the University of Alabama. In May 1972, he spoke at a Birmingham Kiwanis Club luncheon where I received the Youth of the Year Award during my senior year of high school. He spoke of leadership, of integrity, and of the need to fulfill the promise of America. He challenged all of the students in attendance that day to be the best we could be for ourselves, our families, and our communities.

Forty-six years later, I can remember his advice just as clearly as the day he gave it. I hope, in some way, we have each lived up to his challenge.

Years later, Coach Newton went on to receive the John Bunn Lifetime Achievement Award in 1997, an annual award given to an individual who has contributed significantly to the sport of basketball, and was inducted to the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame in 2000.

My wife, Louise, and I extend our sincerest condolences to Coach Newton's wife, Nancy, his three children, and the entire extended community of athletes and fans on whom he made a positive impact. His legacy lives on in each of us.•

TRIBUTE TO TEX WILLIAMS

• Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor a Mountain State coaching legend from Raleigh County, Tex Williams. He is as legendary and as influential in West Virginia as two of his best friends, Jerry West and Logan High School Coaching legend Willie Akers.

Good coaches are able to show you what it takes to succeed in the game. Special coaches are able to put that human touch to it and go a step beyond to have a positive impact on your life. Tex was able to capture both. He was the longtime coach at St. Albans and also served as coach at Vinson High School, Nitro High School, the University of Charleston, Alderson-Broaddus, and the Charleston Gunners of the CBA. He was a star athlete in all sports, and has coached on every level—high school, college, and pro basketball—and won more than 500 games in his career.

In 2014, I had the privilege of congratulating Tex upon the opening of the Tex Williams Museum in Artie, WV. There, the Marshall Athletic Hall of Fame member for both baseball and basketball and acclaimed coach's legacy is on display, housing 40,000 photos he collected throughout his long career. Making it even more special, the Tex Williams Museum is housed in the old post office building his father helped build and where his mother worked for 43 years.

Tex learned early on that sports can make you into so much more than a successful athlete if you have the right attitude. There is no greater achievement than to be in a position to give back to the community that helped shape who you are, and that is what we are celebrating today by honoring Tex. He started the Hoops Classic high school basketball tournament, which is played every year at the Charleston Civic Center. So many student-athletes have been inspired by Tex and have gone forward to build successful careers for themselves in our home State. Tex started the West Virginia Legends Sports Banquet 9 years ago, which reunites former players and coaches who once starred in West Virginia high school and college athletics. Tex has not only influenced and inspired student athletes for decades, but he has passed his knowledge and tradition of coaching excellence to his son, Adam, who also holds a strong legacy as a player and coach.

Tex is a perfect example of what makes West Virginia so very unique and special. Our people have this can-do spirit, a neighborly love that is unrelenting, and we are all grounded by the same core principle: to help others be the best they can be and to never forget where you came from. As I always say, if you can count your blessings, you can share your blessings, and Tex has embodied that sentiment beautifully.

Again, it is an honor to recognize the outstanding achievements of Tex Williams and all he has done for countless student athletes across our home State.•

TRIBUTE TO JOHN HITT

• Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I would like to take a few moments to recognize my friend and esteemed president of the University of Central Florida, John Hitt. On June 30, John will step down as president after 26 years.

John was the first in his family to graduate from college, and ever since then, he has continued to work in academia through his leadership at the University of Maine, Bradley University, Texas Christian University, Tulane University, and most recently, the University of Central Florida.

Since he assumed his role in 1992, UCF has seen its enrollment more than triple to over 66,000 students. It has also tripled the number of minority students at UCF, who currently make up 46 percent of the UCF student body.

As the current longest serving president in Florida's State University System, John has been involved in UCF receiving $2.23 billion in research funding, creating 71 new degree programs, and launching more than $1 billion in new construction, including more than 100 new buildings. Among them is the UCF College of Medicine that anchors the Medical City at Lake Nona.

His many awards and honors include being recognized as one of America's 10 most innovative college presidents by Washington Monthly magazine and twice being ranked No. 1 on Orlando Magazine's list of Orlando's 50 Most Powerful People.

Most impressively, John, a first-generation college student, has awarded more than 270,000 degrees, which translates to about 83 percent of all degrees conferred in UCF history. John awarded more degrees within the State University System of Florida than any other university president in Sunshine State history.

In his inaugural presidential address in 1992, John said, ''UCF is an institution founded on partnership in a city that dares to dream. We are a university founded on the principles of access to high quality education at affordable cost, of research directed to public need, and of service to the people of our state, region and nation. I fervently believe that UCF will become America's leading metropolitan university.''

His dedication to his students, university, and community will be remembered by the large UCF Knight family and the people of central Florida.

I am proud to call John a friend, and we will all miss his leadership at UCF. I wish him well on his retirement.●

90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KAPPA ALPHA PSI TAMPA ALUMNI CHAPTER

● Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I would like to recognize and celebrate the 90th anniversary of the Tampa alumni chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. For 90 years, the members of the Tampa alumni chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi have provided leadership, dedication, and service to Tampa. Through their community initiatives and fundraisers, they have helped thousands in their community. The Tampa alumni chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi was founded in 1928 on the belief of service to one another and the community, during a time when African Americans faced legal and institutional discrimination both on and off college campuses. The current members of the alumni chapter have dedicated their time to providing leadership and service in their community, most recently organizing a Martin Luther King, Jr., day of service focused on disaster preparedness.

The past and present members of the Tampa Alumni Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity should inspire everyone to make their own communities better. One quality members of Kappa Alpha Psi strive for is excellence in everything they do, and over the past 90 years, the members of the Tampa alumni chapter have provided excellent leadership and service to their community in Tampa. The celebration and reflection of 90 years of service shows how far we have come in the United States and how much work is still left to do.●

350TH ANNIVERSARY OF SALT SAINTE MARIE, MICHIGAN

● Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the 350th anniversary of the city of Sault Sainte Marie, MI. As one of the oldest cities in the State of Michigan, as well as the United States, Sault Ste. Marie is endowed with a rich history, dynamic present, and bright future.

As early as 800 A.D., the Chippewa Indians, originally referred to as Ojibway, inhabited the area now known as Sault Ste. Marie. The Chippewa Indians called the region ''Bahweting,'' or ''the Gathering Place,'' due to the wealth of fish and fur found along the St. Marys River, the only water connection between Lake Superior and the other Great Lakes.

In the early 1600s, British, French, and Jesuit missionaries ventured to the territory, including Fr. Jaques Marquette. In 1668, Fr. Jaques Marquette renamed the settlement Sault Ste. Marie in honor of the Virgin Mary, establishing the first permanent settlement in the Great Lakes region. Due to the abundant natural resources and strategic location of the St. Marys River, the French and British repeatedly fought over the area, as well as the right to trade with the Chippewa and Ottawa Tribes. Although Fr. Jaques Marquette built the first permanent structure, John Johnson is considered to be the first permanent settler in Sault Ste. Marie. In the late 1790s, Johnson and his family moved to the region to open a fur trade operation along the St. Marys River. In 1797, the Northwest Fur Company constructed a navigation lock approximately 38-feet long on the Canadian side of the St. Marys River. Unfortunately, the lock was destroyed in the War of 1812.

In 1820, the Chippewa Indians signed the Treaty of the Sault that turned control of Sault Ste. Marie to the United States. In 1852, almost three decades later, the State of Michigan contracted Fairbanks Scale Company to build a lock designed to permit waterborne commerce between Lake Superior and the other Great Lakes. The Fairbanks Scale Company constructed a system of two locks, each 350 feet long, called the State Lock. The State of Michigan operated and maintained the locks for more than a decade, but as the shipping traffic and vessel sizes increased, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers assumed ownership of the facility and constructed a larger lock, more than 515 feet long, named the Weitzel Lock. Since then, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers oversaw the construction and replacement of five locks, later known as the Soo Locks, in order to meet the growing demand for larger vessels: First Poe Lock, Davis Lock, Sabin Lock, MacArthur Lock, and Second Poe Lock. Over the past 350 years, Sault Ste. Marie transformed from a base for fisherman and fur traders to an international gateway for community development and economic growth.

Today, Sault Ste. Marie is home to more than 13,000 residents who enjoy the beautiful parks, historic downtown, and safe neighborhoods. Situated in Chippewa County, the city provides a number of recreational activities designed to enhance the quality of life for residents, ranging from the Sault Seal Recreation Area and Voyageur Island, to the River of History Museum and Sherman Park. Sault Ste. Marie is also active in the preservation and promotion of historic landmarks, including the Historic Locks Park Walkway, the John Johnston House, and the Kemp Coal Dock Office. Recognized as ''the place where Michigan was born,'' Sault Ste. Maris captivates the attention of residents and visitors from around the globe.

I am honored to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the rich history, significant contributions, and outstanding achievements of the city of Sault Sainte Marie. I wish the city continued growth and prosperity in the years ahead.●

TRIBUTE TO LOGAN AUKES

● Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Logan Aukes, an intern in my Sioux Falls, SD, office, for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Logan is a graduate of Sioux Falls Christian High School in Sioux Falls, SD. Currently, he is attending Dordt College, where he is majoring in business administration. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Logan for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO JOSH BROWN

● Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Josh Brown, an intern in my

Sioux Falls, SD, office, for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Josh is a graduate of Dell Rapids St. Mary High School in Dell Rapids, SD. Currently, he is attending Morningside College, where he is majoring in political science. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Josh for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Cuccia, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:54 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5345. An act to designate the Marshall Space Flight Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to provide leadership for the U.S. rocket propulsion industrial base, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5346. An act to amend title 51, United States Code, to provide for licenses and experimental permits for space support vehicles, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5905. An act to authorize basic research programs in the Department of Energy Office of Science for fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

H.R. 5906. An act to amend the America COMPETES Act to establish Department of Energy policy for Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5907. An act to provide directors of the National Laboratories signature authority for certain agreements, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 770) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of American innovation and significant innovation and pioneering efforts of individuals or groups from each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the United States territories, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2061) to reauthorize the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, and for other purposes.

At 11:27 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5895) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, and asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Carter of Texas, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Fortenberry, Mr. Fleischmann, Ms. Herrera Beutler, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Lowey, Ms. Kaptur, Mr. Visclosky, Mr. Ryan of Ohio, and Ms. Wasserman Schultz, be the managers of the conference on the part of the House.

At 3:46 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, without amendment:

S.J. Res 60. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Barbara M. Barrett as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 6157. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6160. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify the sources of the authority to issue regulations regarding certifications and other criteria applicable to legislative branch employees under Wounded Warriors Federal Leave Act.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 299. 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; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 5345. An act to designate the Marshall Space Flight Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to provide leadership for the U.S. rocket propulsion industrial base, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 5346. An act to amend title 51, United States Code, to provide for licenses and experimental permits for space support vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 5906. An act to amend the America COMPETES Act to establish Department of Energy policy for Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 5907. An act to provide directors of the National Laboratories signature authority for certain agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 6160. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify the sources of the authority to issue regulations regarding certifications and other criteria applicable to legislative branch employees under Wounded Warriors Federal Leave Act; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 5905. An act to authorize basic research programs in the Department of Energy Office of Science for fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

H.R. 6157. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

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

EC–5778. A communication from the Chief Management Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department's establishment of Cross Functional Teams (CFTs); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5779. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the mobilizations of selected reserve units, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 26, 2018; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5780. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the mobilizations of selected reserve units, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 22, 2018; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5781. A communication from the Director of Defense Pricing and Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Clause 'Pricing Adjustments''' ((RIN0750–AJ93) (DFARS Case 2018–D032)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 26, 2018; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5782. A communication from the Director of Defense Pricing and Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Clause 'Requirements'' ((RIN0750–AJ91) (DFARS Case 2018–D030)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 26, 2018; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5783. A communication from the Director of Defense Pricing and Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Undefinitized Contract Action Definitization'' ((RIN0750–AI99) (DFARS Case 2015–D024)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June

26, 2018; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5784. A communication from the Director of Defense Pricing and Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Offset Costs'' ((RIN0750–AI59) (DFARS Case 2018–D028)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 26, 2018; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5785. A communication from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendments to the Commission's Freedom of Information Act Regulations'' (RIN3235–AM25) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 27, 2018; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5786. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Suspension of Community Eligibility (Little Silver, Borough of, Monmouth County, NJ, et al.)'' ((44 CFR Part 64) (Docket No. FEMA–2018–0002)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 27, 2018; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5787. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Base Year Emissions Inventories for the Lebanon and Delaware County Nonattainment Areas for the 2012 Annual Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standard'' (FRL No. 9980–30–Region 3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 27, 2018; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5788. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Michigan; Revisions to Volatile Organic Compound Rules'' (FRL No. 9980–08–Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 27, 2018; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5789. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; California; Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District; Negative Declarations'' (FRL No. 9980–17–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 27, 2018; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5790. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Arkansas; Revisions to Minor New Source Review Program'' (FRL No. 9979–15–Region 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 27, 2018; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5791. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Annual Report to Congress on the Open Payments Program''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5792. A communication from the Chairman, Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Report to the Congress: Medicare and the Health Care Delivery System''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5793. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the manufacture of significant military equipment abroad and the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to the Republic of Korea to support the manufacture of the F414–GE–400 engine (Transmittal No. DDTC 17–098); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5794. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Italy to manufacture and/or assemble Millimeter Wave Front End Assemblies of the Guidance Section and Control Sections of AGM–88E Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile for the Italian Ministry of Defense in the amount of $100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 18–008); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5795. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearm parts and components abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List of various caliber rifled barrel blanks to Canada for commercial resale in the amount of $1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 18–036); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5796. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Removing Outmoded Regulations Regarding the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Program'' (RIN0906–AB13) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 26, 2018; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5797. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Removing Outmoded Regulations Regarding the National Health Service Corps Program'' (RIN0906–AB15) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 26, 2018; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5798. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Removing Outmoded Regulations Regarding the Rural Physician Training Grant Program, Definition of 'Underserved Rural Community' '' (RIN0906–AB17) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 26, 2018; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5799. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''A State's Guide to the U.S. Department of Education's Assessment Peer Review Process'' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 27, 2018; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5800. A communication from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report to Congress concerning intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5801. A communication from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Hazardous Materials: Miscellaneous Amendments; Response to Appeals; Corrections'' (RIN2137–AF27) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 26, 2018; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5802. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Standard for High Chairs'' (Docket No. CPSC–2015–0031) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 27, 2018; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–252. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee memorializing its support for the President of the United States' proposal to construct a secure border wall, and urging the United States Congress to immediately take action to fund the construction; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 741

Whereas, through the 2016 election of President Donald J. Trump, the American people delivered a clear mandate to ensure American prosperity; and

Whereas, the security of our nation's borders and the safety of our citizens are paramount to protecting the American way of life; and

Whereas, it is essential to the welfare of our nation that illegal immigration cease; and

Whereas, President Trump has pledged to secure our borders through the construction of a secure border wall; and

Whereas, the members of this General Assembly have consistently taken steps to address illegal immigration within the borders of our great State and now wish to urge the United States Congress to address illegal immigration by supporting President Trump's border wall proposal; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Tenth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate Concurring, That we strongly support President Donald J. Trump's proposal to construct a secure border wall across our nation's southern border, and we strongly urge the United States Congress to immediately take action to fund the construction of said border wall without delay; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security, the Governor of the State of Tennessee, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, and each member of the Tennessee Congressional delegation.

POM–253. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

designating May 2018 as ''Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month'' in Pennsylvania; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 371

Whereas, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is better known as Lou Gehrig's disease; and

Whereas, ALS is a fatal neurodegenerative disease characterized by degeneration of cell bodies of the upper and lower motor neurons in the gray matter of the anterior horn of the spinal cord; and

Whereas, The initial symptom of ALS is weakness of the skeletal muscles, especially those of the extremities; and

Whereas, As ALS progresses, the patient experiences difficulty in swallowing, talking and breathing; and

Whereas, ALS causes muscles to atrophy and the patient becomes a functional quadriplegic; and

Whereas, Patients with ALS typically remain alert and are aware of their loss of motor functions and the inevitable outcome of continued deterioration and death; and

Whereas, ALS affects military veterans at twice the rate of the general population; and

Whereas, ALS occurs in adulthood, most commonly between 40 and 70 years of age, peaking at approximately 55 years of age, and affects both men and women without bias; and

Whereas, Annually, more than 5,000 new ALS patients are diagnoses throughout the nation; and

Whereas, In Pennsylvania, there are currently more than 1,000 individuals who have been formally diagnosed with ALS; and

Whereas, The $500,000 in State funding appropriated by the General Assembly for ALS support services for 2017–2018 provided services to nearly 1,000 constituents and a substantial savings to the State budget and taxpayers; and

Whereas, The ALS Association reports that on average, patients diagnosed with ALS only survive two to five years from the time of diagnosis; and

Whereas, ALS has no known cause, prevention or cure; and

Whereas, ''Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month'' increases the public's awareness of ALS patients' circumstances and acknowledges the negative impact this disease has on ALS patients and their families and recognizes the research being done to eradicate ALS; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate designate the Month of May 2018 as ''Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month'' in Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the presiding officers of each house of Congress and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SHELBY, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled ''Further Revised Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals for Fiscal Year 2019'' (Rept. No. 115–288).

By Mr. BLUNT, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 3158. An original bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115–289).

By Mr. SHELBY, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 3159. An original bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115–290).

By Mr. CORKER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2779. A bill to amend the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001.

By Mr. BURR, from the Select Committee on Intelligence, without amendment:

S. 3153. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CORKER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

H.R. 3776. A bill to support United States international cyber diplomacy, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WICKER for Mr. MCCAIN for the Committee on Armed Services.

Air Force nomination of Col. Paul A. Friedrichs, to be Brigadier General.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Michael T. Moran, to be Vice Admiral.

Air Force nomination of Brig. Gen. Mark H. Berry, to be Major General.

Navy nomination of Capt. Mark J. Mouriski, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Eileen H. Laubacher, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Ann H. Duff, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. (lh) John W. Korka, to be Rear Admiral.

Navy nominations beginning with Capt. Nancy S. Lacore and ending with Capt. Eric C. Ruttenberg, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 12, 2018.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. (lh) Mary C. Riggs, to be Rear Admiral.

Navy nominations beginning with Rear Adm. (lh) Alan D. Beal and ending with Rear Adm. (lh) Andrew C. Lennon, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 9, 2018.

Navy nomination of Capt. Robert T. Clark, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Marine Corps nominations beginning with Brig. Gen. Michael F. Fahey III and ending with Brig. Gen. Helen G. Pratt, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 26, 2018.

Air Force nomination of Lt. Gen. Scott A. Howell, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Lt. Gen. Austin S. Miller, to be General.

Marine Corps nomination of Maj. Gen. Eric M. Smith, to be Lieutenant General.

Air Force nomination of Lt. Gen. Richard M. Clark, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Lt. Gen. Darryl A. Williams, to be Lieutenant General.

Marine Corps nomination of Col. Daniel J. Lecce, to be Major General.

Air Force nomination of Lt. Gen. Charles Q. Brown, Jr., to be General.

Army nominations beginning with Col. Narciso Cruz and ending with Col. Mark K. Miera, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Jarrard and ending with Brig. Gen. Tracy R. Norris, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Army nomination of Brig. Gen. Laurel J. Hummel, to be Major General.

Army nominations beginning with Brig. Gen. Tommy H. Baker and ending with Brig. Gen. Ronald A. Westfall, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Col. Miguel Aguilar and ending with Col. Timothy J. Winslow, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Navy nomination of Capt. Christopher C. French, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Marine Corps nomination of Maj. Gen. Carl E. Mundy III, to be Lieutenant General.

Marine Corps nomination of Maj. Gen. Loretta E. Reynolds, to be Lieutenant General.

Air Force nomination of Lt. Gen. Giovanni K. Tuck, to be Lieutenant General.

Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Guastella, Jr., to be Lieutenant General.

Army nominations beginning with Col. Robert G. Carruthers III and ending with Col. Kevin L. Vines, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 4, 2018.

Army nomination of Col. Stephen M. Rutner, to be Brigadier General.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. (lh) Marcus A. Hitchcock, to be Rear Admiral.

Marine Corps nomination of Maj. Gen. John K. Love, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Maj. Gen. John C. Thomson III, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Col. Joseph R. Baldwin, to be Brigadier General.

Navy nomination of Capt. William P. Pennington, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Air Force nomination of Lt. Gen. Thomas W. Bergeson, to be Lieutenant General.

Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. James C. Slife, to be Lieutenant General.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. John G. Hannink, to be Vice Admiral.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. James J. Malloy, to be Vice Admiral.

Navy nomination of Vice Adm. Andrew L. Lewis, to be Vice Admiral.

Marine Corps nomination of Maj. Gen. John M. Jansen, to be Lieutenant General.

Mr. WICKER for Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, for the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably the following nomination lists which were printed in the RECORDS on the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

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

Air Force nomination of Kourtni L. Starkey, to be Major.

Air Force nomination of Hermann F. Hinze, to be Major.

Air Force nomination of Joseph B. Ryan, to be Major.

Air Force nominations beginning with Michael Francis Adamitis and ending with Leslie Ann Zyzdamartin, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 24, 2018.

Air Force nominations beginning with Barbara B. Acevedo and ending with Christy L. Zahn, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 24, 2018.

Air Force nominations beginning with William P. Morse and ending with Nicholas M.

Strelchuk, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Air Force nominations beginning with Wade B. Adair and ending with Jay W. Veeder, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 18, 2018.

Air Force nominations beginning with James D. Athnos and ending with Sarah Monroe Whitson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 18, 2018.

Air Force nominations beginning with Julie Laleh Adams and ending with Christopher Thomas Zona, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 18, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Eric T. Ashley and ending with Michael J. Ryhn, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 6, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Gilbert Aidinian and ending with D011955, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 6, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Diane M. Armbruster and ending with Leland T. Shepherd, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Donald C. Brewer III and ending with Charles F. Wallace, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Army nomination of James D. Spencer II, to be Colonel.

Army nominations beginning with Christopher A. Bassett and ending with Scott E. Boyd, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Army nomination of Julie A. Craig, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Charles G. Blake, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Thomas A. Urquhart, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Patricia Young, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Diego L. Becerra III and ending with Michael E. Zellous, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 24, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Patrick M. Abell and ending with Albert F. Yonkovitz, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 24, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with George R. K. Acree and ending with Arthur E. Zegers IV, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 24, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Melissa K. G. Adamski and ending with James Yi, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 24, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Dennis R. Bell and ending with Brett J. Taylor, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 4, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Theodore W. Croy III and ending with Bill A. Soliz, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 4, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Edgar G. Arroyo and ending with G010491, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 4, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Jeffrey M. Allerding and ending with Vanessa Worsham, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 4, 2018.

Army nomination of Brian F. Sayler, to be Colonel.

Army nominations beginning with William B. Murphy and ending with David M. Solorzano, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 4, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Eric N. Hatch and ending with Yannick N. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 4, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Anthony Hall and ending with Christina M. Wright, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 4, 2018.

Army nomination of Michael G. Mouritsen, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of David E. Roberts, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Peter R. Purrington, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Chad K. Brinton, to be Major.

Army nomination of Christopher K. James, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Tony J. Woodruff, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Jonathan M. Faust and ending with Carlos M. Poventudestrada, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 11, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Brendan E. Bell and ending with Jaylon L. Waite, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 18, 2018.

Army nominations beginning with Douglas R. Adams and ending with Lauri M. Zike, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 18, 2018.

Army nomination of Leslie M. Latimorelorfils, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Angel M. Sanchez, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Fredricco McCurry, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Jimmie A. Hilton, Jr., to be Colonel.

Marine Corps nomination of Brett M. McCormick, to be Major.

Marine Corps nomination of Jonathan M. Pickup, to be Major.

Navy nominations beginning with John R. Bush and ending with Holly B. Shoger, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Erik E. Anderson and ending with Matthew L. Tardy, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Bradford W. Baker and ending with Michael P. Ohara, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Derrick E. Blackston and ending with Michael G. Wheeler, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with David J. Adams and ending with David M. Zielinski, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Mark R. Alexander and ending with Andrew T. Newsome, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Jillene M. Bushnell and ending with Micah A. Weltmer, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Enid S. Brackett and ending with Joshua P. Taylor, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with John E. Gay and ending with William H. Speaks, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Franklin W. Bennett and ending with Matthew T. Wilcox, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Carvin A. Brown and ending with Mark W. Yates, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Christopher R. Anderson and ending with David P. Wolynski, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Marc A. Aragon and ending with Robert A. Yee, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Douglas A. Beck and ending with Steven W. Toppel, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 15, 2018.

Navy nomination of Robert A. Vita, to be Captain.

Navy nominations beginning with Darin E. Marvin and ending with Eric E. Percival, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 15, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with John J. Doherty and ending with William Ortiz, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 15, 2018.

Navy nomination of David A. Ford, to be Captain.

Navy nominations beginning with Richard S. Ardolino and ending with Andrew C. Smith, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 15, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Cheryl D. Dandrea and ending with John C. Hazlett II, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 15, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Richard E. Boucher and ending with Cindy L. Rhodes, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 15, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Jeffrey W. Adams and ending with Richard B. Wilderman, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 15, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Clifford J. Allen and ending with Abraham N. Younce, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 15, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Mark S. Collins and ending with Thomas W. Trefny, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 15, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Jonas B. E. Gil and ending with Christie M. Rushing,

which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 15, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Jonathan E. Bush and ending with James C. Wiltraut, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 15, 2018.

Navy nomination of Melissa M. Ford, to be Captain.

Navy nomination of Matthew H. Robinson, to be Captain.

Navy nominations beginning with Robert L. Anderson II and ending with Danielle M. Wooten, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Navy nomination of Harold C. Barnes, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nominations beginning with Paul R. Allen and ending with Kim T . Zablan, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Jason W. Adams and ending with Lagena K. G. Yarbrough, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Paul C. Chan and ending with Nathaniel R. Straub, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Philip B. Bagrow and ending with David S. Yang, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Hugh Burke and ending with Christopher M. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Zachary M. Alexander and ending with Mark L. Woodbridge, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Rene J. Alova and ending with Stephen S. Yune, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 17, 2018.

Navy nomination of Adrain D. Felder, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Ashley D. Gibbs, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Reynaldo A. Jornacion, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nominations beginning with Jay D. Lutz and ending with Marc F. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Jerome R. Cayangyang and ending with Timothy J. Loney, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nomination of Donna M. Johnson, to be Captain.

Navy nominations beginning with Kevin M. Corcoran and ending with Sung H. Yi, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Debra A. Brendley and ending with Cynthia M. Schwartz, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Christopher C. Burris and ending with Jason L. Weissman, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Michael R. Basso and ending with Donald H. Yager, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Steven A. Blaustein and ending with Sonja A. Carl, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with James G. Cox and ending with Daryl S. Wong, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Richfield F. Agullana and ending with Jericho B. Timog, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Sarah E. Abbott and ending with Justin R. Wiesen, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Matthew R. Argenziano and ending with Michael A. Woods, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Jeanine F. Benjamin and ending with Savanna S. Steffen, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Charles B. Abbott and ending with Steven Zielechowski, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Hasan Abdulmutakallim and ending with Stanley C. Ware, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Bradley H. Abramowitz and ending with Cornell A. Woods, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Francis J. Carmody III and ending with Matthew N. Watts, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Lucas G. Barlow and ending with Christina J. Wong, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Katharine M. Cerezo and ending with Joe M. Vasquez, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Kevin J. Altemara and ending with Jacob E. Wilson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nominations beginning with Patrick A. Batiste and ending with Robert J. Wrenn, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 7, 2018.

Navy nomination of Douglass R. Weiss, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Lerome S. Snaer, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Daniel J. Rizzo, to be Lieutenant Commander.

By Mr. HATCH for the Committee on Finance.

*Lynn A. Johnson, of Colorado, to be Assistant Secretary for Family Support, Department of Health and Human Services.

*Elizabeth Ann Copeland, of Texas, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term of fifteen years.

*Patrick J. Urda, of Indiana, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term of fifteen years.

*Jeffrey Kessler, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

By Mr. GRASSLEY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Holly A. Brady, of Indiana, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana.

Andrew Lynn Brasher, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama.

James Patrick Hanlon, of Indiana, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Indiana.

David Steven Morales, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas.

Lance E. Walker, of Maine, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maine.

John D. Jordan, of Missouri, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri for the term of four years.

Mark F. Sloke, of Alabama, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama for the term of four years.

Nick Willard, of New Hampshire, to be United States Marshal for the District of New Hampshire for the term of four years.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

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

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BURR:

S. 3153. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; from the Select Committee on Intelligence; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 3154. A bill to ensure Members of Congress have access to Federal facilities in order to exercise their Constitutional oversight responsibilities; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 3155. A bill to ban the use of orthophthalate chemicals as food contact substances; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SMITH:

S. 3156. A bill to protect airline consumers in the case of cancelled flights; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 3157. A bill to streamline siting processes for small cell deployment; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BLUNT:

S. 3158. An original bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; from

the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. SHELBY:

S. 3159. An original bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. KING, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 3160. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to, and utilization of, bone mass measurement benefits under part B of the Medicare program by establishing a minimum payment amount under such part for bone mass measurement; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 3161. A bill to establish the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Emergency Response Fund to provide assistance with respect to a public health emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 3162. A bill to provide oversight of the border zone in which Federal agents may conduct vehicle checkpoints and stops and enter private land without a warrant, and to make technical corrections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURR (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 3163. A bill to amend the Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 to require the Secretary of State to report on intercountry adoptions from countries which have significantly reduced adoption rates involving immigration to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. JONES (for himself and Mr. HELLER):

S. 3164. A bill to amend the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act to update the exception for certain annual notices provided by financial institutions; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. HEITKAMP (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 3165. A bill to reauthorize the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mrs. ERNST (for herself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 3166. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 3167. A bill to provide competitive grants for the operation, security, and maintenance of certain memorials to victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. UDALL:

S. 3168. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make Reclamation Water Settlements Fund permanent; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. REED):

S. 3169. A bill to establish as United States policy that, pending confirmation of the Russian Federation's continued compliance with New START, the United States should extend New START through 2026; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

S. 3170. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to make certain changes to the reporting requirement of certain service providers regarding child sexual exploitation visual depictions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. COTTON, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 3171. A bill to require an unclassified interagency report on the political influence operations of the Government of China and the Communist Party of China with respect to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. KING):

S. 3172. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. BLUNT):

S. 3173. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to include an act of unregulated custody transfer in the definition of child abuse and neglect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BENNET, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 3174. A bill to decriminalize marijuana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MCCASKILL (for herself and Mr. BLUNT):

S. 3175. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide health care, vocational training and rehabilitation, and monetary allowance to children suffering from spina bifida whose parents are veterans who served in Thailand and were exposed to herbicide agents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. 3176. A bill to establish the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in the State of Kentucky as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCOTT (for himself and Mr. JONES):

S. 3177. A bill to amend the Financial Stability Act of 2010 to include the State insurance commissioner as a voting member of the Financial Stability Oversight Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. HARRIS (for herself, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. JONES, Mr. KING, Mr. REED, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 3178. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a deprivation of civil rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. TOOMEY):

S. 3179. A bill to require the Comptroller 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; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 3180. A bill to regulate certain State impositions on interstate commerce; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 3181. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to include in periodic health assessments, separation history and physical examinations, and other assessments an evaluation of whether a member of the Armed Forces has been exposed to open burn pits or toxic airborne chemicals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SASSE:

S. 3182. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for the responsibility of the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center to maintain capabilities to identify threats to industrial control systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. ERNST, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. Res. 558. A resolution designating July 30, 2018, as ''National Whistleblower Appreciation Day''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. JONES, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. NELSON, and Mr. COONS):

S. Res. 559. A resolution recognizing the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States and the need for greater access to music education for African-American students, and expressing support for the designation of June as African-American Music Appreciation Month; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HELLER:

S. Res. 560. A resolution designating the month of June 2018 as ''Immigrant Heritage Month''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. STABENOW:

S. Res. 561. A resolution designating July 15, 2018, as ''National Leiomyosarcoma Awareness Day'' and the month of July 2018 as ''National Sarcoma Awareness Month''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BROWN):

S. Res. 562. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) continues to make an invaluable contribution to United States and international security, 50 years after it opened for signature on July 1, 1968; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr.

LEAHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COONS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CARPER, Mr. REED, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. NELSON, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BENNET, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. KING, Mr. JONES, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. DONNELLY):

S. Res. 563. A resolution recognizing June 2018 as ''LGBTQ Pride Month''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. COONS):

S. Res. 564. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that President Donald Trump should hold the Government of the Russian Federation accountable for its interference in the 2016 United States election and ensure that the United States is prepared to counter future attempts at election interference; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PERDUE:

S. Res. 565. A resolution honoring the 40th anniversary of Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay in Kings Bay, Georgia; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. CARPER):

S. Res. 566. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the President of the United States must immediately establish an interagency Office for Locating and Reuniting Children with Parents in order to protect separated children from suffering additional trauma resulting from the ''Zero Tolerance'' policy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. BENNET):

S. Res. 567. A resolution celebrating the 40th anniversary of the American Homebrewers Association; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. ERNST, Mr. HEINRICH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. Res. 568. A resolution designating June 2018 as ''Great Outdoors Month''; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 266

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

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 266, supra.

S. 486

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 486, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the non-application of Medicare competitive acquisition rates to complex rehabilitative wheelchairs and accessories.

S. 563

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

S. 1050

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mrs. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1050, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Chinese-American Veterans of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

S. 1112

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor 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. 1121

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1121, a bill to establish a postsecondary student data system.

S. 1212

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors 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. 1589

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1589, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 1682

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) were added as cosponsors of S. 1682, a bill to facilitate a national pipeline of spectrum for commercial use, and for other purposes.

S. 2009

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2009, a bill to require a background check for every firearm sale.

S. 2060

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2060, a bill to promote democracy and human rights in Burma, and for other purposes.

S. 2076

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors 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.

S. 2095

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2095, a bill to regulate assault weapons, to ensure that the right to keep and bear arms is not unlimited, and for other purposes.

S. 2131

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2131, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish medically necessary transportation for newborn children of certain women veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 2141

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2141, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to reform procedures for determinations on disposition of charges and the convening of courts-martial for certain offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and for other purposes.

S. 2171

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2171, a bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to set the rate of pay for employees of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection in accordance with the General Schedule.

S. 2358

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2358, a bill to require a study on women and lung cancer, and for other purposes.

S. 2497

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor 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. 2521

At the request of Mrs. MCCASKILL, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2521, a bill to authorize the issuance of extreme risk protection orders.

S. 2687

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mrs. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2687, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the individual tax provisions of the tax reform law, and for other purposes.

S. 2823

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2823, a bill to modernize copyright law, and for other purposes.

S. 2830

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2830, a bill to reauthorize the rural emergency medical services training and equipment assistance program under section 330J of the Public Health Service Act.

S. 3029

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor 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. 3031

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3031, a bill to amend chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code, to improve the management of Federal personal property.

S. 3040

At the request of Mr. SCOTT, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3040, a bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to clarify Federal law with respect to reporting certain positive consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 3093

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 3093, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to address the protective custody of alien children accompanied by parents, and for other purposes.

S. 3151

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3151, a bill to secure the rights of public employees to organize, act concertedly, and bargain collectively, which safeguard the public interest and promote the free and unobstructed flow of commerce, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 61

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 61, a resolution calling on the Department of Defense, other elements of the Federal Government, and foreign governments to intensify efforts to investigate, recover, and identify all missing and unaccounted-for personnel of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 3071

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3071 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. 3081

At the request of Mr. JONES, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3081 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. 3102

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3102 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. 3119

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3119 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. 3139

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3139 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. 3182

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3182 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. 3183

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3183 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. 3190

At the request of Mr. DONNELLY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3190 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. 3198

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3198 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. 3225

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3225 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. 3226

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3226 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. 3286

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3286 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. 3298

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3298 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. 3324

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3324 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. 3329

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3329 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. 3338

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3338 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. 3340

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3340 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. 3341

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3341 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 3155. A bill to ban the use of ortho-phthalate chemicals as food contact substances; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Protect Our Food From Phthalate Contamination Act. This bill would ban chemicals called ortho-phthalates from materials that come in contact with our food, because these phthalates have been found to actually leach into what we eat.

Phthalates have been known to interfere with the body's hormones, leading to a range of health concerns including reproductive harm. These chemicals have also been linked to learning and behavior problems in children and insulin resistance in adolescents and adults.

According to a recent study, individuals who regularly eat out had 30 percent higher phthalate levels. The findings for teenagers are particularly troubling, where testing showed phthalate levels 55 percent higher than people who ate at home. Enjoying a meal out or using packaged food to prepare meals on a busy schedule shouldn't come with the cost of chemical exposure that can cause harm.

We've already banned certain phthalates from children's toys due to serious health concerns, and now we need to remove the exposure through the food we eat. Phthalates can be found throughout the food supply chain, from the plastic gloves worn to handle food to the containers and wrappings used for packaging.

This legislation would specifically ban the type of phthalates, ortho-phthalates, currently being used in some food production and packaging, and require that any substance used as a replacement is also safe. The bill would implement the ban over the course of two years, so that companies have time to phase out these harmful chemicals.

This bill is supported by several health and consumer organizations, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, Breast Cancer Prevention Partners, Earthjustice, Environmental Defense Fund, Environmental Health Strategy Center, Environmental Working Group, and Safer Chemicals, Healthy Families.

I appreciate the support of my colleague, Senator BLUMENTHAL, who is an original cosponsor of the bill. I look forward to working with my colleagues on this important issue. Thank you Mr. President and I yield the floor.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. KING, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 3160. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to, and utilization of, bone mass measurement benefits under part B of the Medicare program by establishing a minimum payment amount under such part for bone mass measurement; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation with my colleague from Maryland, Senator BEN CARDIN, which would increase access to preventive bone density screenings and improve osteoporosis diagnosis and treatment in the process. We are pleased to have Senators WICKER, KING, and STABENOW as cosponsors.

The public health risk of osteoporosis cannot be understated. Today, approximately 54 million Americans either have osteoporosis or low bone mass, which places them at increased risk for osteoporosis. Women are disproportionally affected, accounting for 71 percent of osteoporotic fractures and 75 percent of costs. Osteoporosis is often called ''the silent disease'' because bone loss usually occurs gradually over the years without symptoms.

As the NIH Osteoporosis and Related Bone Disease National Resource Center observes, falls are especially dangerous for people who are unaware that they have low bone density. If the patient and the doctor fail to connect the broken bone to osteoporosis, the chance to make a diagnosis with a bone density test and begin a prevention or treatment program is lost.

Early diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis are proven to dramatically reduce fracture rates, and appropriate reimbursement for tests that measure bone mass and predict fracture risk are necessary to maintain patient access to care, particularly in rural or underserved areas. Our legislation, the Increasing Access to Osteoporosis Testing for Medicare Beneficiaries Act of 2018, tackles a proven barrier to proper screening by creating a floor reimbursement rate under Medicare for the dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) test, the ''gold standard'' for osteoporosis diagnosis.

Congress has twice recognized the importance of reversing Medicare cuts to DXA reimbursement in order to maintain patient access, yet the Medicare reimbursement rate for DXA tests administered in a doctor's office has declined from $140 in 2006 to only $42 in 2018—a dramatic 70 percent decline. The National Osteoporosis Foundation has found that declining reimbursement rates have created a 26 percent decline in physicians performing DXA tests since 2008, resulting in a corresponding 22 percent decline in diagnoses since 2009.

Regrettably, as a result of reduced screenings due to declining reimbursements, it is estimated that more than 40,000 additional hip fractures occur each year, resulting in nearly 10,000 additional hip fracture-related deaths. As osteoporosis is already under-diagnosed in the Medicare population, it is clear that we must change this trajectory.

This legislation is endorsed by the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists, the National Osteoporosis Foundation, and more than forty additional national medical societies and patient advocate organizations. I thank Senator CARDIN for joining me in this effort to increase patient access to osteoporosis screening and diagnosis, while lowering costs and consequences resulting from a lack of diagnosis. I encourage my colleagues to support its adoption.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 3162. A bill to provide oversight of the border zone in which Federal agents may conduct vehicle checkpoints and stops and enter private land

without a warrant, and to make technical corrections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today, I am joining with Senator MURRAY in introducing the Border Zone Reasonableness Restoration Act of 2018. This legislation, if enacted, will establish critical privacy protections for Americans by limiting the unjustifiably wide ''border zone'' within which Department of Homeland Security officers may—without a warrant—stop vehicles and search private land for the purpose of patrolling the border.

The current 100 mile ''border zone'' was established through regulatory fiat. While the Fourth Amendment allows limited exceptions to the warrant requirement at or close to the border, this 100 mile zone is neither limited nor reasonable. It includes marine borders. At present, it encompasses almost two-thirds of the population of the United States. This includes major cities such as New York, Seattle, Chicago, New Orleans, and Los Angeles, even the ''border town'' of Richmond, Virginia, as well as entire states such as Maine, Delaware, and Florida.

The need for this legislation has never been clearer. The Trump administration's aggressive yet wasteful use of immigration enforcement resources has subjected law-abiding citizens to needless and intrusive searches at Customs and Border Protection (CBP) checkpoints far from the border. Not only do these searches produce minimal value to border enforcement, they violate the constitutionally protected privacy of citizens and residents of border regions, including in my home State of Vermont. Recently, CBP agents in Vermont have boarded Greyhound buses in Burlington without a warrant and inquired about the citizenship of passengers. They have targeted international college students for questioning about their legal status. In the nearby States of Maine and New Hampshire, they have shut down interstate highways with immigration checkpoints. In Montana, a CBP agent even stopped an American citizen simply for speaking Spanish.

This should not be a partisan issue. This is about ensuring that every person in this Nation receives the constitutional protections to which they are entitled. Both the American Civil Liberties Union and the Cato Institute have sharply criticized these practices as problematic under the Fourth Amendment. Vermonters have rightly been concerned about these expanded border zone searches. They believe, as I do, that once inside our country the phrase 'show me your papers' does not belong inside the United States of America.

The Border Zone Reasonableness Restoration Act is based on an amendment that Senator MURRAY and I successfully attached to immigration reform legislation in 2013 during the Obama Administration. The 100 mile ''border zone''—and the similar 25 mile zone where many types of warrantless property searches are permitted—predates this current administration, but the actions of this administration have shown just how much we need legislation like this today.

The Fourth Amendment does not stop 100 miles from our land and sea borders. Its protections extend whether in the heart of Kansas or in the middle of Vermont. Ensuring that the protections of the Fourth Amendment are available to everyone within the United States should be important to all of us, regardless of party or ideology. I hope all Senators will support this commonsense measure to ensure the Fourth Amendment is upheld.

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

S. 3170. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to make certain changes to the reporting requirement of certain service providers regarding child sexual exploitation visual depictions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3170

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 ''CyberTipline Modernization Act of 2018''.

SEC. 2. ALTERATIONS TO REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRONIC SERVICE PROVIDERS AND REMOTE COMPUTING SERVICE PROVIDERS.

Section 2258A of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''**electronic communication service providers and remote computing service providers**'' and inserting ''**providers**'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) DUTY.—In order to reduce the proliferation of online child sexual exploitation and to prevent the online sexual exploitation of children, a provider—

''(i) shall, as soon as reasonably possible after obtaining actual knowledge of any facts or circumstances described in paragraph (2)(A), take the actions described in subparagraph (B); and

''(ii) may, after obtaining actual knowledge of any facts or circumstances described in paragraph (2)(B), take the actions described in subparagraph (B).

''(B) ACTIONS DESCRIBED.—The actions described in this subparagraph are—

''(i) providing to the CyberTipline of NCMEC, or any successor to the CyberTipline operated by NCMEC, the mailing address, telephone number, facsimile number, electronic mailing address of, and individual point of contact for, such provider; and

''(ii) making a report of such facts or circumstances to the CyberTipline, or any successor to the CyberTipline operated by NCMEC.''; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) FACTS OR CIRCUMSTANCES.—

''(A) APPARENT VIOLATIONS.—The facts or circumstances described in this subparagraph are any facts or circumstances from which there is an apparent violation of section 2251, 2251A, 2252, 2252A, 2252B, or 2260 that involves child pornography.

''(B) IMMINENT VIOLATIONS.—The facts or circumstances described in this subparagraph are any facts or circumstances which indicate a violation of any of the sections described in subparagraph (A) involving child pornography may be planned or imminent.'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''To the extent'' and inserting ''In an effort to prevent the future sexual victimization of children, and to the extent'';

(ii) by striking ''an electronic communication service provider or a remote computing service provider'' and inserting ''a provider''; and

(iii) by striking ''may include'' and inserting ''may, at the sole discretion of the provider, include'';

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting ''or plans to violate'' after ''who appears to have violated''; and

(ii) by inserting ''payment information (excluding personally identifiable information),'' after ''uniform resource locator,'';

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''an electronic communication service provider or a remote computing service provider'' and inserting ''a provider'';

(ii) by striking ''apparent child pornography'' each place it appears and inserting ''content relating to the report''; and

(iii) by striking ''the electronic communication service provider or a remote computing service provider'' and inserting ''the provider'';

(D) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(3) GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION INFORMATION.—Information relating to the geographic location of the involved individual or website, which may include the Internet Protocol address or verified address, or, if not reasonably available, at least one form of geographic identifying information, including area code or zip code, provided by the customer or subscriber, or stored or obtained by the provider.'';

(E) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in the heading by striking ''IMAGES'' and inserting ''VISUAL DEPICTIONS'';

(ii) by striking ''image'' and inserting ''visual depiction''; and

(iii) by inserting ''or other content'' after ''apparent child pornography''; and

(F) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by striking ''image'' and inserting ''visual depiction'';

(ii) by inserting ''or other content'' after ''apparent child pornography''; and

(iii) by striking ''images'' and inserting ''visual depictions'';

(4) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

''(c) FORWARDING OF REPORT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Pursuant to its clearinghouse role as a private, nonprofit organization, and at the conclusion of its review in furtherance of its nonprofit mission, NCMEC shall make available each report made under subsection (a)(1) to one or more of the following law enforcement agencies:

''(1) Any Federal law enforcement agency that is involved in the investigation of child sexual exploitation, kidnapping, or enticement crimes.

''(2) Any State or local law enforcement agency that is involved in the investigation of child sexual exploitation.

''(3) A foreign law enforcement agency designated by the Attorney General under subsection (d)(3) or a foreign law enforcement

agency that has an established relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or INTERPOL, and is involved in the investigation of child sexual exploitation, kidnapping, or enticement crimes.'';

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''shall designate promptly the'' and inserting ''may designate a'';

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''shall promptly'' and inserting ''may''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''designate the'' and inserting ''designate'';

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking ''shall'' and inserting ''may'';

(ii) by striking ''the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children'' and inserting ''NCMEC'';

(iii) by striking ''electronic communication service providers, remote computing service providers'' and inserting ''providers'';

(D) by striking paragraph (5);

(E) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (5); and

(F) by amending paragraph (5), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

''(5) NOTIFICATION TO PROVIDERS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—NCMEC may notify a provider of the information described in subparagraph (B), if—

''(i) a provider notifies NCMEC that the provider is making a report under this section as the result of a request by a foreign law enforcement agency; and

''(ii) NCMEC forwards the report described in clause (i) to—

''(I) the requesting foreign law enforcement agency; or

''(II) another agency in the same country designated by the Attorney General under paragraph (3) or that has an established relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or INTERPOL and is involved in the investigation of child sexual exploitation, kidnapping, or enticement crimes.

''(B) INFORMATION DESCRIBED.—The information described in this subparagraph is—

''(i) the identity of the foreign law enforcement agency to which the report was forwarded; and

''(ii) the date on which the report was forwarded.

''(C) NOTIFICATION OF INABILITY TO FORWARD REPORT.—If a provider notifies NCMEC that the provider is making a report under this section as the result of a request by a foreign law enforcement agency and NCMEC is unable to forward the report as described in subparagraph (A)(ii), NCMEC shall notify the provider that NCMEC was unable to forward the report.'';

(6) in subsection (e), by striking ''An electronic communication service provider or remote computing service provider'' and inserting ''A provider'';

(7) in subsection (f)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''an electronic communication service provider or remote computing service provider'' and inserting ''a provider'';

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''seek'' and inserting ''search, screen, or scan for'';

(8) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(vi), by striking ''an electronic communication service provider or remote computing service provider'' and inserting ''a provider''; and

(ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

''(B) LIMITATION.—Nothing in subparagraph (A)(vi) authorizes a law enforcement agency to provide visual depictions of apparent child pornography to a provider.'';

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN'' and inserting ''NCMEC'';

(ii) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children'' and inserting ''NCMEC'';

(II) by inserting after ''may disclose'' the following: ''by mail, electronic transmission, or other reasonable means,''; and

(III) by striking ''only'' and inserting ''only to'';

(iii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking '' to any Federal law enforcement agency'' and inserting ''any Federal law enforcement agency''; and

(II) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: ''or that is involved in the investigation of child sexual exploitation, kidnapping, or enticement crimes'';

(iv) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking ''to any State'' and inserting ''any State''; and

(II) by striking ''child pornography, child exploitation'' and inserting ''child sexual exploitation'';

(v) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) by striking ''to any foreign law enforcement agency'' and inserting ''any foreign law enforcement agency''; and

(II) by striking ''; and'' and inserting ''or that has an established relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or INTERPOL, and is involved in the investigation of child sexual exploitation, kidnapping, or enticement crimes;'';

(vi) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) by striking ''to an electronic communication service provider or remote computing service provider'' and inserting ''a provider''; and

(II) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(vii) by adding after subparagraph (D) the following:

''(E) respond to legal process, as necessary.''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) PERMITTED DISCLOSURE BY A PROVIDER.—A provider that submits a report under subsection (a)(1) may disclose by mail, electronic transmission, or other reasonable means, information, including visual depictions contained in the report, in a manner consistent with permitted disclosures under paragraphs (3) through (8) of section 2702(b) only to a law enforcement agency described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (3), to NCMEC, or as necessary to respond to legal process.''; and

(9) in subsection (h)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''the notification to an electronic communication service provider or a remote computing service provider by the CyberTipline of receipt of a report'' and inserting ''a completed submission by a provider of a report to the CyberTipline''; and

(ii) by striking '', as if such request was made pursuant to section 2703(f)'' and inserting ''the contents provided in the report for 90 days after the submission to the CyberTipline'';

(B) by striking paragraph (2);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (5) as paragraphs (2) through (4), respectively;

(D) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated—

(i) in the heading, by striking ''IMAGES'' and inserting ''CONTENT'';

(ii) by striking ''an electronic communication service provider or a remote computing service'' and inserting ''a provider'';

(iii) by striking ''images'' and inserting ''visual depictions''; and

(iv) by striking ''commingled or interspersed among the images of apparent child pornography within a particular communication or user created folder or directory'' and inserting ''reasonably accessible and may provide context or additional information about the reported material or person''; and

(E) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated, by striking ''An electronic communication service provider or a remote computing service'' and inserting ''A provider''.

SEC. 3. LIMITED LIABILITY FOR PROVIDERS OR DOMAIN NAME REGISTRARS.

Section 2258B of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading—

(A) by striking ''**electronic communication service providers, remote computing service providers,**'' and inserting ''**providers**''; and

(B) by striking ''**registrar**'' and inserting ''**registrars**'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''an electronic communication service provider, remote computing service provider,'' and inserting ''a provider''; and

(B) by striking ''such electronic communication service provider, remote computing service provider,'' and inserting ''such provider'';

(3) in subsection (b), by striking ''electronic communication service provider, remote computing service provider,'' each place it appears and inserting ''provider''; and

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''image'' each place it appears and inserting ''visual depiction'';

(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''An electronic communication service provider, a remote computing service provider,'' and inserting ''A provider''.

SEC. 4. USE TO COMBAT CHILD PORNOGRAPHY OF TECHNICAL ELEMENTS RELATING TO REPORTS MADE TO CYBERTIPLINE.

Section 2258C of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''**to images reported to**'' and inserting ''**to reports made to**'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children'' and inserting ''NCMEC'';

(ii) by striking ''apparent child pornography image of an identified child'' and inserting ''CyberTipline report'';

(iii) by striking ''an electronic communication service provider or a remote computing service provider'' and inserting ''a provider'';

(iv) by striking ''that electronic communication service provider or remote computing service provider'' and inserting ''that provider''; and

(v) by striking ''further transmission of images'' and inserting ''online sexual exploitation of children'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''specific image, Internet location of images, and other technological elements that can be used to identify and stop the transmission of child pornography'' and inserting ''specific visual depiction, including an Internet location and any other elements provided in a CyberTipline report that can be used to identify, prevent, curtail, or stop the transmission of child pornography and prevent the online sexual exploitation of children''; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking ''actual images'' and inserting ''actual visual depictions of apparent child pornography'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''**electronic communication service providers and remote computing service providers**'' and inserting ''**providers**'';

(B) by striking ''electronic communication service provider or remote computing service provider'' each place it appears and inserting ''provider'';

(C) by striking ''apparent child pornography image of an identified child from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children'' and inserting ''CyberTipline report from NCMEC'';

(D) by striking ''shall not relieve that'' and inserting ''shall not relieve the''; and

(E) by striking ''its reporting obligations'' and inserting ''reporting'';

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''electronic communication service providers or remote computing service providers'' and inserting ''providers'';

(B) by striking ''apparent child pornography image of an identified child from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children'' and inserting ''CyberTipline report from NCMEC''; and

(C) by striking ''further transmission of the images'' and inserting ''online sexual exploitation of children'';

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking ''The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children shall'' and inserting ''NCMEC may'';

(B) by inserting after ''local law enforcement'' the following: '', and to foreign law enforcement agencies described in section 2258A(c)(3)'';

(C) by striking ''investigation of child pornography'' and inserting ''investigation of child sexual exploitation'';

(D) by striking ''image of an identified child'' and inserting ''visual depiction''; and

(E) by striking ''reported to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children'' and inserting ''reported to the CyberTipline''; and

(6) in subsection (e)—

(A) by inserting before ''Federal'' the following: ''foreign,'';

(B) by striking ''image of an identified child from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children under section (d)'' and inserting ''visual depiction from NCMEC under subsection (d)'';

(C) by striking ''child pornography crimes'' and inserting ''child sexual exploitation crimes,''; and

(D) by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''and prevent future sexual victimization of children''.

SEC. 5. LIMITED LIABILITY FOR NCMEC.

Section 2258D of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''**the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children**'' and inserting ''**NCMEC**'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''Except as provided'' and inserting ''Pursuant to its clearinghouse role as a private, nonprofit organization and its mission to help find missing children, reduce online sexual exploitation of children and prevent future victimization, and except as provided'';

(B) by striking ''the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children'' and inserting ''NCMEC'';

(C) by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 5773)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11293)'';

(D) by striking ''such center'' each place it appears and inserting ''NCMEC''; and

(E) by striking ''from the effort'' and inserting ''from the efforts'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children'' and inserting ''NCMEC'';

(B) by striking ''such center'' and inserting ''NCMEC''; and

(C) by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 5773)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11293)''; and

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children'' and inserting ''NCMEC''; and

(B) by striking ''image'' each place it appears and inserting ''visual depiction''.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

Section 2258E of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

''(7) the term 'provider' means an electronic communication service provider or remote computing service; and

''(8) the term 'NCMEC' means the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children.''.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BENNET, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 3174. A bill to decriminalize marijuana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3174

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 ''Marijuana Freedom and Opportunity Act''.

SEC. 2. DECRIMINALIZATION OF MARIJUANA.

(a) MARIHUANA REMOVED FROM SCHEDULE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.—Subsection (c) of schedule I of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) is amended—

(1) by striking ''marihuana''; and

(2) by striking ''tetrahydrocannabinols''.

(b) REMOVAL OF PROHIBITION ON IMPORT AND EXPORT.—Section 1010(b) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon;

(B) by striking subparagraph (G); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (H) as subparagraph (G);

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon;

(B) by striking subparagraph (G); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (H) as subparagraph (G);

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''paragraphs (1), (2), and (4)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (1) and (2)'';

(4) by striking paragraph (4); and

(5) by redesignating paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), respectively.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT.—The Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 102(44) (21 U.S.C. 802(44)), by striking ''marihuana,'';

(2) in section 401(b) (21 U.S.C. 841(b))—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (vi), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon;

(II) by striking (vii); and

(III) by redesignating clause (viii) as clause (vii);

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking clause (vii); and

(II) by redesignating clause (viii) as clause (vii);

(iii) in subparagraph (C), in the first sentence, by striking ''subparagraphs (A), (B), and (D)'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (A) and (B)'';

(iv) by striking subparagraph (D);

(v) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (D); and

(vi) in subparagraph (D)(i), as so redesignated, by striking ''subparagraphs (C) and (D)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (C)'';

(B) by striking paragraph (4); and

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), respectively;

(3) in section 402(c)(2)(B) (21 U.S.C. 842(c)(2)(B)), by striking '', marihuana,'';

(4) in section 403(d)(1) (21 U.S.C. 843(d)(1)), by striking '', marihuana,'';

(5) in section 418(a) (21 U.S.C. 859(a)), by striking the last sentence;

(6) in section 419(a) (21 U.S.C. 860(a)), by striking the last sentence;

(7) in section 422(d) (21 U.S.C. 863(d))—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''marijuana,''; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking '', such as a marihuana cigarette,''; and

(8) in section 516(d) (21 U.S.C. 886(d)), by striking ''section 401(b)(6)'' each place the term appears and inserting ''section 401(b)(5)''.

(d) OTHER CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM DRUG CONTROL ACT OF 1986.—The National Forest System Drug Control Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 559b et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 15002(a) (16 U.S.C. 559b(a)) by striking ''marijuana and other'';

(B) in section 15003(2) (16 U.S.C. 559c(2)) by striking ''marijuana and other''; and

(C) in section 15004(2) (16 U.S.C. 559d(2)) by striking ''marijuana and other''.

(2) INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS.—Section 2516 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (1)(e), by striking ''marihuana,''; and

(B) in subsection (2) by striking ''marihuana,''.

SEC. 3. LEVEL THE ECONOMIC PLAYING FIELD.

(a) ESTIMATE.—On an annual basis, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make a reasonable estimate of total tax revenue generated by the marijuana industry for the previous 12-month period.

(b) TRANSFER.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the general fund of the Treasury to the trust fund established under subsection (c) the greater of—

(1) an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount estimated under subsection (a); and

(2) $10,000,000.

(c) TRUST FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the Marijuana Opportunity Trust Fund, which shall consist of amounts transferred under subsection (b).

(2) USE OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts in the trust fund established under paragraph (1) shall be made available to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to provide loans under section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)) to assist—

(A) small business concerns owned and controlled by women, as defined in section 3 of

that Act (15 U.S.C. 632), that operate in the marijuana industry; and

(B) small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, as defined in section 8(d)(3)(C) of that Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C)), that operate in the marijuana industry.

SEC. 4. HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCH.

(a) STUDY; DEVELOPMENT.—The Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator'') shall—

(1) carry out a study of the impact of driving under the influence of tetrahydrocannabinol on highway safety; and

(2) develop enhanced strategies and procedures to reliably determine the impairment of a driver under the influence of tetrahydrocannabinol.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

SEC. 5. PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Director of the National Institutes of Health and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall conduct research on the impacts of marijuana, including—

(1) effects of tetrahydrocannabinol on the human brain;

(2) efficacy of medicinal marijuana as a treatment for specific diseases and conditions; and

(3) identification of additional medical benefits and uses of cannabis.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023, for purposes of carrying out the activities described in subsection (a).

SEC. 6. PROTECT KIDS.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau of the Department of the Treasury shall promulgate regulations that—

(1) require restrictions on the advertising and promotion of products related to marijuana, if the Secretary determines that such regulation would be appropriate for the protection of the public health, taking into account—

(A) the risks and benefits to the population of individuals age 18 and under, including users and nonusers of marijuana products;

(B) the increased or decreased likelihood that existing users of marijuana products who are age 18 and under will stop using such products; and

(C) the increased or decreased likelihood that those age 18 and under who do not use marijuana products will start using such products; and

(2) impose restrictions on the advertising and promotion of products related to marijuana consistent with and to the full extent permitted by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 7. GRANTS FOR EXPUNGEMENT OF MARIJUANA CONVICTIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to award grants to States and units of local government for the purpose of administering, expanding, or developing expungement or sealing programs for convictions of possession of marijuana $20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 with not less than 50 percent of those funds being directed to cover the cost of public defenders or legal aid providers.

SEC. 8. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act, or an amendment made by this Act, may be construed to modify the authority of the Federal Government to prevent marijuana trafficking from States that have legalized marijuana to those that have not.

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. 3176. A bill to establish the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in the State of Kentucky as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3176

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 ''Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument, Nancy, Kentucky'', numbered 297/145513, and dated June 2018.

(2) MONUMENT.—The term ''Monument'' means the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument established by section 3(a)(1).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF MILL SPRINGS BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established as a unit of the National Park System, the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in the State of Kentucky, to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations—

(A) the nationally significant historic resources of the Mill Springs Battlefield; and

(B) the role of the Mill Springs Battlefield in the Civil War.

(2) DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.—The Monument shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that a sufficient quantity of land or interests in land has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit.

(3) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the Monument.

(4) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the Monument shall be as generally depicted on the Map.

(5) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(6) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire land or an interest in land located within the boundary of the Monument by—

(A) donation;

(B) purchase with donated funds; or

(C) exchange.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(A) this Act; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to prepare a general management plan for the Monument, the Secretary shall prepare the general management plan in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—On completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate the general management plan.

(c) PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.—Nothing in this Act affects the land use rights of private property owners within or adjacent to the Monument.

(d) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act, the establishment of the Monument, or the management of the Monument creates a buffer zone outside the Monument.

(2) ACTIVITY OR USE OUTSIDE MONUMENT.—The fact that an activity or use can be seen, heard, or detected from within the Monument shall not preclude the conduct of the activity or use outside the Monument.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 558—DESIGNATING JULY 30, 2018, AS ''NATIONAL WHISTLEBLOWER APPRECIATION DAY''

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. ERNST, and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 558

Whereas, in 1777, before the passage of the Bill of Rights, 10 sailors and marines blew the whistle on fraud and misconduct that was harmful to the United States;

Whereas the Founding Fathers unanimously supported the whistleblowers in words and deeds, including by releasing government records and providing monetary assistance for the reasonable legal expenses necessary to prevent retaliation against the whistleblowers;

Whereas, on July 30, 1778, in demonstration of their full support for whistleblowers, the members of the Continental Congress unanimously enacted the first whistleblower legislation in the United States that read: ''*Resolved,* That it is the duty of all persons in the service of the United States, as well as all other the inhabitants thereof, to give the earliest information to Congress or other proper authority of any misconduct, frauds or misdemeanors committed by any officers or persons in the service of these states, which may come to their knowledge'' (legislation of July 30, 1778, reprinted in Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789, ed. Worthington C. Ford et al. (Washington, DC, 1904–37), 11:732);

Whereas whistleblowers risk their careers, jobs, and reputations by reporting waste, fraud, and abuse to the proper authorities;

Whereas, in providing the proper authorities with lawful disclosures, whistleblowers save the taxpayers of the United States billions of dollars each year and serve the public interest by ensuring that the United States remains an ethical and safe place; and

Whereas it is the public policy of the United States to encourage, in accordance with Federal law (including the Constitution of the United States, rules, and regulations) and consistent with the protection of classified information (including sources and methods of detection of classified information), honest and good faith reporting of misconduct, fraud, misdemeanors, and other crimes to the appropriate authority at the earliest time possible: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 30, 2018, as ''National Whistleblower Appreciation Day''; and

(2) ensures that the Federal Government implements the intent of the Founding Fathers, as reflected in the legislation enacted on July 30, 1778, by encouraging each executive agency to recognize National Whistleblower Appreciation Day by—

(A) informing employees, contractors working on behalf of United States taxpayers, and members of the public about the legal right of a United States citizen to ''blow the whistle'' to the appropriate authority by honest and good faith reporting of misconduct, fraud, misdemeanors, or other crimes; and

(B) acknowledging the contributions of whistleblowers to combating waste, fraud, abuse, and violations of laws and regulations of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 559—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS TO THE MUSICAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEED FOR GREATER ACCESS TO MUSIC EDUCATION FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS, AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE AS AFRICAN-AMERICAN MUSIC APPRECIATION MONTH

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. JONES, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. NELSON, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 559

Whereas spirituals, ragtime, blues, jazz, gospel, classical composition, and countless other categories of music have been created or enhanced by African Americans, and are etched into the history and culture of the United States;

Whereas the first Africans transported to the United States came from a variety of ethnic groups with a long history of distinct and cultivated musical traditions, brought musical instruments with them, and built new musical instruments in the United States;

Whereas spirituals were a distinct response to the conditions in the United States, and expressed the longing of slaves for spiritual and bodily freedom, for safety from harm and evil, and for relief from the hardships of slavery;

Whereas jazz, arguably the most creative and complex music that the United States has produced, combines the musical traditions of African Americans in New Orleans with the creative flexibility of blues music;

Whereas masterful trumpeters Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis achieved national and international recognition with the success of ''West End Blues'' by Louis Armstrong in the 1920s and ''So What'' by Miles Davis in the late 1950s;

Whereas talented jazz pianist and vocalist Nathaniel Adams Coles recorded more than 150 singles and sold more than 50 million records;

Whereas the talent of Ella Fitzgerald, winner of 13 Grammys, is epitomized by a rendition of ''Summertime'', a bluesy record accompanied by melodic vocals;

Whereas Natalie Cole, the daughter of Nathaniel Adams Coles, achieved musical success in the mid-1970s as a rhythm and blues artist with the hits ''This Will Be'' and ''Unforgettable'';

Whereas in the 1940s bebop evolved through jam sessions, which included trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie and the alto saxophonist Charlie Parker, that were held at clubs in Harlem, New York, such as Minton's Playhouse;

Whereas earlier classical singers such as Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, one of the first widely known African-American vocalists, and other early African-American singing pioneers, including Nellie Mitchell Brown, Marie Selika Williams, Rachel Walker Turner, Marian Anderson, and Flora Batson Bergen paved the way for female African-American concert singers who have achieved great popularity during the last 50 years;

Whereas the term ''rhythm and blues'' originated in the late 1940s as a way to describe recordings marketed to African Americans and replaced the term ''race music'';

Whereas lyrical themes in rhythm and blues often encapsulate the African-American experience of pain, the quest for freedom, joy, triumphs and failures, relationships, economics, and aspiration, and were popularized by artists such as Ray Charles, Ruth Brown, Etta James, and Otis Redding;

Whereas soul music originated in the African-American community in the late 1950s and early 1960s and combines elements of African-American gospel music, rhythm and blues, and jazz, and was popularized by artists such as James Brown, Ray Charles, Sam Cooke, and Jackie Wilson;

Whereas in the early 1970s the musical style of disco emerged and was popularized by programs such as Soul Train and by artists such as Donna Summer and Tower of Power;

Whereas reggae is a genre of music that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s and incorporates some of the musical elements of rhythm and blues, jazz, mento, calypso, and African music, and was popularized by artists such as Bob Marley;

Whereas rock and roll was developed from African-American musical styles such as gospel and rhythm and blues, and was popularized by artists such as Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley, and Jimi Hendrix;

Whereas rap, arguably the most complex and influential form of hip-hop culture, combines elements of the African-American musical tradition (blues, jazz, and soul) with Caribbean calypso, dub, and dance hall reggae;

Whereas the development and popularity of old style rap combined confident beats with wordplay and storytelling, highlighting the struggle of African-American youth growing up in struggling neighborhoods;

Whereas contemporary rhythm and blues, which originated in the late 1970s and combines elements of pop, rhythm and blues, soul, funk, hip hop, gospel, and electronic dance music was popularized by artists such as Whitney Houston and Aaliyah;

Whereas Michael Jackson, one of the most popular entertainers of all time, profoundly shaped music, dance, fashion, and popular culture around the world;

Whereas Prince Rogers Nelson, who was known for electric performances and wide vocal range, pioneered music that integrated a wide variety of styles, including funk, rock, contemporary rhythm and blues, new wave, soul, psychedelia, and pop;

Whereas a recent study by the Department of Education found that only 28 percent of African-American students receive any kind of arts education;

Whereas African-American students scored the lowest of all ethnicities in the most recent National Assessment for Educational Progress arts assessment;

Whereas students who are eligible for the school lunch program established under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) have significantly lower scores on the music portion of the National Assessment for Educational Progress arts assessment than students that are ineligible for that program, which suggests that students in low-income families are disadvantaged in the subject of music;

Whereas a recent study showed that nearly ⅔ of music ensemble students were Caucasian and middle class and only 15 percent were African-American;

Whereas the same study found that only 7 percent of music teacher licensure candidates were African-American; and

Whereas minority students face many barriers to accessing musical training, especially students in large urban public schools: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes—

(1) the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States;

(2) the wide array of talented and popular African-American musical artists, composers, songwriters, and musicians who are underrecognized for contributions to music;

(3) the achievements, talent, and hard work of African-American pioneer artists, and the obstacles that those artists overcame to gain recognition;

(4) the need for African-American students to have greater access to and participation in music education in schools across the United States; and

(5) Black History Month and African-American Music Appreciation Month as an important time—

(A) to celebrate the impact of the African-American musical heritage on the musical heritage of the United States; and

(B) to encourage greater access to music education so that the next generation may continue to greatly contribute to the musical heritage of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 560—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF JUNE 2018 AS ''IMMIGRANT HERITAGE MONTH''

Mr. HELLER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 560

Whereas the United States has a rich history because the United States has always been a country of immigrants;

Whereas the diverse heritage of the United States is one of the defining aspects of the country's success story;

Whereas generations of immigrants from every corner of the globe have helped build the economy of the United States and created the unique character of the country;

Whereas the United States has long served as a melting pot of cultural diversity;

Whereas immigrants continue to grow businesses, innovate, strengthen the economy, and create jobs for people in the United States; and

Whereas many immigrants are entrepreneurs and business owners: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 2018 as ''Immigrant Heritage Month'';

(2) recognizes the significance of Immigrant Heritage Month as an important time to celebrate the contributions of immigrants to the history of the United States; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe Immigrant Heritage Month with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 561—DESIGNATING JULY 15, 2018, AS ''NATIONAL LEIOMYOSARCOMA AWARENESS DAY'' AND THE MONTH OF JULY 2018 AS ''NATIONAL SARCOMA AWARENESS MONTH''

Ms. STABENOW submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 561

Whereas sarcoma is a rare type of cancer that arises in the connective tissue of the body and accounts for approximately 1 percent of all newly diagnosed cancers;

Whereas the National Institutes of Health designates sarcoma as a rare form of cancer, and sarcoma contains approximately 70 different subtypes;

Whereas sarcomas are largely resistant to current chemotherapy agents, immunotherapy agents, and radiation therapies, posing a formidable challenge for researchers and specialists;

Whereas sarcoma subtypes largely have not benefitted from immunotherapies because of the complexity of the DNA, genomes, and mutations associated with the many variations in the sarcoma subtype landscape;

Whereas leiomyosarcoma (referred to in this preamble as ''LMS'') is a malignant, aggressive subtype of sarcoma derived from smooth muscle cells typically of uterine, gastrointestinal, or soft tissue origin, and can metastasize to the bone, spine, brain, and liver;

Whereas the National Institutes of Health classifies LMS as a rare disease, accounting for approximately 15 percent of all sarcomas, and LMS itself encompasses at least 4 different LMS subtypes;

Whereas LMS primarily affects adults without regard to gender, research and clinical trials remain complicated, and survival and longevity remain difficult;

Whereas multidisciplinary care coordination teams, because of their expertise and experience, are critical to the health of sarcoma and LMS patients;

Whereas sarcoma and LMS research will allow medical professionals to improve the quality of care for affected patients, lead to better clinical outcomes, and promote longer survival for patients; and

Whereas increased education and awareness about sarcoma and LMS will contribute to the well-being of the communities of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 15, 2018, as ''National Leiomyosarcoma Awareness Day'';

(2) designates the month of July 2018 as ''National Sarcoma Awareness Month'';

(3) recognizes the challenges faced by sarcoma and leiomyosarcoma patients; and

(4) commends the dedication of organizations, volunteers, researchers, and caregivers across the country working to improve the quality of life of sarcoma and Leiomyosarcoma patients and their families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 562—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (NPT) CONTINUES TO MAKE AN INVALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO UNITED STATES AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, 50 YEARS AFTER IT OPENED FOR SIGNATURE ON JULY 1, 1968

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BROWN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 562

Whereas the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) opened for signature 50 years ago on July 1, 1968;

Whereas the United States and former Soviet Union averted a catastrophic nuclear exchange during the October 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, which led to a series of bilateral and multilateral agreements to lessen the chance of nuclear war, including the NPT;

Whereas President John F. Kennedy predicted in 1963 that as many as 25 countries would acquire nuclear weapons by 1970 absent a treaty to control nuclear weapons;

Whereas the United States Senate provided its advice and consent to the NPT on March 13, 1969, with a vote on ratification of 83 to 15;

Whereas the NPT has grown to include 191 State Parties, making an irreplaceable contribution to United States national and international security by preventing the spread of nuclear weapons;

Whereas Article III of the NPT obligates each non-nuclear weapon state to the NPT to conclude a Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to verify treaty compliance, 174 of which are Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements crafted to detect the diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful to non-peaceful uses;

Whereas the 2018 Department of Defense Nuclear Posture Review affirms, ''The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is a cornerstone of the nuclear nonproliferation regime. It plays a positive role in building consensus for non-proliferation and enhances international efforts to impose costs on those that would pursue nuclear weapons outside the Treaty.'';

Whereas the success of the NPT has and will continue to depend upon the full implementation by all States Parties of the Treaty's three mutually reinforcing pillars: nonproliferation, access to peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and disarmament;

Whereas over the past half century, the United States has exhibited leadership in strengthening each of the NPT's three pillars for the global good, including—

(1) reducing its nuclear weapons stockpile of more than 85 percent from its Cold War heights of 31,225 in parallel with equally massive reductions of Russia's stockpile through bilateral coordination;

(2) cooperating with Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Belarus—to facilitate the surrender of nuclear weapons on their soil after the fall of the Soviet Union—leading to each country's accession to the NPT as non-nuclear weapons states;

(3) providing voluntary contributions to the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative exceeded more than $320,000,000 since 2010 to help in the treatment of cancer and in other life-saving applications; and

(4) extending deterrence to United States allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Japan, and the Republic of Korea—which is an unmistakable demonstration of the United States commitment to collective security;

Whereas heightened geopolitical tensions in recent years have made cooperation on nonproliferation and arms control issues with the Russian Federation more challenging;

Whereas a range of actions by the Government of the Russian Federation has led to a deterioration in bilateral relations with the United States, including Russia's brazen interference in the 2016 United States presidential elections, its violation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (commonly known as the ''INF Treaty''), signed at Washington, D.C., December 8, 1987, and entered into force June 1, 1988 , its illegal annexation of Crimea, its invasion of Eastern Ukraine, and its destabilizing actions in Syria; and

Whereas within a difficult environment, preserving agreements that continue to contribute to United States and global security, particularly the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed April 8, 2010, and entered into force February 5, 2011 (commonly known as the ''New START Treaty''), is all the more essential, and that to that end, the Department of State confirmed in February 2018 that Russia had met New START's Central Treaty Limits and stated that ''implementation of the New START Treaty enhances the safety and security of the United States'': Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) any United States negotiated agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on denuclearization must require it to return to the NPT as a Party in good standing;

(2) the United States must maintain support for the IAEA through its assessed and voluntary contributions and promote the universal adoption of the IAEA Additional Protocol;

(3) the United States and its allies should pursue diplomatic efforts to ensure that the Islamic Republic of Iran remains in compliance with the NPT, as the 2016 and 2017 Reports on Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments both affirmed;

(4) the United States should enter into negotiations on the extension of the New START Treaty until 2026, which would make any current or future Russian strategic systems of a range greater than 5,500 kilometers accountable under the Treaty;

(5) the United States should work to resolve Russia's violation of the INF Treaty;

(6) all countries who have yet to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, done at New York September 10, 1996, including the United States, should venture to create the conditions that allow for entry-into-force of the Treaty, and should observe a moratorium on nuclear testing until that time; and

(7) the United States Government should continue to encourage opportunities for cooperation with other nuclear possessing states to reduce the salience, number, and role of nuclear weapons in global military strategies.

SENATE RESOLUTION 563—RECOGNIZING JUNE 2018 AS ''LGBTQ PRIDE MONTH''

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COONS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CARPER, Mr. REED, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. NELSON, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BENNET, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. KING, Mr. JONES, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. DONNELLY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 563

Whereas individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this preamble as ''LGBTQ'') include individuals from all States and the District of Columbia and all faiths, races, national origins, socioeconomic statuses, education levels, and political beliefs;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States have made, and continue to make, vital contributions to the United States and to the world in every aspect, including in the fields of education, law, health, business, science, research, economic development, architecture, fashion, sports, government, music, film, politics, technology, literature, and civil rights;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States serve as law enforcement officers, firefighters, and first responders in all States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States serve, and have served, the United States Army, Coast Guard, Navy, Air Force, and Marines, honorably and with distinction and bravery;

Whereas an estimated number of more than 100,000 brave men and women were discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States between the beginning of World War II and 2011 because of their sexual orientation, including the discharge of more than 13,000 men and women under the ''Don't Ask, Don't Tell'' policy in place between 1994 and 2011;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States serve, and have served, in positions in the Federal Government and State and local governments, including as members of Congress, Governors, mayors, and city council members;

Whereas, throughout much of the history of the United States, same-sex relationships were criminalized in many States and many LGBTQ people in the United States were forced to hide their LGBTQ identities while living in secrecy and fear;

Whereas, on June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 135 S. Ct. 2584, that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry and acknowledged that ''[n]o union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice, and family.'' ;

Whereas Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (referred to in this preamble as ''AIDS'') has disproportionately impacted LGBTQ people in the United States partly caused by a lack of funding and research devoted to finding effective treatment for AIDS and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (referred to in this preamble as ''HIV'') during the early stages of the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas gay and bisexual men and transgender women of color have a higher risk of contracting HIV;

Whereas the LGBTQ community has maintained its unwavering commitment to ending the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States face disparities in employment, healthcare, education, housing, and many other areas central to the pursuit of happiness in the United States;

Whereas 30 States have no explicit ban on discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the workplace, housing, or public accommodations, and 35 States have no explicit ban on discrimination against LGBTQ individuals in education;

Whereas LGBTQ youth are at increased risk of suicide, homelessness, and becoming victims of bullying and violence;

Whereas the LGBTQ community has faced discrimination, inequality, and violence throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States, in particular transgender individuals, face a disproportionately high risk of becoming victims of violent hate crimes;

Whereas members of the LGBTQ community have been targeted in acts of mass violence, including—

(1) the Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando, Florida on June 12, 2016, where 49 people were killed; and

(2) the arson attack at the UpStairs Lounge in New Orleans, Louisiana on June 24, 1973, where 32 people died;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States face persecution, violence, and death in many parts of the world, including State-sponsored violence;

Whereas, in 2017 alone, hundreds of LGBTQ people around the world were arrested because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity in countries and territories such as Chechnya, Indonesia, and Bangladesh;

Whereas the LGBTQ community has gathered in some of the most dangerous places in the world to hold Pride festivals and marches, despite threats of violence or arrest;

Whereas, in 2009, President Barack Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (division E of Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2835) into law to protect all people in the United States from crimes motivated by the actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity of an individual;

Whereas the demonstrators who protested on June 28, 1969, following a law enforcement raid of the Stonewall Inn, an LGBTQ club in New York City, are pioneers of the LGBTQ movement for equality;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States have fought for equal treatment, dignity, and respect;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States have achieved significant milestones, ensuring that future generations of LGBTQ people in the United States will enjoy a more equal and just society;

Whereas, despite being marginalized throughout the history of the United States, LGBTQ people in the United States continue to celebrate their identities, love, and contributions to the United States in various expressions of Pride; and

Whereas the inclusion of LGBTQ people in the United States continues to expand every day and LGBTQ people in the United States remain determined to pursue equality, respect, and inclusion for all individuals regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the rights, freedoms, and equal treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this resolving clause as ''LGBTQ'') people in the United States and around the world;

(2) acknowledges that LGBTQ rights are human rights that are to be protected by the United States Constitution and numerous international treaties and conventions;

(3) commits to ensuring the equal treatment of all people in the United States, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity;

(4) commits to ensuring that the United States remains a beacon of hope for the equal treatment of people around the world, including LGBTQ individuals; and

(5) encourages the celebration of June as ''LGBTQ Pride Month'' in order to provide a lasting opportunity for all people in the United States to learn about the discrimination and inequality that the LGBTQ community endured, and continues to endure, and to celebrate the contributions of the LGBTQ community throughout the history of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 564—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP SHOULD HOLD THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ACCOUNTABLE FOR ITS INTERFERENCE IN THE 2016 UNITED STATES ELECTION AND ENSURE THAT THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARED TO COUNTER FUTURE ATTEMPTS AT ELECTION INTERFERENCE

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 564

Whereas it is the unanimous opinion of the United States intelligence community under both the Administration of President Barack Obama and the Administration of President Donald Trump that the Government of the Russian Federation interfered in the 2016 United States election; and

Whereas it is the unanimous opinion of the intelligence community that the Government of the Russian Federation will interfere in the 2018 United States election and in future elections of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that President Donald Trump—

(1) should use every opportunity and every tool at his disposal, including the upcoming summit with the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin, to hold the Government of the Russian Federation accountable for its attempts to undermine democracy in the United States and abroad;

(2) should ensure that the United States Government is prepared to counter future attempts to interfere in United States elections; and

(3) must clarify to President Putin that if the Government of the Russian Federation continues to interfere with democracy in the United States, it does so at its own peril.

SENATE RESOLUTION 565—HONORING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY IN KINGS BAY, GEORGIA

Mr. PERDUE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 565

Whereas, in 1954, the Department of the Army began to acquire land at Kings Bay, Georgia, to build a military ocean terminal to ship ammunition in case of a national emergency;

Whereas the facility at Kings Bay, Georgia, was completed in 1958, but since there was no immediate operational need for the installation, the base was placed in an inactive ready status;

Whereas, in 1975, during treaty negotiations between the United States and Spain, the countries agreed to move Submarine Squadron 16, the fleet ballistic missile submarine squadron, from its operational base at Rota, Spain;

Whereas, after evaluating more than 60 sites along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the Department of the Navy selected Kings Bay, Georgia, as the new home of Submarine Squadron 16;

Whereas, from January to July 1978, the first group of sailors arrived at Kings Bay, Georgia, to transfer the base from the Department of the Army to the Department of the Navy;

Whereas the Naval Submarine Support Base Kings Bay was established in a developmental status on July 1, 1978;

Whereas construction of Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay was the largest peacetime construction program ever undertaken by the Department of the Navy;

Whereas, in May 1979, the Department of the Navy selected Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay as the preferred East Coast site for Ohio-class submarines;

Whereas, on October 23, 1980, the Secretary of the Navy announced Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay as the future home of the new Ohio-class submarine;

Whereas, on January 15, 1989, the first Trident ballistic missile submarine, the USS Tennessee (SSBN 734), arrived at Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay;

Whereas the Coast Guard commissioned the successful Maritime Force Protection Unit, the first of its kind, on July 24, 2007, at Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay to provide enhanced security for the SSBN fleet of the United States within the homeport transit area;

Whereas Camden County, Georgia, is home to 1 of 6 Coast Guard Atlantic Area Maritime Safety and Security Teams that conduct missions including counter-drug and migrant interdiction boardings and escorts for high-capacity passenger vessels;

Whereas Marine Corps Security Force Battalion Kings Bay secures strategic assets within the Strategic Weapons Facility Atlantic area of responsibility in order to prevent unauthorized access or loss of control;

Whereas Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay was named the top military installation in the Department of Defense for 2007, receiving the Commander-in-Chief's Installation Excellence Award for its ability to sustain its mission, increase productivity, and enhance quality of life;

Whereas Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay is the state-of-the-art home to the Trident II Submarines of the Atlantic Fleet in St. Marys, Georgia;

Whereas Submarine Group 10 exercises operational and administrative control of Ohio-class ballistic missile submarines and guided missile submarines stationed at Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay;

Whereas 6 ballistic missile submarines make up Submarine Squadron 20 and are currently assigned to Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay: USS Maryland (SSBN 738), USS Rhode Island (SSBN 740), USS Tennessee (SSBN 734), USS West Virginia (SSBN 736), USS Wyoming (SSBN 742), and USS Alaska (SSBN 732);

Whereas 2 guided missile submarines make up Submarine Squadron 16 and are currently assigned to Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay: USS Florida (SSGN 728) and USS Georgia (SSGN 729);

Whereas the Department of the Navy stores the strategic assets of the United States at the Strategic Weapons Facilities at Kings Bay, Georgia, which is 1 of only 2 remaining naval nuclear weapon storage sites in the United States;

Whereas the Strategic Weapons Facility Atlantic is responsible for assembling the D–5 missile and processing missile guidance and launcher subsystem components for the ballistic missile submarine fleet;

Whereas the Naval Submarine Support Center provides critical support services to the submarines and staffs of Submarine Squadron 16, Submarine Squadron 20, and all visiting and other assigned units, which allows the team at Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay to work efficiently and effectively;

Whereas the D–5 ballistic missile is the heart of the Trident weapons system of the United States;

Whereas the D–5 Life Extension Program of the Department of the Navy will extend the life of the D–5 missiles until 2040;

Whereas the Trident Refit Facility provides timely and top-quality industrial and logistics support to Trident ballistic missile submarines of the United States;

Whereas the Trident Training Facility trains sailors in the skills necessary to operate and maintain Trident submarines and systems;

Whereas one of the largest covered dry docks of the Northern Hemisphere is located at Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay;

Whereas construction of not less than 12 Columbia-class submarines is scheduled to begin in 2021, with the first submarine slated to be fully operable by 2031;

Whereas Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay is responsible for $1,142,000,000 in total economic output to the Camden County area; and

Whereas The Camden Partnership has supported Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay since its inception, and continues to promote the ability of the base to conduct current and future missions, and the ability of the community to provide a highly qualified workforce: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay on its 40th anniversary;

(2) commends the thousands of men and women who have worked and trained at Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay;

(3) honors the people of Camden County and the Georgia coastal communities for their continued support of Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay; and

(4) looks forward to Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay continuing its instrumental role in the strategic deterrence and national defense of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 566—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES MUST IMMEDIATELY ESTABLISH AN INTERAGENCY OFFICE FOR LOCATING AND REUNITING CHILDREN WITH PARENTS IN ORDER TO PROTECT SEPARATED CHILDREN FROM SUFFERING ADDITIONAL TRAUMA RESULTING FROM THE ''ZERO TOLERANCE'' POLICY

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. CARPER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 566

Whereas families belong together, and innocent children must be quickly and safely reunited with their parents who are seeking asylum;

Whereas children and parents are separated between 3 different Federal agencies and remain in an indefinite logistical chaos partly due to inadequate interagency communication; and

Whereas the Department of Health and Human Services has currently identified 2,047 children in the Department's custody as a result of being taken away from their parents: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services must immediately establish an interagency Office for Locating and Reuniting Children with Parents;

(2) the Secretary of Health and Human Services must appoint a Director for the Office to ensure the successful and safe reunification of children with their parents; and

(3) the Office must move with extraordinary speed and urgency to safely reunify children with their parents.

SENATE RESOLUTION 567—CELEBRATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN HOMEBREWERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 567

Whereas on October 14, 1978, President Jimmy Carter signed into law Public Law 95–458, which legalized homebrewing under Federal law effective February 1, 1979;

Whereas on December 7, 1978, the following 2 intrepid individuals founded the American Homebrewers Association in Boulder, Colorado:

(1) Charlie Papazian, author of the seminal book on homebrewing entitled ''The Complete Joy of Homebrewing''; and

(2) Charlie Matzen;

Whereas the mission of the American Homebrewers Association is to promote the community of homebrewers and empower homebrewers to make the best beer in the world;

Whereas because alcohol is predominately regulated by individual States, the American Homebrewers Association has worked diligently and successfully from the inception of the association until 2013—

(1) to ensure that homebrewing is a legal activity in each State and the District of Columbia; and

(2) to assist with drafting and advocating for State legislation relating to homebrewing across the United States;

Whereas homebrewing added $756,000,000 to the economy of the United States in 2017, and created 6,983 full time jobs in the United States in 2017;

Whereas the American Homebrewers Association has more than 45,000 members;

Whereas the American Homebrewers Association represents a vibrant community of 1,100,000 homebrewers in the United States who brew 1,400,000 barrels of beer each year;

Whereas that community includes President Barack Obama and would have included Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison;

Whereas the American Homebrewers Association hosts—

(1) the National Homebrewers Conference, also known as ''Homebrew Con'', which—

(A) has as many as 3,000 attendees annually;

(B) has been taking place for 40 years; and

(C) will be held this year in Portland, Oregon, from June 28 through June 30, and will feature 66 informational sessions, 92 speakers, and over 50 homebrew clubs;

(2) the National Homebrew Competition, the largest beer competition in the world, which has been taking place for 40 years and during which 143,240 brews have been judged;

(3) ''Big Brew for National Homebrew Day'', which—

(A) is held on the first Saturday of each May to commemorate the anniversary of the designation by Congress in 1988 of May 7 as ''National Homebrew Day''; and

(B) includes more than 350 events with 7,500 participants brewing more than 19,000 gallons of beer across the world;

(4) ''Learn to Homebrew Day'', which is held the first Saturday of each November and was established in 1999 to encourage homebrewers to introduce friends and family to homebrewing;

(5) rallies across the United States that offer homebrewers the chance to connect with commercial craft brewers and other beer enthusiasts and homebrewers in the area;

(6) the Great American Beer Festival Pro-Am Competition, which has been taking place for 13 years and involves award-winning American Homebrewers Association homebrewers teaming up with Brewers Association member brewers; and

(7) the Hill Staff Homebrew Competition, which encourages bipartisan participation in celebrating homebrewing and the rich history of homebrewing in the United States;

Whereas the American Homebrewers Association publishes a magazine entitled ''Zymurgy'' 6 times a year that is circulated to 53,000 people per issue;

Whereas the American Homebrewers Association provides support to more than—

(1) 700 local homebrew supply shops in the United States; and

(2) 1,500 homebrew clubs in the United States and around the world;

Whereas the American Homebrewers Association is a predecessor to, and currently a division of, the Brewers Association, a trade group in the United States that represents and protects small and independent domestic brewers, the craft beers made by those brewers, and the community of brewing enthusiasts in the United States;

Whereas in 1982 the American Homebrewers Association presented the first Great American Beer Festival, which is currently hosted by the Brewers Association and represents the largest collection of United States beer ever served; and

Whereas the American Homebrewers Association and its members have contributed to the rise of the craft brewing industry, which—

(1) is now larger than the industry has ever been in the history of the United States; and

(2) consists of more than 6,000 small and independent breweries located across the United States that are helping to reinvigorate local economies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the American Homebrewers Association and joins its members, staff, and other beer enthusiasts in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the American Homebrewers Association;

(2) congratulates the American Homebrewers Association and its members for leading the renaissance of craft beer in the United States; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to the director of the American Homebrewers Association, the president and chief executive officer of the Brewers Association, and the founder and past president of the Brewers Association.

SENATE RESOLUTION 568—DESIGNATING JUNE 2018 AS ''GREAT OUTDOORS MONTH''

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. ERNST, Mr. HEINRICH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 568

Whereas hundreds of millions of people in the United States participate in outdoor recreation annually;

Whereas Congress enacted the Outdoor Recreation Jobs and Economic Impact Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–249; 130 Stat. 999) to assess and analyze the outdoor recreation economy of the United States and the effects attributable to the outdoor recreation economy on the overall economy of the United States;

Whereas preliminary statistics released in 2018 by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the United States Department of Commerce show that outdoor recreation contributed more than $373,700,000,000 to the economy of the United States in 2016, comprising approximately 2 percent of the gross domestic product;

Whereas preliminary statistics released in 2018 by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the United States Department of Commerce show that the outdoor recreation economy grew 3.8 percent in 2016, while also providing 4,280,000 jobs across the country;

Whereas regular outdoor recreation is associated with positive health outcomes and better quality of life;

Whereas outdoor recreation is part of the national heritage of the United States; and

Whereas June 2018 is an appropriate month to designate as ''Great Outdoors Month'' to provide an opportunity to celebrate the importance of the great outdoors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 2018 as ''Great Outdoors Month''; and

(2) encourages all people in the United States to recreate in the great outdoors in June 2018 and year-round.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I am pleased the Senate is passing a resolution I introduced along with Senators COLLINS, WYDEN, GARDNER, and BENNET to commemorate the American Homebrewers Association's (AHA) 40th ''birthday''. Since its founding in 1978, the AHA—whose mission is to promote the community of homebrewers and empower homebrewers to make the best beer in the world—has had a tremendous impact on America, both within and well beyond the scope of beer. After then-President Jimmy Carter signed the momentous legislation (Public Law 95–458) to legalize homebrewing at the federal level, the AHA worked ceaselessly and successfully to extend that legalization to all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Today, the AHA has over 46,000 dues-paying members and works on behalf of more than 1.1 million homebrewers in our Nation. While the AHA was established in 1978, homebrewing has been an important part of our Nation's life from its inception. The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock because they were running out of beer, which was safer to drink than water (each adult on board had a ration of one gallon of beer per day). Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison were all homebrewers who enjoyed crafting their own libations. In 2011, President Obama introduced a honey ale which became the first beer known to have been brewed in the White House.

Homebrewing isn't just a wonderfully delicious hobby; however. Home-brewing has an important economic impact, creating thousands of jobs and adding hundreds of millions of dollars to the economy. There are more than 700 homebrew shops nationwide, and scores of small businesses that fabricate the brewing, fermenting, and packaging equipment homebrewers use. Homebrewers also support American agriculture, with their demand for domestic malts, hops, yeast, and other ingredients. In the aggregate, American homebrewers produce 1.4 million barrels of beer each year. That production level puts homebrewers between the Boston Beer Company and the Sierra Nevada Brewing Company, which are the second and third largest craft brewing companies in America, respectively.

Homebrewing is collaborative and social. The AHA hosts major events that bring thousands of people together, including the National Homebrewers Conference, the National Homebrew Competition, the Big Brew for National Homebrew Day, Learn to Homebrew Day, and the Hill Staff Homebrew Competition, which encourages bipartisan participation in celebrating homebrewing and its rich history in the United States. Thirty years ago, Congress designated May 7th as National Homebrew Day and the AHA celebrates that anniversary each year with the Big Brew for National Homebrew Day on the first Saturday each May. The AHA initiated Learn to Homebrew Day, which is held in November, in 1999 to encourage homebrewers to introduce their non-brewing family members and

friends to the hobby. Nearly 4,800 people from 45 States and 11 other countries participated in Learn to Homebrew Day last November.

The ''big daddy'' of the AHA-hosted events is the National Homebrew Conference, which attracts as many as 3,400 participants. In 2016, ''Homebrew Con,'' as it is affectionately known, was held in Baltimore and I enjoyed speaking to the group and sampling some of the best beer in America. This year, the 40th Homebrew Con will be held in Portland, Oregon—also known as Beervana—starting this Thursday. Homebrew Con also features the final round of the National Homebrew Competition each year, the largest beer competition in the world. Over 143,000 homebrews have been entered and judged in this competition since the first one was held in Boulder, Colorado, where the AHA is headquartered, in 1979.

Since its inception, the AHA has successfully created community, camaraderie, competition, and, of course, great beer. Today, the hobby of homebrewing unites Americans from coast to coast of all backgrounds, life experiences, and political beliefs. Just as important, the AHA and its diverse members have played a key part in the rise of the craft brewing industry, which is larger today than it has ever been in the country's history. The United States is now home to over 6,000 small and independent craft breweries, most of which were started by homebrewers. Craft beer now accounts for $26 billion in sales and 23 percent of the U.S. beer market. More than 80 percent of Americans age 21 and up live within 10 miles of a brewery, and these breweries are reinvigorating local economies and creating good local jobs that won't go overseas. Collectively, they are adding $68 billion to the economy and donating over $70 million to charitable causes. Beer isn't just good to drink; it's good for the economy.

I would be seriously remiss if I were to fail to mention the one individual most responsible for the creation of the AHA, the growth of homebrewing as a hobby, and the reemergence of American craft beer: Charlie Papazian. Charlie, along with Charlie Matzen, founded the AHA in 1978 in Boulder. Charlie Papazian is rightfully known as ''the godfather of homebrewing''. As for the AHA's successes and the growth of the domestic craft beer industry, we can credit Charlie and his passion, enthusiasm, creativity, and commitment.

In 1972, Charlie graduated from the University of Virginia with a degree in Nuclear Engineering. After working as a kindergarten teacher, his passion for beer—and for the art and science of its creation—led him to swap hydrogen for hops. In 1978, he founded the AHA and published the first issue of Zymurgy magazine, announcing the new organization, publicizing the federal legalization of homebrewing, and calling for entries in the AHA's first National Homebrew Competition. In 1984, he published The Complete Joy of Homebrewing, which to this day remains one of the definitive guides to creating quality beer at home. Charlie's reassuring motto—''Relax. Don't worry. Have a homebrew.''—spawned an American movement that is now spreading abroad.

In 1983, Charlie founded the Association of Brewers, which included the AHA under its umbrella as well as the new Institute for Fermentation and Brewing Studies, which served the needs of the small, but growing, microbrewing industry. The Association of Brewers later merged with the Brewers Association of America to become today's Brewers Association (BA). I was honored to work with the BA and its members as the lead sponsor of the Small Brewer Reinvestment & Expanding Workforce (Small BREW) Act, which intended to cut the federal excise small, independent, domestic craft brewers pay. That bill was incorporated in the Craft Beverage Modernization & Tax Reform Act, which Congress passed last year.

Charlie launched a number of popular events, including the World Beer Cup and the Great American Beer Festival, which today gathers over 60,000 attendees annually. Beyond beer, Charlie also founded National Pie Day—which takes place each year on his own birthday, January 23rd—as an annual celebration of America's favorite dessert.

Charlie is a true trailblazer, pioneer, and entrepreneur. His irrepressible enthusiasm, sense of humor, and joie de vivre have endeared him to millions of people. The original wooden spoon he used to stir his mashes now resides at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History. Charlie purchased the spoon for $1 in a hardware store. ''I was walking down an aisle in the store,'' he recalls, ''and that spoon spoke to me. It said, 'Give me a try, I'm special.' That was the start of our affair.'' He used the spoon when he started teaching homebrewing in 1973 out of a series of houses he rented in Boulder. From 1973 to 1982, he taught five semesters per year, five classes per semester, with 20 people per class. According to Charlie, ''Students had to get their hand on the spoon. They gave it a turn and got the ingredients going in the pot. It was an important part of the class and a lot of people touched that spoon.'' As Charlie puts it, ''It makes for a stirring tale, doesn't it? The spoon has been a witness to the evolution—and the revolution—of homebrewing and craft beer. When you hold it in your hand now, it kind of vibrates a little bit. It's got so much mojo in it.''

Come January 23, 2019, on his 70th birthday, Charlie will be exiting the AHA and its parent organization, the Brewers Association, where he served as president from 1978 to 2016. He is currently spending his time completing an array of projects, including a craft brewing history archive. This week, he will deliver the keynote address at Homebrew Con in Portland. He is often asked, ''Charlie, did you ever imagine that beer would become all of this?'' His answer is always yes.

At St. Paul's Cathedral in London, Sir Christopher Wren's epitaph reads, Si monumentum requiris, circumspice—''If you seek (his) monuments, look around you.'' Charlie Papazian's monuments are all around us—from homebrewers making a chocolate stout in their kitchens or garages to the craft brewery down the street. From President Obama's ''beer summit'' to the neighborhood bar, beer is the beverage that refreshes us and brings us together. We can thank Charlie Papazian for being able to choose from the best beers brewed in the history of civilization to quench our thirst and warm our hearts. I would ask all of my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the American Homebrewers Association, and thanking Charlie Papazian for his seminal and lasting contributions to homebrewing and the craft beer renaissance and wishing him all the best as he completes his final year at the AHA and begins the next chapter in a life that serves as an inspiration to all of us.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3346. Mr. ROBERTS (for Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. GARDNER)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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.

SA 3347. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3348. Mr. ROBERTS (for Mr. ISAKSON) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra.

SA 3349. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3350. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3134 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3351. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3352. Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. HEITKAMP, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3353. Mr. HELLER (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended

to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3354. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3355. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3356. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3357. Mr. CARPER 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 3358. Mr. CARPER 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 3359. Mr. CARPER 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 3360. Mr. PERDUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3361. Mrs. HYDE–SMITH (for herself, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. PERDUE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3362. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. DAINES, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3363. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3364. Mr. ROBERTS (for Mr. RUBIO) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra.

SA 3365. Mr. ROBERTS (for Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra.

SA 3366. 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 3367. 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 3368. 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 3369. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3370. 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 3371. Mr. ROBERTS (for Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. BROWN)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra.

SA 3372. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3176 submitted by Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. MCCAIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3373. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3176 submitted by Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. MCCAIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3374. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3375. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3376. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3377. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3378. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3379. Mr. TESTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3380. Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. SCOTT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3381. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3382. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3383. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. LEE, and Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2, supra.

SA 3384. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3385. Mr. SASSE (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JONES, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TESTER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mrs. ERNST, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. PAUL, Mr. ENZI, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3386. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3387. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3388. Mr. ROBERTS (for Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra.

SA 3389. Mr. ROBERTS (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. STABENOW)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra.

SA 3390. Mr. ROBERTS (for Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. TOOMEY)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) to the bill H.R. 2, supra.

SA 3391. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill S. 724, to amend the Federal Power Act to modernize authorizations for necessary hydropower approvals.

SA 3392. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. UDALL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1029, to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to improve pesticide registration and other activities under the Act, to extend and modify fee authorities, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3346. Mr. ROBERTS (for Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. GARDNER)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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; as follows:

On page 1203, strike line 3 and insert the following:

ricultural systems.

''(16) HOP PLANT HEALTH INITIATIVE.—Research and extension grants may be made under this section for the purposes of developing and disseminating science-based tools and treatments to combat diseases of hops caused by the plant pathogens *Podosphaera macularis* and *Pseudoperonospora humuli*.''.

SA 3347. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 86____. FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS ACT.

Public Law 88–657 (16 U.S.C. 532 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''Forest Roads and

Trails Act'') is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 8. FOREST SERVICE LEGACY ROADS AND TRAILS REMEDIATION PROGRAM.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM.—The term 'National Forest System' has the meaning given the term in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a)).

''(2) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

''(b) PROGRAM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall establish, and develop a national strategy to carry out, a program, to be known as the 'Forest Service Legacy Roads and Trails Remediation Program', within the National Forest System to implement for each unit of the National Forest System the minimum road system identified under subsection (c).

''(c) IDENTIFICATION OF MINIMUM ROAD SYSTEM.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this section, in accordance with section 212.5(b) of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this section), the Secretary shall identify for each unit of the National Forest System—

''(1) the minimum road system; and

''(2) any unneeded roads.

''(d) CONTENTS.—In carrying out subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall use the priorities described in section 212.5(b)(2) of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this section).

''(e) UNNEEDED ROADS.—The Secretary shall decommission any roads identified as unneeded under subsection (c) as soon as practicable after making the identification under that subsection.

''(f) REVISION.—The Secretary shall review, and may revise, an identification made under subsection (c) for a unit of the National Forest System during a revision of the land and resource management plan applicable to the unit.''.

SA 3348. Mr. ROBERTS (for Mr. ISAKSON) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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; as follows:

On page 26, line 16, strike ''2020'' and insert ''2021''.

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

SEC. 15___. LOSS OF PEACH AND BLUEBERRY CROPS DUE TO EXTREME COLD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide compensation for expenses relating to losses of peach and blueberry crops that occurred—

(1) during calendar year 2017; and

(2) due to extreme cold, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) FUNDING.—Of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Secretary shall use to carry out this section $18,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Strike section 1710.

SA 3349. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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, add the following:

SEC. _____. WORK REQUIREMENTS FOR ABLE-BODIED ADULTS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS.

(a) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—Section 2 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''Congress further finds that it should also be the purpose of the supplemental nutrition assistance program to increase employment, to encourage healthy marriage, and to promote prosperous self-sufficiency, which means the ability of households to maintain an income above the poverty level without services and benefits from the Federal Government.''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) FOOD.—Section 3(k) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012(k)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', except that a food, food product, meal, or other item described in this subsection shall be considered a food under this Act only if it is an essential (as determined by the Secretary)''.

(2) SUPERVISED JOB SEARCH.—Section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (t) through (v) as subsections (u) through (w), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (s) the following:

''(t) SUPERVISED JOB SEARCH.—The term 'supervised job search' means a job search program that has the following characteristics:

''(1) The job search occurs at an official location where the presence and activity of the recipient can be directly observed, supervised, and monitored.

''(2) The entry, time onsite, and exit of the recipient from the official job search location are recorded in a manner that prevents fraud.

''(3) The recipient is expected to remain and undertake job search activities at the job search center.

''(4) The quantity of time the recipient is observed and monitored engaging in job search at the official location is recorded for purposes of compliance with the work and work activation requirements of sections 6(o) and 30.''.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 27(a)(2) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2036(a)(2)) is amended in subparagraphs (C) and (E) by striking ''3(u)(4)'' each place it appears and inserting ''3(v)(4)''.

(c) WORK REQUIREMENT FOR ABLE-BODIED ADULTS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS.—Section 6(o) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(o)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''not less than 3 months (consecutive or otherwise)'' and inserting ''more than 1 month'';

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(C) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) participate in supervised job search for at least 8 hours per week.'';

(2) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following:

''(C) TERMINATION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to any fiscal year that begins after the effective date of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018.'';

(3) in paragraph (6)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''15-PERCENT'' and inserting ''5-PERCENT'';

(B) in subparagraph (A)(ii)(IV), by striking ''3 months'' and inserting ''1 month''; and

(C) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''15 percent'' and inserting ''5 percent''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(8) PROMOTING WORK.—As a condition of receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act, a State agency shall provide each individual subject to the work requirement of this subsection with the opportunity to participate in an activity selected by the State from among the options described in subparagraphs (B), (C), and (E) of paragraph (2).

''(9) PENALTIES FOR INADEQUATE STATE PERFORMANCE.—If a State agency fails to fully comply with this section, including the requirement to terminate the benefits of individuals who fail to fulfill the work requirements described in paragraph (2) during a fiscal quarter, the funding allotment of the State for the supplemental nutrition assistance program shall be reduced by 10 percent for the quarter that begins 180 days after the first day of the quarter in which the noncompliance occurred.''.

SEC. _____. WORK ACTIVATION PROGRAM FOR ADULTS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 30. WORK ACTIVATION PROGRAM FOR ADULTS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANT.—The term 'eligible participant' means an individual who, during a particular month, is—

''(A) a parent in a household with dependent children;

''(B) at least 19, and not more than 55, years of age;

''(C) not disabled;

''(D) a member of a household in which 1 or more parents or children receive supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits in the month;

''(E) a member of a household that received supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits for more than 3 months in the year; and

''(F) employed less than 100 hours in the month.

''(2) MARRIED COUPLE HOUSEHOLD.—The term 'married couple household' means a household that includes 2 eligible participants who are married to each other and have dependent children.

''(3) SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT IN WORK ACTIVATION.—The term 'successful engagement in work activation' means—

''(A) in the case of an individual who is eligible and required to participate in interim work activation, performance during the month that fulfills the activity and hour requirements of subsection (c);

''(B) in the case of an individual who is required to participate in full work activation, performance during the month that fulfills the activity and hour requirements of subsection (d); and

''(C) in the case of an individual who meets the eligibility criteria described in subsection (e)(1), performance that fulfills the activity and hour requirements of that subsection.

''(4) WORK AND WORK PREPARATION ACTIVITIES.—The term 'work and work preparation activities' means—

''(A) unsubsidized employment;

''(B) subsidized private sector employment;

''(C) subsidized public sector employment;

''(D) work experience (including work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available;

''(E) on-the-job training;

''(F) job readiness assistance;

''(G) a community service program;

''(H) vocational educational training (not to exceed 1 year with respect to any individual);

''(I) job skills training directly related to employment;

''(J) education directly related to employment, in the case of a recipient who has not received a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency;

''(K) satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a certificate of general equivalence, in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school or received such a certificate;

''(L) the provision of child care services to an individual who is participating in a community service program;

''(M) workfare under section 20; and

''(N) supervised job search.

''(b) WORK ACTIVATION PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act, a State agency shall be required to operate a work activation program for eligible participants.

''(2) SPECIAL RULES FOR MARRIED COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of eligible participants who are spouses in a married couple household—

''(i) the work activation requirement of this section shall apply only if the sum of the combined current employment of both spouses is less than 100 hours per month; and

''(ii) both spouses shall be considered to have achieved successful engagement in the work activation program if either spouse fulfills the work activation requirements described in subsection (c), (d), or (e)(1).

''(B) TOTAL REQUIRED HOURS.—The total combined number of hours of required work and work preparation activities for both spouses in a married couple household shall not be greater than the total number of hours required for a single head of household.

''(C) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out this section, a State agency shall ensure that, for any month—

''(i) the proportion that—

''(I) the number of married couple households that are required to participate in work activation under this section in a month; bears to

''(II) the number of all households that are required to participate in work activation under this section in the same month; is not greater than—

''(ii) the proportion that—

''(I) the number of all married couple households with eligible participants in the month; bears to

''(II) the number of all households with eligible participants in the same month.

''(c) SHORT-TERM INTERIM WORK ACTIVATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A State agency may require eligible participants who meet the criteria in paragraph (2) to engage in—

''(A) interim work activation as described in this subsection; or

''(B) full work activation as described in subsection (d).

''(2) ELIGIBILITY.—A State agency may require an eligible participant to participate in interim work activation instead of full work activation if the eligible participant has not engaged in work activation under this section in the preceding 3 years.

''(3) REQUIRED JOB SEARCH.—A participant in interim work activation shall be required—

''(A) to participate in supervised job search for at least 6 hours per week; and

''(B) to engage in such additional activities as the State agency may require.

''(4) TIME LIMIT ON INTERIM WORK ACTIVATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible participant shall not participate in interim work activation for more than 3 months.

''(B) ADDITIONAL TIME.—After an eligible participant has participated in interim work activation for 3 months, the State agency shall require the eligible participant—

''(i) to maintain at least 100 hours of employment per month; or

''(ii) to participate in full work activation.

''(d) FULL WORK ACTIVATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act, a State agency shall require all or part of the eligible participants in the State to engage in full work activation under this section.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—An eligible participant who is required to participate in full work activation in a month shall be required to engage in 1 or more work and work preparation activities for an average of 100 hours per month.

''(3) LIMITATION.—Of the total number of required hours described in paragraph (2), not fewer than 20 hours per week shall be attributable to an activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (L), (M), or (N) of subsection (a)(4).

''(4) PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY SERVICE OR WORKFARE.—At least 10 percent of the eligible participants that a State requires to participate in full work activation under this section shall be required to participate in activities described in subparagraph (D), (G), or (M) of subsection (a)(4).

''(5) WORK ACTIVATION NOT EMPLOYMENT.—Other than unsubsidized employment described in subsection (a)(4)(A), participation in work and work preparation activities under this section shall not be—

''(A) considered to be employment; or

''(B) subject to any law pertaining to wages, compensation, hours, or conditions of employment under any law administered by the Secretary of Labor.

''(6) ADDITIONAL REQUIRED ACTIVITY.—Except as provided in subsection (g), nothing in this section prevents a State from requiring more than 100 hours per month of participation in work and work preparation activities.

''(e) LIMITATIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—

''(1) SINGLE TEEN HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR MARRIED TEEN WHO MAINTAINS SATISFACTORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—For purposes of determining monthly participation rates under this section, an eligible participant who is married or a head of household and who has not attained 20 years of age shall be considered to have completed successful engagement in work activation for a month if the eligible participant—

''(A) maintains satisfactory attendance at secondary school or the equivalent during the month; or

''(B) participates in education directly related to employment for an average of at least 20 hours per week during the month.

''(2) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO MAY BE TREATED AS ENGAGED IN WORK ACTIVATION BY REASON OF PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—For purposes of determining monthly participation rates under this section, not more than 30 percent of the number of individuals in a State who are treated as having completed successful engagement in work activation for a month may be individuals who are determined to be engaged in work activation for the month by reason of participation in vocational educational training.

''(f) STATE OPTION FOR PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENT EXEMPTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For any fiscal year, a State agency, at the option of the State agency, may—

''(A) exempt a household that includes a child who has not attained 12 months of age from engaging in work activation; and

''(B) disregard that household in determining the monthly participation rates under this section until the child has attained 12 months of age.

''(2) EXCLUSION.—For purposes of determining monthly participation rates under this section, a household that includes a child who has not attained 6 years of age shall be considered to be successfully engaged in work activation for a month if a member of the household receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits is engaged in work activation for an average of at least 20 hours per week during the month.

''(g) PENALTIES AGAINST INDIVIDUALS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), if an eligible participant in a household receiving assistance under the State program funded under this section fails to complete successful engagement in work activation in accordance with this section, the State agency shall—

''(A) in accordance with paragraph (2), reduce the amount of assistance otherwise payable to the entire household pro rata (or more, at the option of the State agency) with respect to the month immediately after any month in which the eligible participant fails to perform; or

''(B) terminate the assistance entirely.

''(2) PRO RATA REDUCTION.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(A), the amount of the pro rata reduction shall equal the product obtained by multiplying—

''(A) the normal monthly amount of assistance to the entire household that would have been received if not for the reduction under paragraph (1)(A); by

''(B) the proportion that—

''(i) the hours of required work and work preparation activities performed by the eligible participant during the month; bears to

''(ii) the number or hours of work and work preparation activities the State agency required the eligible participant to perform in accordance with this section.

''(3) EXCEPTION.—A State may not reduce or terminate assistance under the State program funded under this section or any other State program funded with qualified State expenditures (as defined in section 409(a)(7)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)(B))) based on a refusal of an eligible participant to engage in work and work preparation activities required under this section if—

''(A) the eligible participant is a single custodial parent caring for a child who has not attained 6 years of age; and

''(B) the eligible participant proves that the eligible participant has a demonstrated inability (as determined by the State agency) to obtain needed child care, due to—

''(i) unavailability of appropriate child care within a reasonable distance from the home or work site of the eligible participant; or

''(ii) unavailability of all affordable child care arrangements, including formal child care and all informal child care by a relative or under other arrangements.

''(h) LIMITATION ON HOURS OF REQUIRED PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY SERVICE OR WORKFARE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The maximum number of hours during a month that an eligible participant shall be required under this section to work in a community service program or a workfare program under section 20 shall not exceed the quotient obtained by dividing—

''(A) the total dollar cost of all means-tested benefits received by the household for that month, as determined under paragraph (2); by

''(B) the Federal minimum wage.

''(2) TOTAL DOLLAR COST OF ALL MEANS-TESTED BENEFITS DEFINED.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the total dollar cost of all means-tested benefits shall equal the sum of the dollar cost of all benefits received by the household from—

''(i) the supplemental nutrition assistance program;

''(ii) the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or any other State program funded with qualified State expenditures (as defined in section 409(a)(7)(B)(i) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)(B)(i))); and

''(iii) any assistance provided to a household, landlord, or public housing agency (as defined in section 3(b)(6) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(6))) to subsidize the rental payment for a dwelling unit, including assistance provided for public housing dwelling units under section 3 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a) and assistance provided under section 8 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f).

''(B) VALUE OF BENEFITS DURING SANCTION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), if the dollar value of 1 or more benefits received by a household in a month has been reduced under subsection (g) or another sanction requirement, the calculated dollar value of the sanctioned benefits shall equal the dollar value of the benefit that would have been received if the benefit had not been reduced by the sanction.

''(3) ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this subsection prevents a State agency from requiring an eligible participant to engage in activities not described in paragraph (1) for additional hours during the month.

''(i) WORK ACTIVATION PARTICIPATION GOALS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act, except as provided in paragraph (2), a State agency shall achieve for each quarter of the fiscal year with respect to all eligible participants receiving assistance under the State program funded under this section for that fiscal year at least the participation rate specified in the following table:

''If the fiscal year is:	The quarterly participation rate shall be at least:
2019	20 percent
2020	35 percent
2021	50 percent
2022	65 percent
2023	80 percent.

''(2) ADJUSTMENT IF RECESSIONARY PERIOD.—If the average national unemployment rate during a quarter of a fiscal year, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, is more than 8 percent, the participation goal for the immediately succeeding quarter shall equal the product obtained by multiplying—

''(A) the applicable quarterly participation rate under paragraph (1); by

''(B) 0.8.

''(j) CALCULATION OF WORK ACTIVATION PARTICIPATION RATES.—

''(1) DEFINITION OF SANCTIONED RECIPIENT.—In this subsection, the term 'sanctioned recipient' means any eligible participant who—

''(A) was required to participate in work activation in a month;

''(B) failed to perform the assigned work and work preparation activities so as to meet the relevant hourly requirements in subsection (c), (d), or (e)(2); and

''(C) was sanctioned by a reduced benefit payment in the subsequent month under subsection (g).

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The work activation participation rate for a State for any quarter of a fiscal year shall equal the average of the monthly participation rates for the State during the 3 months of that quarter.

''(3) MONTHLY PARTICIPATION RATE.—For purposes of paragraph (2), the monthly participation rate shall equal the ratio of all countable participants to all eligible participants in the month, as determined under paragraph (4).

''(4) RATIO OF ALL COUNTABLE PARTICIPANTS TO ALL ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS.—Subject to paragraph (5), the ratio of all countable participants to all eligible participants in a month equals the proportion that—

''(A) the sum obtained by adding—

''(i) all eligible participants who—

''(I) were required by the State to engage in interim work activation, full work activation, or education under subsection (e)(1) during the month; and

''(II) fulfilled the criteria for successful engagement in work activation for that activity during the month; and

''(ii) all sanctioned recipients for that month; bears to

''(B) the average number of eligible participants in the State in that month.

''(5) MULTIPLE ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS.—A married couple household consisting of more than 1 eligible participant shall be counted as a single eligible participant for purposes of calculating the participation rate under this subsection.

''(k) PENALTIES FOR INADEQUATE STATE PERFORMANCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2020 and for each subsequent quarter of fiscal year 2020 and of each subsequent fiscal year, each State shall count the monthly average number of countable participants under this section.

''(2) REDUCTION IN FUNDING.—If the monthly average number of countable participants in a State of a fiscal year is not sufficient to fulfill the relevant work activation participation goal under subsection (i) during that quarter, the supplemental nutrition assistance program funding for the State under this Act shall be reduced for the fiscal quarter that begins 180 days after the first day of the quarter in which the inadequate performance occurred in accordance with paragraph (3).

''(3) FUNDING IN PENALIZED QUARTER.—The total amount of funding a State shall receive for all households with eligible participants for a quarter for which funding is reduced under paragraph (2) shall equal the product obtained by multiplying—

''(A) the total amount of funding that the State would have received in the preceding quarter for all households with eligible participants if no reduction had been in place; by

''(B) the ratio of all countable participants to all eligible participants (as determined under subsection (j)(4)) for the quarter that began 180 days before the first day of the quarter for which funding is reduced.

''(l) FUNDING TO ADMINISTER WORK ACTIVATION.—

''(1) TANF FUNDING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2019 and each subsequent fiscal year, a State that receives supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act may use during that fiscal year to carry out the work activation program of the State under this section—

''(i) any of the Federal funds available to the State through the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) in that fiscal year; and

''(ii) any of the funds from State sources allocated to the operation of the program described in clause (i).

''(B) EFFECT.—Any State that uses State funds allocated to the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) to administer the work activation program of that State under this section may treat those funds as qualified State expenditures (as defined in section 409(a)(7)(B)(i) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)(B)(i))) for purposes of meeting the requirements of section 409(a)(7) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)) in that fiscal year.

''(2) WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT FUNDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2019 and each subsequent fiscal year, a State that receives Federal funds under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.) may use up to 50 percent of those funds during that fiscal year to carry out the work activation program of the State under this section.

''(3) SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2019 and each subsequent fiscal year, a State that receives Federal funds under this Act for an employment and training program under section 6(d) may use those funds during that fiscal year to carry out the work activation program of the State under this section.''.

SA 3350. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3134 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 9, strike line 14 and insert the following:

that land.''.

SEC. 2104. EXTENSION AND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AT 1890 LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, INCLUDING TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 1444 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3221) (as amended by section 7114(1)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(4) FISCAL YEAR 2019, 2020, 2021, OR 2022.—In addition to other amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated for 1 of fiscal year 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022 such sums as are necessary to ensure that an eligible institution receiving a distribution of funds under this section for that fiscal year receives not less than the amount of funds received by that eligible institution under this section for the preceding fiscal year.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the undesignated matter following paragraph (2)(B)—

(i) by striking ''paragraph (2) of this subsection'' and inserting ''this paragraph''; and

(ii) by striking ''In computing'' and inserting the following:

''(C) In computing'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''Of the remainder'' and inserting ''Except as provided in paragraph (4), of the remainder''; and

(ii) by striking ''(2) any funds'' and inserting the following:

''(3) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT.—Any funds'';

(C) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''are allocated'' and inserting ''were allocated''; and

(ii) by striking ''; and'' and inserting '', as so designated as of that date.'';

(D) by striking ''(b) Beginning'' in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and all that follows through ''any funds'' in paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(b) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds made available under this section shall be distributed among eligible institutions in accordance with this subsection.

''(2) BASE AMOUNT.—Any funds''; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) SPECIAL AMOUNT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019, 2020, 2021, OR 2022.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), for 1 of fiscal year 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022, if the calculation under paragraph (3)(B) would result in a distribution of less than $3,000,000 to an eligible institution that first received funds under this section after the date of enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–79; 128 Stat. 649) for a fiscal year, that institution shall receive a distribution of $3,000,000 for that fiscal year.

''(B) LIMITATION.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply only if amounts are appropriated under subsection (a)(4) to ensure that an eligible institution receiving a distribution of funds under this section for fiscal year 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022, as applicable, receives not less than the amount of funds received by that eligible institution under this section for the preceding fiscal year.''.

(b) RESEARCH.—Section 1445 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3222) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(6) FISCAL YEAR 2019, 2020, 2021, OR 2022.—In addition to other amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated for 1 of fiscal year 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022 such sums as are necessary to ensure that an eligible institution receiving a distribution of funds under this section for that fiscal year receives not less than the amount of funds received by that eligible institution under this section for the preceding fiscal year.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) SPECIAL AMOUNT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019, 2020, 2021, OR 2022.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), for 1 of fiscal year 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022, if the calculation under subparagraph (C) would result in a distribution of less than $3,000,000 to an eligible institution that first received funds under this section after the date of enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–79; 128 Stat. 649), that institution shall receive a distribution of $3,000,000 for that fiscal year.

''(ii) LIMITATION.—Clause (i) shall apply only if amounts are appropriated under subsection (a)(6) to ensure that an eligible institution receiving a distribution of funds under this section for fiscal year 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022, as applicable, receives not less than the amount of funds received by that eligible institution under this section for the preceding fiscal year.'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''(B) Of funds'' and inserting the following:

''(C) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT.—Except as provided in subparagraph (D), of funds'';

(iii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''are allocated'' and inserting ''were allocated'';

(II) by inserting '', as so designated as of that date'' before the period at the end; and

(III) by striking ''(A) Funds'' and inserting the following:

''(B) BASE AMOUNT.—Funds''; and

(iv) in the matter preceding subparagraph (B) (as so designated), by striking ''(2) The'' and all that follows through ''follows:'' and inserting the following:

''(3) DISTRIBUTIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—After allocating amounts under paragraph (2), the remainder shall be allotted among the eligible institutions in accordance with this paragraph.'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''(1) Three per centum'' and inserting the following:

''(2) ADMINISTRATION.—3 percent''; and

(C) in the matter preceding paragraph (2) (as so designated), by striking ''(b) Beginning'' and all that follows through ''follows:'' and inserting the following:

''(b) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds made available under this section shall be distributed among eligible institutions in accordance with this subsection.''.

SA 3351. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 233, line 7, strike ''based'' the second place it appears and insert ''best''.

SA 3352. Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. HEITKAMP, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 XII, add the following:

SEC. 126___. LABELING OF CERTAIN SINGLE INGREDIENT FOODS.

The food labeling requirements under section 403(q) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 343(q)) shall not require that the nutrition facts label of any single ingredient sugar, honey, agave, and syrup that is packaged and offered for sale as a single ingredient food includes a declaration of added sugars.

SA 3353. Mr. HELLER (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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___. STREAMLINING THE FOREST SERVICE PROCESS FOR CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY LOCATION APPLICATIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY.—The term ''communications facility'' includes—

(A) any infrastructure, including any transmitting device, tower, or support structure, and any equipment, switches, wiring, cabling, power sources, shelters, or cabinets, associated with the licensed or permitted unlicensed wireless or wireline transmission of writings, signs, signals, data, images, pictures, and sounds of all kinds; and

(B) any antenna or apparatus that is—

(i) designed for the purpose of emitting radio frequency;

(ii)(I) designed to be operated, or is operating, from a fixed location pursuant to authorization by the Federal Communications Commission; or

(II) using duly authorized devices that do not require individual licenses; and

(iii) is added to a tower, building, or other structure.

(2) COMMUNICATIONS SITE.—The term ''communications site'' means an area of covered land designated for communications uses.

(3) COMMUNICATIONS USE.—The term ''communications use'' means the placement and operation of communications facility.

(4) COMMUNICATIONS USE AUTHORIZATION.—The term ''communications use authorization'' means an easement, right-of-way, lease, license, or other authorization to locate or modify a communications facility on covered land by the Forest Service for the primary purpose of authorizing the occupancy and use of the covered land for communications use.

(5) COVERED LAND.—The term ''covered land'' means National Forest System land.

(6) ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT.—The term ''organizational unit'', with respect to the Forest Service, means—

(A) a regional office;

(B) the headquarters;

(C) a management unit; or

(D) a ranger district office.

(7) SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—The term ''special account'' means the special account established for the Forest Service under subsection (f)(1).

(b) REGULATIONS.—Notwithstanding section 6409 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1455) or section 606 of the Repack Airwaves Yielding Better Access for Users of Modern Services Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–141), not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations—

(1) to streamline the process for considering applications to locate or modify communications facilities on covered land;

(2) to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that the process is uniform and standardized across the organizational units of the Forest Service; and

(3) to require that the applications described in paragraph (1) be considered and granted on a competitively neutral, technology neutral, and nondiscriminatory basis.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The regulations promulgated under subsection (b) shall—

(1) include procedures for the tracking of applications described in subsection (b)(1), including—

(A) identifying the number of applications—

(i) received;

(ii) approved; and

(iii) denied;

(B) in the case of an application that is denied, describing the reasons for the denial; and

(C) describing the period of time between the receipt of an application and the issuance of a final decision on an application;

(2) provide for minimum lease terms of not less than 15 years for leases with respect to the location of communications facilities on covered land;

(3) include a structure of fees for—

(A) submitting an application described in subsection (b)(1), based on the cost to the Forest Service of considering such an application; and

(B) issuing communications use authorizations, based on the cost to the Forest Service of any maintenance or other activities required to be performed by the Forest Service as a result of the location or modification of the communications facility; and

(4) provide for prioritization or streamlining of the consideration of applications to locate or modify communications facilities on covered land in a previously disturbed right-of-way.

(d) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In promulgating regulations under subsection (b), the Secretary shall consider—

(1) how discrete reviews in considering an application described in paragraph (1) of that subsection can be conducted simultaneously, rather than sequentially, by any organizational units of the Forest Service that must approve the location or modification; and

(2) how to eliminate overlapping requirements among the organizational units of the Forest Service with respect to the location or modification of a communications facility on covered land administered by those organizational units.

(e) COMMUNICATION OF STREAMLINED PROCESS TO ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS.—With respect to the regulations promulgated under subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

(1) communicate the regulations to the organizational units of the Forest Service; and

(2) ensure that the organizational units of the Forest Service follow the regulations.

(f) DEPOSIT AND AVAILABILITY OF FEES.—

(1) SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish a special account in the Treasury for the Forest Service for the deposit of fees collected by the Forest Service under subsection (c)(3) for communications use authorizations on covered land granted, issued, or executed by the Forest Service.

(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR FEES COLLECTED.—Fees collected by the Forest Service under paragraph (3) of subsection (c) shall be—

(A) based on the costs described in that paragraph; and

(B) competitively neutral, technology neutral, and nondiscriminatory with respect to other users of the communications site.

(3) DEPOSIT OF FEES.—Fees collected by the Forest Service under subsection (c)(3) shall be deposited in the special account.

(4) AVAILABILITY OF FEES.—Amounts deposited in the special account shall be available, to the extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts, to the Secretary to cover costs incurred by the Forest Service described in subsection (c)(3), including—

(A) preparing needs assessments or other programmatic analyses necessary to designate communications sites and issue communications use authorizations;

(B) developing management plans for communications sites;

(C) training for management of communications sites; and

(D) obtaining or improving access to communications sites.

(5) NO ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED.—Except as provided in paragraph (4), no other amounts are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

(g) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—

(1) REAL PROPERTY AUTHORITIES.—Nothing in this section provides any executive agency with any new leasing or other real property authorities not in existence before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section, including any action taken pursuant to this section, impacts a decision or determination by any executive agency to sell, dispose of, declare excess or surplus, lease, reuse, or redevelop any Federal real property pursuant to title 40, United States Code, the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–287; 40 U.S.C. 1303 note), or any other law governing real property activities of the Federal Government.

(B) AGREEMENTS.—No agreement entered into pursuant to this section obligates the Federal Government to hold, control, or otherwise retain or use real property that may otherwise be deemed as excess, surplus, or that could otherwise be sold, leased, or redeveloped.

SA 3354. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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:

Beginning on page 141, strike line 3 and all that follows through page 142, line 5, and insert the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a pilot project that provides financial incentives, as determined by the Secretary, to producers to adopt practices designed to improve soil health, including by increasing carbon levels in soil (or 'soil carbon levels') or growing new top soil.

''(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the pilot project under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

''(1) identify geographic regions of the United States in which to establish the pilot project, including—

''(A) not less than 1 drought prone region, based on factors such as soil type, cropping history, and water availability; and

''(B) not less than 1 region with a high percentage of spodosols, as identified by the Secretary;

''(2) establish payments to provide an incentive for the use of practices, such as cover crops, no-till farming, nutrient management, resource-conserving crop rotations, and other similar practices approved under the program that—

''(A) improve soil health;

''(B) increase carbon levels in the soil; or

''(C) meet the goals described in subparagraphs (A) and (B); and

''(3) establish protocols for measuring carbon levels in soil to measure gains in soil health as a result of the practices used in the pilot project.

''(c) STUDY; REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

''(1) STUDY.—Not later than September 30, 2022, the Secretary shall conduct a study regarding the baseline of soil carbon levels and nutrients, changes in soil health, reduction in nutrient runoff and top soil erosion, and, if feasible, economic outcomes, as a result of the practices used in the pilot project established under subsection (a).

SA 3355. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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. 41___. PARTICIPATION OF PUERTO RICO, AMERICAN SAMOA, AND THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS IN SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012) is amended—

(A) in subsection (r), by inserting ''the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,'' after ''Guam,''; and

(B) in subsection (u)(3), by inserting ''the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,'' after ''Guam,''.

(2) ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS.—Section 5 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2014) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), in the first sentence, by inserting ''the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,'' after ''Guam,'';

(B) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''and Guam,'' and inserting ''Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,''; and

(C) in subsection (e)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting ''the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,'' after ''Hawaii,'' each place it appears; and

(ii) in paragraph (6)(B), by inserting ''the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,'' after ''Guam,''.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this subsection shall be effective with respect to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, as applicable, on the date described in subparagraph (B) if the Secretary submits to Congress a certification under subsection (f)(3) of section 19 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2028).

(B) DATE DESCRIBED.—The date referred to in subparagraph (A) is, with respect to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the date established by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, respectively, in the applicable plan of operation submitted to the Secretary under subsection (f)(1)(A) of section 19 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2028).

(b) TRANSITION OF PUERTO RICO, AMERICAN SAMOA, AND THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS TO SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM.—Section 19 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2028) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(f) TRANSITION OF PUERTO RICO, AMERICAN SAMOA, AND THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS TO SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—

''(1) SUBMISSION OF PLAN BY PUERTO RICO, AMERICAN SAMOA, AND THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.—

''(A) SUBMISSION AND REVIEW OF PLAN OF OPERATION.—If a State agency is designated by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (referred to in this subsection as a 'governmental entity') and submits to the Secretary a request to participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program and a plan of operation under section 11 (including a date on which the governmental entity will begin to participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program), the Secretary shall determine whether that governmental entity and State agency satisfy the requirements that would apply under this Act for approval of that plan if the governmental entity were 1 of the several States.

''(B) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—

''(i) APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall approve a plan of operation under subparagraph (A) if the governmental entity and State agency satisfy the requirements described in that subparagraph.

''(ii) DISAPPROVAL.—If the Secretary does not approve a plan of operation under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall provide to the governmental entity a statement that describes each requirement that is not satisfied by the plan.

''(2) APPROVAL OF RETAIL FOOD STORES.—If the Secretary approves a plan of operation under paragraph (1)(B)(i), the Secretary shall accept from retail food stores located in the applicable governmental entity applications under section 9 for approval to participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program.

''(3) SUBMISSION OF CERTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress a certification that a governmental entity qualifies to participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program as if the governmental entity were a State if the Secretary—

''(A) approves the plan of operation under paragraph (1)(B)(i); and

''(B) approves the applications under paragraph (2) of a number of retail food stores located in the governmental entity requesting to participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program that would be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of this Act if the governmental entity were 1 of the several States.

''(4) CASH BENEFITS PROVIDED IN PUERTO RICO.—As part of a plan of operation submitted under paragraph (1)(A), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico may submit to the Secretary a request to provide benefits under the supplemental nutrition assistance program in the form of cash.

''(5) FAMILY MARKET PROGRAM IN PUERTO RICO.—As part of a plan of operation submitted under paragraph (1)(A), notwithstanding subsection (g), the Secretary shall allow the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to continue to carry out, under the supplemental nutrition assistance program, the Family Market Program established under this section.

''(g) TERMINATION OF EFFECTIVENESS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsections (a) through (e) shall cease to be effective with respect to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, as applicable, on the date described in paragraph (2) if the Secretary submits to Congress a certification under subsection (f)(3).

''(2) DATE DESCRIBED.—The date referred to in paragraph (1) is, with respect to the Commonwealth of Puerto, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the date established by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, respectively, in the applicable plan of operation submitted to the Secretary under subsection (f)(1)(A).''.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section and the amendments made by this section such sums as are necessary for each fiscal year, to remain available until expended.

SA 3356. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 335, strike line 10 and insert the following:

''(C) THIRD-PARTY APPLICATIONS.—Prior to the promulgation of regulations or issuance of guidance by the Secretary under subparagraph (B), State agencies and benefit issuers of State agencies may allow third-party applications to access the electronic benefit transfer system, with the consent of a participating household member, to provide electronic benefit transfer account information to the participating household, if the third-party applications adequately protect the privacy of data relating to participating households and retail food stores, consistent with sections 9(c) and 11(e).

''(D) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years

SA 3357. Mr. CARPER 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. 41___. DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM FOR LOW-COST FOOD PLAN.

Section 17 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2026) (as amended by section 4108) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(n) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM FOR LOW-COST FOOD PLAN.—

''(1) DEFINITION OF LOW-COST FOOD PLAN.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In this subsection, the term 'low-cost food plan' means the diet required to feed a family of 4 persons, consisting of a man and a woman age 19 through 50 years old, a child age 6 through 8 years old, and a child age 9 through 11 years old, at a cost that is in the second quartile of food expenditures for those families in the United States, as determined by the Secretary.

''(B) ADJUSTMENTS.—In determining the diet under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

''(i) make household-size adjustments (based on the unrounded cost of the diet), taking into account economies of scale;

''(ii) make cost adjustments in the diet for the State of Hawaii and the urban and rural parts of the State of Alaska to reflect the cost of food in the State of Hawaii and urban and rural parts of the State of Alaska;

''(iii) make cost adjustments in the separate low-cost food plans for Guam and the United States Virgin Islands to reflect the cost of food in those States, which shall not exceed the cost of food in the 50 States and the District of Columbia; and

''(iv) on October 1, 2018, and each October 1 thereafter—

''(I) adjust the cost of the diet to reflect the cost of the diet in the preceding June; and

''(II) round the cost determined under subclause (I) to the nearest lower dollar increment.

''(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a demonstration program under which the value of the allotment issued to eligible households under the supplemental nutrition assistance program shall be equal to the cost to those households of the low-cost food plan, reduced by an amount equal to 30 percent of the income of the household, as determined in accordance with subsections (d) and (e) of section 5, rounded to the nearest lower whole dollar.

''(B) MINIMUM ALLOTMENT.—In the case of a household of 1 or 2 persons, the minimum allotment shall be 8 percent of the cost of the low-cost food plan for a household containing 1 member, as determined by the Secretary under section 3, rounded to the nearest whole dollar increment.

''(3) SELECTION.—In consultation with State agencies, the Secretary shall select not fewer than 4 areas to participate in the demonstration program under this subsection.

''(4) EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall conduct an independent evaluation, using rigorous evaluation standards (including random assignment and control groups), to evaluate the impact on health and nutrition of using the low-cost food plan in lieu of the thrifty food plan.

''(5) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

''(A) the results of the demonstration program under this subsection;

''(B) any additional costs or savings to the supplemental assistance nutrition program as a result of the demonstration program under this subsection; and

''(C) any additional costs or savings to State and Federal health care programs as a result of the demonstration program under this subsection.''.

SA 3358. Mr. CARPER 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 4114, strike the section designation and heading and all that follows through ''Section 28(c)'' in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and insert the following:

SEC. 4114. NUTRITION EDUCATION AND OBESITY PREVENTION.

(a) OFFICE OF NUTRITION EDUCATION AND OBESITY PREVENTION TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 28 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2036a) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**GRANT PROGRAM**''; and

(2) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(e) OFFICE OF NUTRITION EDUCATION AND OBESITY PREVENTION TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish within the Food and Nutrition Service an office, to be known as the 'Office of Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Training and Technical Assistance' (referred to in this subsection as the 'Office'), to provide services described in paragraph (2) to—

''(A) State agencies receiving grants under this section; and

''(B) other State and local departments and agencies and community organizations applying for, or receiving, subgrants under this section.

''(2) SERVICES.—The services provided by the Office pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include providing technical assistance to grantees and applicants relating to—

''(A) administering education under the supplemental nutrition assistance program to ensure improvement in diet quality for benefit recipients;

''(B) assessing the nutritional, physical activity, and obesity prevention needs of target populations, and the barriers encountered by those populations to accessing healthy foods and physical activity;

''(C) identifying appropriate, evidence-based strategies and interventions to address problems identified under subparagraph (B), including through the program known as the 'SNAP-Ed Toolkit';

''(D) evaluating the effectiveness of applicable education plans, including through the use of the framework known as the 'SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework';

''(E) maintaining and updating the toolkit and framework described in subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively, the document known as the 'SNAP-Ed Interpretive Guide', and other such other programs as the Secretary determines to be necessary;

''(F) disseminating information, sharing best practices, and facilitating communication among the entities described in paragraph (1);

''(G)(i) identifying common challenges faced by the entities described in paragraph (1); and

''(ii) coordinating efforts to achieve solutions to those challenges; and

''(H) such other services as may be identified by the Secretary, consistent with the purposes of the grants provided under this section.

''(3) FUNDING.—The Secretary shall use to carry out this subsection not less than 0.5 percent, and not more than 2 percent, of the amounts made available to carry out this section.''.

(b) NUTRITION EDUCATION STATE PLANS.—Section 28(c)

SA 3359. Mr. CARPER 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. 41____. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND EDUCATION.

The Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, shall provide technical assistance and education to workers and small businesses with respect to—

(1) the eligibility of workers for benefits under the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); and

(2) other benefits associated with employment-based income.

SA 3360. Mr. PERDUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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____. MIDDLE MILE BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE.

Section 601 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 950bb) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''middle mile infrastructure'' before ''in rural areas'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) MIDDLE MILE INFRASTRUCTURE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'middle mile infrastructure' means any broadband infrastructure that does not connect directly to an end user location (including an anchor institution).

''(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'middle mile infrastructure' may include interoffice transport, backhaul, internet connectivity, data centers, or special access transport to rural areas.'';

(3) in subsection (c) (as amended by section 6206(2))—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''and to construct, improve, or acquire middle mile infrastructure'' after ''broadband service'';

(B) in paragraph (2)(A)(i) (as amended by section 6206(2)(C)) by inserting ''or, in the case of middle mile infrastructure, offer the future ability to link'' after ''provide broadband service''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) LIMITATION ON MIDDLE MILE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall limit grants, loans, or loan guarantees for middle mile infrastructure projects to not more than 20 percent of the amounts made available to carry out this section.'';

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(i) in clause (i), by inserting ''or extend middle mile infrastructure'' before ''to all''; and

(ii) in clause (iii) (as amended by section 6206(3)(A)(i)(III)), by inserting ''or middle mile infrastructure'' before ''described'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''or install middle mile infrastructure'' before ''in the proposed''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) EXCEPTION FOR MIDDLE MILE INFRASTRUCTURE.—Portions of a middle mile infrastructure project that uses funds provided under this section that otherwise meet the rural service requirements of this section may traverse an area that is not a rural area when necessary.'';

(C) in paragraph (4), by inserting '', or to construct, improve, or acquire middle mile infrastructure in,'' before ''a rural area'';

(D) in paragraph (5)(A)(v), by inserting ''or, in the case of middle mile infrastructure, connect'' after ''to service''; and

(E) in paragraph (8)(A)(ii)—

(i) in subclause (I), by inserting ''or may'' before ''receive'';

(ii) in subclause (II), by inserting ''or capability of middle mile infrastructure'' after ''service''; and

(iii) in subclause (III), by striking ''area'' and inserting ''area, if applicable'';

(5) in subsection (i)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''OR MIDDLE MILE INFRASTRUCTURE'' after ''SERVICE''; and

(B) by inserting ''or middle mile infrastructure'' before ''in rural areas''; and

(6) in subsection (j)(6), by inserting ''or middle mile infrastructure'' after ''service'' the first and third places it appears.

SA 3361. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. PERDUE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 G of title I, add the following:

SEC. 17____. APPLICATION.

The amendments made by sections 1704 and 1705 shall not apply until the date that is 60 days after the date on which the Secretary submits to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a detailed report that affirms that the implementation of those amendments would not negatively impact farm income levels, land values, and the financial stability of farms in all regions of the United States.

SA 3362. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. DAINES, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 8101 insert the following:

SEC. 8101. STATE AND PRIVATE FOREST LANDSCAPE-SCALE RESTORATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 13A of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2109a) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 13A. STATE AND PRIVATE FOREST LANDSCAPE-SCALE RESTORATION PROGRAM.

''(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to encourage collaborative, science-based restoration of priority forest landscapes, as identified in—

''(1) a State-wide assessment under section 2A(a)(1); or

''(2) a long-term State-wide forest resource strategy under section 2A(a)(2).

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term 'Indian tribe' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

''(2) NONINDUSTRIAL PRIVATE FOREST LAND.—The term 'nonindustrial private forest land' means land that—

''(A) has existing tree cover or is suitable for growing trees; and

''(B) is owned by any private individual, group, association, corporation, Indian tribe, or other private legal entity.

''(3) STATE FOREST LAND.—The term 'State forest land' means land that is—

''(A) under State or local governmental ownership; and

''(B) considered to be non-Federal forest land.

''(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, in consultation with State foresters or appropriate State agencies, shall establish a competitive grant program to provide financial and technical assistance to encourage collaborative, science-based restoration of priority landscapes.

''(d) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a State forester or another appropriate entity, on approval of the State forester, shall submit to the Secretary a State and private forest landscape-scale restoration proposal based on a restoration strategy that—

''(1) is complete or substantially complete;

''(2) is for a multiyear period;

''(3) enhances public benefits from trees and forests on nonindustrial private forest land or State forest land, as identified in—

''(A) a State-wide assessment under section 2A(a)(1); or

''(B) a long-term State-wide forest resource strategy under section 2A(a)(2);

''(4) is accessible by wood-processing infrastructure; and

''(5) is based on the best available science.

''(e) PLAN CRITERIA.—A State and private forest landscape-scale restoration proposal submitted under this section shall include plans—

''(1) to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfires;

''(2) to improve fish and wildlife habitats, including the habitats of threatened and endangered species;

''(3) to maintain or improve water quality and watershed function;

''(4) to mitigate invasive species, insect infestation, and disease;

''(5) to improve important forest ecosystems;

''(6) to measure ecological and economic benefits, including air quality and soil quality and productivity; or

''(7) to take other relevant actions, as determined by the Secretary.

''(f) PRIORITIES.—In making grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to plans that—

''(1) further a statewide forest assessment and resource strategy;

''(2) promote cross boundary landscape collaboration; and

''(3) leverage public and private resources.

''(g) COLLABORATION AND CONSULTATION.—The Chief of the Forest Service, the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and relevant stakeholders shall collaborate and consult on an ongoing basis regarding—

''(1) administration of the program established under this section; and

''(2) identification of other applicable resources for landscape-scale restoration.

''(h) MATCHING FUNDS REQUIRED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), as a condition of receiving a grant under this section, the Secretary shall require the recipient of the grant to provide funds or in-kind support from non-Federal sources in an amount that is at least equal to the amount of Federal funds.

''(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply in any case in which the Secretary determines that—

''(A) the recipient of the grant is unable to obtain from non-Federal sources the matching funds required under that paragraph; and

''(B) regardless of that inability, the benefits of the project of the recipient justify carrying out the project.

''(i) COORDINATION AND PROXIMITY ENCOURAGED.—In making grants under this section, the Secretary may consider coordination with and proximity to other landscape-scale projects on other land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, the Secretary of the Interior, or a Governor of a State, including under—

''(1) the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program established under section 4003 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7303);

''(2) landscape areas designated for insect and disease treatments under section 602 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591a);

''(3) good neighbor authority under section 19;

''(4) stewardship end result contracting projects authorized under section 604 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591c);

''(5) appropriate State-level programs; and

''(6) other relevant programs, as determined by the Secretary.

''(j) USE OF FUNDS.—

''(1) ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall use—

''(A) 50 percent for allocation through a competitive grant process; and

''(B) 50 percent for allocation proportionally to States, in consultation with State foresters, to address the highest national priorities, as identified in—

''(i) a State-wide assessment under section 2A(a)(1); or

''(ii) a long-term State-wide forest resource strategy under section 2A(a)(2).

''(2) MULTIYEAR PROJECTS.—The Secretary may provide amounts under this section for multiyear projects.

''(k) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall promulgate such regulations as the Secretary determines necessary to carry out this section.

''(l) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this section, 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 on—

''(1) the status of development, execution, and administration of selected projects;

''(2) the accounting of program funding expenditures; and

''(3) specific accomplishments that have resulted from landscape-scale projects.

''(m) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $20,000,000 for the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this section and each fiscal year thereafter through fiscal year 2023, to remain available until expended.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 13B of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2109b) is repealed.

(2) Section 19(a)(4)(C) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2113(a)(4)(C)) is amended by striking ''sections 13A and 13B'' and inserting ''section 13A''.

SA 3363. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 XII, add the following:

SEC. _____. 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 by—

(1) providing information and services to assist farmers and ranchers to determine their eligibility for comprehensive health coverage; and

(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.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FARMERS AND RANCHERS.—The term ''farmers and ranchers'' means individuals who work 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.

(2) COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH COVERAGE.—The term ''comprehensive health coverage'' means public or private health insurance coverage that—

(A) offers—

(i) 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. 18022(a)); and

(ii) consumer protections that are at least equivalent to the consumer protections required under such Act and under title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg et seq.), including protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions; or

(B) meets the requirements for being minimum essential coverage under section 5000A(f)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect on June 1, 2018.

(3) OUT-OF-POCKET HEALTH EXPENDITURES.—The term ''out-of-pocket health expenditures'' means health insurance deductibles, copayments, coinsurance, or other cost-sharing incurred by individuals and families enrolled in comprehensive health insurance benefits.

(c) NUMBER OF AWARDS.—The Secretary shall make awards under this section to eligible applicants located in not fewer than 10 States.

(d) 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.

(e) SELECTION PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) 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

(2) ensure that grantees and grant funds are distributed across Census of Agriculture regions and divisions.

(f) 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).

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023, to remain available until expended.

SA 3364. Mr. ROBERTS (for Mr. RUBIO) proposed an amendment to

amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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; as follows:

On page 257, line 2, insert after the period the following: ''Funds may not be used as described in the previous sentence in contravention with directives set forth under the National Security Presidential Memorandum entitled 'Strengthening the Policy of the United States Toward Cuba' issued by the President on June 16, 2017, during the period in which that memorandum is in effect.

SA 3365. Mr. ROBERTS (for Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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; as follows:

In section 8632(f), strike paragraph (2) and insert the following:

(2) PROJECT WORK.—If the Secretary approves a supplement to an approved plan under subsection (c) of section 512 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1772) or an agreement entered into under subsection (d)(1) of that section that covers a vegetation management project under the pilot program, the liability provisions of subsection (g) of that section shall apply to the vegetation management project.

SA 3366. 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:

Section 8206(b) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (16 U.S.C. 2113a(b)) (as amended by section 8624(b)(2)(D)) is amended, in paragraph (4), by striking ''monies received from'' and inserting ''monies or receipts received from or on account of''.

SA 3367. 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:

In section 8503, strike subsection (b) and insert the following:

(b) COMMUNITY CAPACITY AND LAND STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM.—The National Forest Foundation Act is amended by inserting after section 406 (16 U.S.C. 583j–4) the following:

''SEC. 406A. COMMUNITY CAPACITY AND LAND STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM.

''The Foundation shall establish and administer a program, to be known as the 'Community Capacity and Land Stewardship Program', under which the Secretary may provide grants to collaborative groups and community-based organizations to build the capacity of the collaborative group or community-based organization—

''(1) to implement landscape-scale restoration projects; and

''(2) to facilitate job creation and retention in the local economy of the collaborative group or community-based organization.''.

(c) REPORT ON BEST PRACTICES.—Section 407 of the National Forest Foundation Act (16 U.S.C. 583j–5) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) REPORT ON BEST PRACTICES.—

''(1) REVIEW.—The Foundation shall conduct a review of the organization and activities of collaboratives and groups carrying out collaborative processes to increase the quantity of projects or activities carried out on National Forest System land or public land.

''(2) REPORT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2019, subject to the availability of appropriations, the Foundation shall publish a report describing the findings of the review conducted under paragraph (1).

''(B) CONTENT.—At a minimum, the report under subparagraph (A) shall identify and describe the tools and best practices that are frequently used by the highest performing collaboratives and groups carrying out collaborative processes described in paragraph (1).''.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—Section 410 of the National Forest Foundation Act (16 U.S.C. 583j–8) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking ''2018'' and inserting ''2023''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out sections 406A and 407(c) $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and each fiscal year thereafter.

''(2) USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary shall make available to the Foundation the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) to match, on a 1-for-1 basis, private contributions made to the Foundation to establish or administer the Community Capacity and Land Stewardship Program established under section 406A.''.

Strike section 8631 and insert the following:

SEC. 8631. COLLABORATIVE FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION PROGRAM.

(a) SELECTION OF NEW PROPOSALS.—Section 4003(d) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7303(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(G) past performance.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) SELECTION OF NEW PROPOSALS.—During fiscal year 2019, the Secretary shall

''(A) cease all expenditures from the Fund for proposals selected prior to fiscal year 2019; and

''(B) subject to the availability of appropriations, select, in a manner consistent with this subsection, the best proposals that have been nominated during fiscal year 2019 under subsection (c).

''(5) ANNUAL REEVALUATION.—For each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030, the Secretary shall—

''(A) in accordance with subsection (g)(3), determine whether the targets included in a selected proposal for the fiscal year were achieved;

''(B) discontinue transferring amounts from the Fund to implement a selected proposal that did not achieve any target during the preceding 2 fiscal years; and

''(C) subject to the availability of appropriations, select an additional proposal to replace a proposal that did not achieve any target during the preceding 2 fiscal years.''.

(b) REMOVAL OF LIMITATIONS ON SELECTIONS.—Section 4003(d)(3) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C.7303(d)(3)) is amended by striking ''than—'' and all that follows through ''(C) the number'' and inserting ''than the number''.

(c) NON-FEDERAL INVESTMENT IN THE PRIORITY LANDSCAPE.—Section 4003(f)(4) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C.7303(f)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) NON-FEDERAL INVESTMENT.—The Secretary shall not expend money from the Fund for a proposal if the investment made by the Secretary would comprise more than 50 percent of the total investment for carrying out the proposal.''.

(d) REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 4003(f)(6) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7303(f)(6)) is amended by inserting ''and $80,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030'' after ''2019''.

(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 4003(h) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7303(h)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and'';

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively;

(4) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate;''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.''.

SA 3368. 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:

Strike section 8402 and insert the following:

SEC. 8402. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR HAZARDOUS FUEL REDUCTION ON FEDERAL LAND.

Section 108 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6518) is amended by striking ''$760,000,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000,000''.

SA 3369. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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, add the following:

TITLE ____OUTSOURCING PREVENTION

SEC. __01. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) COMMERCE.—The term ''commerce'' means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several

States, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State or other Territory, or between any foreign country and any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign country.

(2) EMPLOYER.—The term ''employer'' means any business entity with 1 or more locations in the United States that—

(A) is engaged in commerce, or in an industry affecting commerce; and

(B) employs—

(i) 50 or more employees, excluding part-time employees; or

(ii) 50 or more employees who in the aggregate work at least 2,000 hours per week (exclusive of hours of overtime).

(3) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term ''Federal agency'' means an executive agency (as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code) and a military department (as defined in section 102 of such title).

(4) OUTSOURCING.—The term ''outsourcing'' means the closing, by an employer, of a site, facility, or operating unit in the United States and the opening of another site, facility, or operating unit by the employer in a foreign country.

(5) PART-TIME EMPLOYEE.—The term ''part-time employee'' means an employee who—

(A) is employed for an average of fewer than 20 hours per week; or

(B) has been employed for fewer than 6 of the 12 months preceding the date on which notice described in section __02(a)(1) is required.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Labor.

(7) SITE, FACILITY, OR OPERATING UNIT.—The term ''site, facility, or operating unit'' means a single site of employment or 1 or more facilities or operating units within a single site of employment.

SEC. __02. LIST OF OUTSOURCING EMPLOYERS.

(a) NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An employer that intends to engage in the outsourcing of a site, facility, or operating unit shall notify the Secretary not less than 120 days before such outsourcing.

(2) DETERMINATION OF OUTSOURCING BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary may investigate any instance where an employer is suspected of engaging in outsourcing described in paragraph (1) without providing the required notification. If the Secretary determines, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, that the employer is in violation of paragraph (1), the Secretary—

(A) shall include the employer on the list of employers engaged in outsourcing, in accordance with subsection (b); and

(B) may assess a civil fine in accordance with paragraph (3).

(3) FINE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an employer that fails to notify the Secretary under paragraph (1) by not less than 120 days before outsourcing a site, facility, or operating unit shall be subject to a civil fine in an amount not to exceed $50,000 for each day that the required notice was not provided.

(B) DEFENSE.—An employer that has engaged in outsourcing a site, facility, or operating unit shall not be subject to a civil fine described in subparagraph (A) if the employer can demonstrate that—

(i) the employer created, by not later than 90 days after the date of the outsourcing of a site, facility, or operating unit, a number of new jobs in the United States that is equal to, or greater than, the number of jobs lost due to the outsourcing activity; and

(ii) on average, the new jobs offer substantially similar or improved wages and benefits, as compared to the jobs lost due to the outsourcing activity.

(b) LIST.—

(1) COMPILATION.—The Secretary shall compile, on a semiannual basis, a list of all employers that engage in outsourcing, as determined under paragraph (2).

(2) EMPLOYER PLACEMENT ON LIST.—In any case where the Secretary determines that an employer has engaged in outsourcing without creating an equal or greater number of substantially similar jobs before the end of the 90-day period described in subsection (a)(3)(B), the Secretary shall—

(A) include the employer on the next semiannual list compiled by the Secretary under paragraph (1); and

(B) keep the employer on subsequent semiannual lists for not less than the 5-year period beginning on the date on which the employer was first included on the list under subparagraph (A).

(3) ADDITIONAL TERM.—In any case where an employer included on the most recent list described in paragraph (1) engages in additional outsourcing activity without creating an equal or greater number of substantially similar jobs before the end of the 90-day period described in subsection (a)(3)(B)—

(A) the employer shall provide the notice required under subsection (a)(1) for each such additional outsourcing activity; and

(B) the 5-year period described in paragraph (2)(B) for such employer shall be calculated using the date that is 90 days after the beginning date for the most recent outsourcing activity.

(4) DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary shall—

(A) post each list described in paragraph (1) on the website of the Department of Labor; and

(B) submit each such list to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives.

SEC. __03. TREATMENT OF FEDERAL GRANTS AND GUARANTEED LOANS FOR OUTSOURCING EMPLOYERS.

(a) INELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL GRANTS AND LOANS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the head of each Federal agency shall, before awarding any Federal grant, Federal loan, or Federal guaranteed loan to an employer—

(1) consult the most recent semiannual lists described in section ____02(b)(1) for the 5 years preceding the date of the award determination; and

(2) if the employer appears on any such list, deem such employer to be ineligible for the Federal grant, Federal loan, or Federal guaranteed loan.

(b) NON-OUTSOURCING CONDITION FOR ALL FEDERAL GRANTS AND LOANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the head of each Federal agency shall ensure that any employer receiving a Federal grant, Federal loan, or Federal guaranteed loan from the Federal agency agree, as a condition of the grant or loan, that—

(A) the employer will not engage in outsourcing for the 10-year period following the receipt of the grant or loan; and

(B) if the employer is included on a semiannual list described in section ____02(b)(1) during such period—

(i) in the case of a Federal grant, the employer shall repay the full amount of the grant immediately; and

(ii) in the case of a Federal loan or Federal guaranteed loan, the full amount of the loan shall become due as of the date of the employer's inclusion on the list, and the employer shall repay the loan immediately.

(2) RETURN OF FUNDS.—Any amounts repaid under paragraph (1) shall be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall apply with respect to all Federal grants, Federal loans, or Federal guaranteed loans awarded, entered into, or renewed on or after the effective date of this title.

SEC. __04. PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE FOR EMPLOYERS REMAINING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Any employer that appears on the most recent list compiled pursuant to section ____02(b)(1)—

(1) shall be ineligible to enter into a contract with a Federal agency for the procurement of property or services; and

(2) shall be included on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs maintained by the Administrator of General Services under part 9 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

SEC. __05. FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR WORKERS.

No provision of this title shall be construed to permit the withholding or denial of payments, compensation, or benefits under any other Federal law (including Federal unemployment compensation, disability payments, or worker retraining or readjustment funds) to workers employed by employers that engage in outsourcing.

SEC. __06. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title shall take effect beginning on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 3370. 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:

In section 4102(a), redesignate paragraph (3) as paragraph (4).

In section 4102(a), strike paragraph (2) and insert the following:

(2) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

''(5) TRADITIONAL FOOD PURCHASES.—Subject to the availability of appropriations to carry out this paragraph, the Secretary may purchase, subject to availability, bison meat, reindeer meat, wild salmon, and other traditional indigenous foods for recipients of food distributed under this subsection, including—

''(A) bison meat and reindeer meat from—

''(i) Native American bison or reindeer producers; and

''(ii) producer-owned cooperatives of bison and reindeer ranchers;

''(B) wild salmon from an eligible entity described in section 305(i)(1)(D) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1855(i)(1)(D));

''(C) blue cornmeal; and

''(D) wild rice.'';

(3) in paragraph (6), by striking subparagraph (F) and inserting the following:

''(F) FUNDING.—

''(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this paragraph $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

''(ii) APPROPRIATIONS IN ADVANCE.—Only funds appropriated under clause (i) in advance specifically to carry out this paragraph shall be available to carry out this paragraph.''; and

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SA 3371. Mr. ROBERTS (for Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. BROWN))

proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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; as follows:

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

SEC. 11___. OPTION TO CHANGE PRODUCER ELECTION.

Section 1115 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9015) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) OPTION TO CHANGE PRODUCER ELECTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), for the 2021 crop year, all of the producers on a farm may make a 1-time, irrevocable election to change the election applicable to the producers on the farm under that subsection or subsection (c), as applicable, to price loss coverage or agriculture risk coverage, as applicable, which shall apply to the producers on the farm for each of the 2021, 2022, and 2023 crop years.''.

SA 3372. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3176 submitted by Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. MCCAIN) and intended to be proposed 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 2 of the amendment, strike line 7 and insert the following:

eral budget deficit reduction.

''(10) PROHIBITION ON PAYMENT OF PORTION OF PREMIUM BY CORPORATION FOR GRAPES USED FOR WINE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning with the 2019 reinsurance year, notwithstanding any other provision of this subtitle, the Corporation shall not pay any portion of the premium for a policy or plan of insurance for grapes used for wine under this subtitle.

''(B) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Any savings realized as a result of subparagraph (A) shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for Federal budget deficit reduction.''.

SA 3373. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3176 submitted by Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. MCCAIN) and intended to be proposed 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:

Beginning on page 1 of the amendment, strike line 2 and all that follows through page 2, line 7 and insert the following:

SEC. 11112. PROHIBITION ON PAYMENT OF PORTION OF PREMIUM BY CORPORATION FOR GRAPES USED FOR WINE.

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) PROHIBITION ON PAYMENT OF PORTION OF PREMIUM BY CORPORATION FOR GRAPES USED FOR WINE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning with the 2019 reinsurance year, notwithstanding any other provision of this subtitle, the Corporation shall not pay any portion of the premium for a policy or plan of insurance for grapes used for wine under this subtitle.

''(B) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Any savings realized as a result of subparagraph (A) shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for Federal budget deficit reduction.''.

SA 3374. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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___. WATER OR WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS OR DIRECT OR GUARANTEED LOANS.

(a) ASSISTANCE FOR UNSERVED AND UNDERSERVED RURAL COMMUNITIES.—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:

''(28) ASSISTANCE FOR UNSERVED AND UNDERSERVED RURAL COMMUNITIES.—

''(A) DEFINITION OF UNSERVED OR UNDERSERVED RURAL COMMUNITY.—In this paragraph, the term 'unserved or underserved rural community' means a rural area that, as determined by the Secretary, lacks the technical, financial, organizational, and managerial capacity to adequately operate, maintain, and effectively serve the population of the rural area.

''(B) WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL DIRECT LOANS.—The Secretary may make water and waste disposal direct loans under paragraph (1) to eligible entities described in subparagraph (C) at the interest rate applicable to areas where the median family income is below the poverty line, as determined under section 307(a)(3)(A), for projects for unserved or underserved rural communities.

''(C) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible to receive a direct loan under subparagraph (B), an applicant shall be a contiguous or local utility outside of the unserved or underserved rural community to be served by the project funded by the direct loan that, as determined by the Secretary—

''(i) has a demonstrated experience and capacity in delivering water programs or wastewater programs under this Act;

''(ii) demonstrates the capacity to provide service to the applicable unserved or underserved rural community;

''(iii) demonstrates that—

''(I) the project funded by the direct loan is solely for the purpose of serving the applicable unserved or underserved rural community; and

''(II) the maximum financial benefit of the assistance under this paragraph will be conferred to that unserved or underserved rural community; and

''(iv) demonstrates that the applicable unserved or underserved rural community—

''(I) has willingly entered into a formal agreement with the applicant for service by the applicant; and

''(II) entered into the agreement described in subclause (I) with the understanding that the unserved or underserved rural community is eligible for water and waste disposal direct loans under paragraph (1) independently of any direct loan under this paragraph.''.

(b) DIRECT AND GUARANTEED LOANS.—Section 343(a)(13)(B) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1991(a)(13)(B)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''For the purpose'' and inserting the following:

''(i) GRANTS AND DIRECT LOANS.—For the purpose'';

(2) in clause (i) (as so designated)—

(A) by striking ''and guaranteed''; and

(B) by striking ''(24)'' and inserting ''(28)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(ii) GUARANTEED LOANS.—For the purpose of water and waste disposal guaranteed loans provided under paragraphs (1) and (24) of section 306(a), the terms 'rural' and 'rural area' mean a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 50,000 inhabitants.''.

SA 3375. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 141, strike lines 15 through 21 and insert the following:

''(2) establish payments to provide an incentive for the use of practices, such as cover crops, no-till farming, nutrient management, resource-conserving crop rotations, and other similar practices approved under the program; and

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SA 3376. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 in title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. 8___. REFORMS AND OVERSIGHT TO U.S. FOREST SERVICE CONTRACTING.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) H–2B NONIMMIGRANT.—The term ''H–2B nonimmigrant'' means a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b)).

(2) PROSPECTIVE H–2B EMPLOYER.—The term ''prospective H–2B employer'' means a United States business that is considering employing 1 or more H–2B nonimmigrants.

(3) STATE WORKFORCE AGENCY.—Except as used in subsection (b), the term ''State workforce agency'' means the workforce agency of the State in which the prospective H–2B employer intends to employ H–2B nonimmigrants.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.—

(1) RECRUITMENT.—As a component of the labor certification process required before H–2B nonimmigrants are offered employment through United States Forest Service timber or service contracts in the United States, the Secretary of Labor shall require all prospective H–2B employers, before submitting a petition to hire H–2B nonimmigrants, to conduct a robust effort to recruit United States workers, including—

(A) advertising at employment or job-placement events, such as job fairs;

(B) advertising with State or local workforce agencies, nonprofit organizations, or other appropriate entities, and working with such entities to identify potential employees;

(C) advertising in appropriate media, including local radio stations and commonly used, reputable Internet job-search sites;

(D) provide potential United States workers at least 30 days from the date on which a job announcement is posted (or such longer period as the State workforce considers appropriate) to apply for such employment in person, by mail, by email, or by facsimile machine;

(E) include a valid phone number that potential United States workers may call to get additional information about such employment opportunity; and

(F) such other recruitment strategies as the State workforce agency considers appropriate for the sector or positions for which H–2B nonimmigrants would be considered.

(2) SEPARATE PETITIONS.—A prospective H–2B employer shall submit a separate petition for each State in which the employer plans to employ H–2B nonimmigrants as part of a United States Forest Service timber or service contract for a period of 7 days or longer.

(c) STATE WORKFORCE AGENCIES.—The Secretary of Labor may not grant a temporary labor certification to a prospective H–2B employer seeking to employ H–2B nonimmigrants as part of a United States Forest Service timber or service contract until after the Director of the State workforce agency—

(1) has provided United States workers who may be interested in the position with application instructions;

(2) has formally consulted with the workforce agency director of each contiguous State listed on the prospective H–2B employer's application and determined that—

(A) the employer has complied with all recruitment requirements set forth in subsection (b) and there is a legitimate demand for the employment of H–2B nonimmigrants in each of those States; or

(B) the employer has amended the application by removing or making appropriate modifications with respect to the States in which the criteria set forth in subparagraph (A) have not been met;

(3) certifies that the prospective H–2B employer has complied with all recruitment requirements set forth in subsection (b) or any other applicable provision of law; and

(4) makes a formal determination and certifies to the Secretary of Labor that nationals of the United States are not qualified or available to fill the employment opportunities offered by the prospective H–2B employer.

SA 3377. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 1301(a), strike the subsection designation and all that follows through ''(3) in subsection (i)'' and insert the following:

(a) EXTENSION AND PROVISION FOR ENSURING ADEQUATE SUPPLIES AT REASONABLE PRICES.—Section 156 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7272) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4), by striking ''2018'' and inserting ''2023'';

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''2018'' and inserting ''2023'';

(3) in subsection (f)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''WHILE ENSURING ADEQUATE SUPPLIES AT REASONABLE PRICES'' after ''FORFEITURES''; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''ensure adequate supplies of sugar at reasonable prices and'' after ''shall''; and

(4) in subsection (i)

In section 1301(b)(2), strike the paragraph designation and all that follows through ''Section'' and insert the following:

(2) ADMINISTRATION OF TARIFF-RATE QUOTAS.—Section 359k of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1359kk) is repealed.

(3) EFFECTIVE PERIOD.—Section

SA 3378. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 9109 and insert the following:

SEC. 9109. FEEDSTOCK FLEXIBILITY PROGRAM FOR BIOENERGY PRODUCERS TERMINATION.

Section 9010 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8110) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) TERMINATION.—The Secretary may not carry out the feedstock flexibility program under subsection (b) for the 2019 or subsequent crops of eligible commodities.''.

SEC. 9110. SUGAR PROGRAM.

(a) LOAN RATES.—Section 156 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7272) (as amended by section 1301(a)) 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—

''(1) 18.75 cents per pound for raw cane sugar for the 2018 crop year; and

''(2) 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.''.

(b) AVOIDING FORFEITURES WHILE ENSURING ADEQUATE SUPPLIES AT REASONABLE PRICES.—Section 156(f) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7272(f)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''WHILE ENSURING ADEQUATE SUPPLIES AT REASONABLE PRICES'' after ''FORFEITURES''; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''ensure adequate supplies of sugar at reasonable prices and'' after ''shall''.

SEC. 9111. ADMINISTRATION OF TARIFF-RATE QUOTAS.

Part VII of subtitle B of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1359aa et seq.) (as amended by section 1301(b)) is amended to read as follows:

''PART VII—SUGAR

''SEC. 359. ADMINISTRATION OF TARIFF-RATE QUOTAS.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—At the beginning of fiscal year 2019 and each fiscal year thereafter through the end of the effective period described in subsection (d), the Secretary shall establish the tariff-rate quotas for raw cane sugar and refined sugar to provide adequate supplies of sugar at reasonable prices, but at no less than the minimum level necessary to comply with obligations under international trade agreements that have been approved by Congress.

''(b) ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall adjust tariff-rate quotas established under subsection (a) in such a manner as to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that stocks of raw cane and refined beet sugar are adequate throughout the crop year to meet the needs of the marketplace, including the efficient utilization of cane refining capacity.

''(c) TRANSFER OF QUOTA SHARES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations that—

''(A) promote full use of the tariff-rate quotas for raw cane sugar and refined sugar and ensure adequate supplies for cane refiners 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 allocated a share of the quotas.

''(2) TRANSFERS VOLUNTARY.—Any transfer under this subsection shall be valid only pursuant to a voluntary agreement between the transferor and the transferee, consistent with procedures established by the Secretary.

''(3) LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFERS WITH RESPECT TO FISCAL YEAR.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Any transfer under this subsection shall be valid only for the duration 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.

''(d) EFFECTIVE PERIOD.—This section shall be effective for fiscal years only through the 2023 crop year for sugar.''.

SA 3379. Mr. TESTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 8611, insert the following:

SEC. 8612. CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION FOR COLLABORATIVE RESTORATION PROJECTS.

(a) EXPANSION OF CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION TO FIRE REGIME IV.—Section 603(c) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591b(c)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) LOCATION.—

''(A) DEFINITION OF FIRE REGIME IV.—In this paragraph, the term 'Fire Regime IV' means an area in which historically there are stand replacement severity fires with a frequency of 35 to 100 years.

''(B) LOCATION.—A project under this section shall be limited to areas—

''(i) in the wildland-urban interface; or

''(ii) for projects located outside the wildland-urban interface, within condition class 2 or condition class 3 in—

''(I) fire regime I, fire regime II, or fire regime III; or

''(II) fire regime IV—

''(aa) if the Secretary determines, based on the best available scientific information,

that an authorized hazardous fuel reduction project is necessary to restore reference conditions and reduce the threat posed to the water quality of a municipal water supply, electrical transmission lines, or other infrastructure; and

''(bb) if the project does not include clearcutting regeneration, coppice, or even-aged methods (as those terms are defined in Forest Service Manual 2470 (as in effect on the date of enactment of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018)).''.

(b) ROADLESS AREA RESTRICTION.—Section 603(d) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591b(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) an inventoried roadless area.''.

SA 3380. Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. SCOTT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 4101, insert the following:

SEC. 410___. MULTIVITAMIN-MINERAL DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS ELIGIBLE FOR PURCHASE WITH SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012) is amended—

(1) in subsection (k)—

(A) by striking ''and (9)'' and inserting ''(9)''; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', and (10) a multivitamin-mineral dietary supplement for home consumption'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (n) through (v) as subsections (o) through (w), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (m) the following:

''(m) 'Multivitamin-mineral dietary supplement' means a substance that—

''(1) provides at least 50 percent of the vitamins and minerals for which the National Academy of Medicine establishes dietary reference intakes, at 50 percent or more of the daily value for the intended life stage per daily serving, as determined by the Food and Drug Administration; and

''(2) does not exceed the tolerable upper intake levels for the nutrients for which an established tolerable upper intake level is determined by the National Academy of Medicine.''; and

(4) in paragraph (2) of subsection (r) (as so redesignated), by striking ''and spices'' and inserting ''spices, and multivitamin-mineral dietary supplements''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 27(a)(2) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2036(a)(2)) is amended in subparagraphs (C) and (E) by striking ''3(u)(4)'' each place it appears and inserting ''3(v)(4)''.

On page 275, lines 3 and 4, strike ''Section 3(v) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012(v))'' and insert ''Subsection (w) of section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012) (as redesignated by section 41___(a)(2))''.

On page 312, strike lines 3 through 5.

On page 312, line 6, strike ''(DD)'' and insert ''(CC)''.

On page 312, line 10, strike ''(EE)'' and insert ''(DD)''.

On page 312, line 14, strike ''(FF)'' and insert ''(EE)''.

Strike section 4116 and insert the following:

SEC. 4116. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) Section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking ''7(i)'' and inserting ''7(h)''; and

(2) in subsection (i), by striking ''7(i)'' and inserting ''7(h)''.

(b) Section 9(c) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2018(c)) is amended in the third sentence by striking ''to any used by'' and inserting ''to, and used by,''.

(c) Section 10 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2019) is amended in the first sentence by striking ''or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation'' each place it appears.

(d) Section 18(e) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2027(e)) is amended in the first sentence by striking ''7(f)'' and inserting ''7(e)''.

(e) Section 25(a)(1)(B)(i)(I) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2034(a)(1)(B)(i)(I)) is amended by striking ''service;;'' and inserting ''service;''.

SA 3381. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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___. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO ANIMAL FIGHTING.

It is the sense of Congress that animal fighting should be prohibited in all United States territories.

SA 3382. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 4103 and insert the following:

SEC. 4103. WORK REQUIREMENTS FOR ABLE-BODIED ADULTS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS.

(a) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—Section 2 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''Congress further finds that it should also be the purpose of the supplemental nutrition assistance program to increase employment, to encourage healthy marriage, and to promote prosperous self-sufficiency, which means the ability of households to maintain an income above the poverty level without services and benefits from the Federal Government.''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) FOOD.—Section 3(k) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012(k)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', except that a food, food product, meal, or other item described in this subsection shall be considered a food under this Act only if it is an essential (as determined by the Secretary)''.

(2) SUPERVISED JOB SEARCH.—Section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (t) through (v) as subsections (u) through (w), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (s) the following:

''(t) SUPERVISED JOB SEARCH.—The term 'supervised job search' means a job search program that has the following characteristics:

''(1) The job search occurs at an official location where the presence and activity of the recipient can be directly observed, supervised, and monitored.

''(2) The entry, time onsite, and exit of the recipient from the official job search location are recorded in a manner that prevents fraud.

''(3) The recipient is expected to remain and undertake job search activities at the job search center.

''(4) The quantity of time the recipient is observed and monitored engaging in job search at the official location is recorded for purposes of compliance with the work and work activation requirements of sections 6(o) and 30.''.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 27(a)(2) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2036(a)(2)) is amended in subparagraphs (C) and (E) by striking ''3(u)(4)'' each place it appears and inserting ''3(v)(4)''.

(c) WORK REQUIREMENT FOR ABLE-BODIED ADULTS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS.—Section 6(o) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(o)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''not less than 3 months (consecutive or otherwise)'' and inserting ''more than 1 month'';

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(C) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) participate in supervised job search for at least 8 hours per week.'';

(2) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following:

''(C) TERMINATION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to any fiscal year that begins after the effective date of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018.'';

(3) in paragraph (6)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''15-PERCENT'' and inserting ''5-PERCENT'';

(B) in subparagraph (A)(ii)(IV), by striking ''3 months'' and inserting ''1 month''; and

(C) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''15 percent'' and inserting ''5 percent''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(8) PROMOTING WORK.—As a condition of receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act, a State agency shall provide each individual subject to the work requirement of this subsection with the opportunity to participate in an activity selected by the State from among the options described in subparagraphs (B), (C), and (E) of paragraph (2).

''(9) PENALTIES FOR INADEQUATE STATE PERFORMANCE.—If a State agency fails to fully comply with this section, including the requirement to terminate the benefits of individuals who fail to fulfill the work requirements described in paragraph (2) during a fiscal quarter, the funding allotment of the State for the supplemental nutrition assistance program shall be reduced by 10 percent for the quarter that begins 180 days after the first day of the quarter in which the noncompliance occurred.''.

(d) WORK ACTIVATION PROGRAM FOR ADULTS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN.—The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 30. WORK ACTIVATION PROGRAM FOR ADULTS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANT.—The term 'eligible participant' means an individual who, during a particular month, is—

''(A) a parent in a household with dependent children;

''(B) at least 19, and not more than 55, years of age;

''(C) not disabled;

''(D) a member of a household in which 1 or more parents or children receive supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits in the month;

''(E) a member of a household that received supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits for more than 3 months in the year; and

''(F) employed less than 100 hours in the month.

''(2) MARRIED COUPLE HOUSEHOLD.—The term 'married couple household' means a household that includes 2 eligible participants who are married to each other and have dependent children.

''(3) SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT IN WORK ACTIVATION.—The term 'successful engagement in work activation' means—

''(A) in the case of an individual who is eligible and required to participate in interim work activation, performance during the month that fulfills the activity and hour requirements of subsection (c);

''(B) in the case of an individual who is required to participate in full work activation, performance during the month that fulfills the activity and hour requirements of subsection (d); and

''(C) in the case of an individual who meets the eligibility criteria described in subsection (e)(1), performance that fulfills the activity and hour requirements of that subsection.

''(4) WORK AND WORK PREPARATION ACTIVITIES.—The term 'work and work preparation activities' means—

''(A) unsubsidized employment;

''(B) subsidized private sector employment;

''(C) subsidized public sector employment;

''(D) work experience (including work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available;

''(E) on-the-job training;

''(F) job readiness assistance;

''(G) a community service program;

''(H) vocational educational training (not to exceed 1 year with respect to any individual);

''(I) job skills training directly related to employment;

''(J) education directly related to employment, in the case of a recipient who has not received a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency;

''(K) satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a certificate of general equivalence, in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school or received such a certificate;

''(L) the provision of child care services to an individual who is participating in a community service program;

''(M) workfare under section 20; and

''(N) supervised job search.

''(b) WORK ACTIVATION PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act, a State agency shall be required to operate a work activation program for eligible participants.

''(2) SPECIAL RULES FOR MARRIED COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of eligible participants who are spouses in a married couple household—

''(i) the work activation requirement of this section shall apply only if the sum of the combined current employment of both spouses is less than 100 hours per month; and

''(ii) both spouses shall be considered to have achieved successful engagement in the work activation program if either spouse fulfills the work activation requirements described in subsection (c), (d), or (e)(1).

''(B) TOTAL REQUIRED HOURS.—The total combined number of hours of required work and work preparation activities for both spouses in a married couple household shall not be greater than the total number of hours required for a single head of household.

''(C) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out this section, a State agency shall ensure that, for any month—

''(i) the proportion that—

''(I) the number of married couple households that are required to participate in work activation under this section in a month; bears to

''(II) the number of all households that are required to participate in work activation under this section in the same month; is not greater than—

''(ii) the proportion that—

''(I) the number of all married couple households with eligible participants in the month; bears to

''(II) the number of all households with eligible participants in the same month.

''(c) SHORT-TERM INTERIM WORK ACTIVATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A State agency may require eligible participants who meet the criteria in paragraph (2) to engage in—

''(A) interim work activation as described in this subsection; or

''(B) full work activation as described in subsection (d).

''(2) ELIGIBILITY.—A State agency may require an eligible participant to participate in interim work activation instead of full work activation if the eligible participant has not engaged in work activation under this section in the preceding 3 years.

''(3) REQUIRED JOB SEARCH.—A participant in interim work activation shall be required—

''(A) to participate in supervised job search for at least 6 hours per week; and

''(B) to engage in such additional activities as the State agency may require.

''(4) TIME LIMIT ON INTERIM WORK ACTIVATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible participant shall not participate in interim work activation for more than 3 months.

''(B) ADDITIONAL TIME.—After an eligible participant has participated in interim work activation for 3 months, the State agency shall require the eligible participant—

''(i) to maintain at least 100 hours of employment per month; or

''(ii) to participate in full work activation.

''(d) FULL WORK ACTIVATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act, a State agency shall require all or part of the eligible participants in the State to engage in full work activation under this section.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—An eligible participant who is required to participate in full work activation in a month shall be required to engage in 1 or more work and work preparation activities for an average of 100 hours per month.

''(3) LIMITATION.—Of the total number of required hours described in paragraph (2), not fewer than 20 hours per week shall be attributable to an activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (L), (M), or (N) of subsection (a)(4).

''(4) PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY SERVICE OR WORKFARE.—At least 10 percent of the eligible participants that a State requires to participate in full work activation under this section shall be required to participate in activities described in subparagraph (D), (G), or (M) of subsection (a)(4).

''(5) WORK ACTIVATION NOT EMPLOYMENT.—Other than unsubsidized employment described in subsection (a)(4)(A), participation in work and work preparation activities under this section shall not be—

''(A) considered to be employment; or

''(B) subject to any law pertaining to wages, compensation, hours, or conditions of employment under any law administered by the Secretary of Labor.

''(6) ADDITIONAL REQUIRED ACTIVITY.—Except as provided in subsection (g), nothing in this section prevents a State from requiring more than 100 hours per month of participation in work and work preparation activities.

''(e) LIMITATIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—

''(1) SINGLE TEEN HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR MARRIED TEEN WHO MAINTAINS SATISFACTORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—For purposes of determining monthly participation rates under this section, an eligible participant who is married or a head of household and who has not attained 20 years of age shall be considered to have completed successful engagement in work activation for a month if the eligible participant—

''(A) maintains satisfactory attendance at secondary school or the equivalent during the month; or

''(B) participates in education directly related to employment for an average of at least 20 hours per week during the month.

''(2) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO MAY BE TREATED AS ENGAGED IN WORK ACTIVATION BY REASON OF PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—For purposes of determining monthly participation rates under this section, not more than 30 percent of the number of individuals in a State who are treated as having completed successful engagement in work activation for a month may be individuals who are determined to be engaged in work activation for the month by reason of participation in vocational educational training.

''(f) STATE OPTION FOR PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENT EXEMPTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For any fiscal year, a State agency, at the option of the State agency, may—

''(A) exempt a household that includes a child who has not attained 12 months of age from engaging in work activation; and

''(B) disregard that household in determining the monthly participation rates under this section until the child has attained 12 months of age.

''(2) EXCLUSION.—For purposes of determining monthly participation rates under this section, a household that includes a child who has not attained 6 years of age shall be considered to be successfully engaged in work activation for a month if a member of the household receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits is engaged in work activation for an average of at least 20 hours per week during the month.

''(g) PENALTIES AGAINST INDIVIDUALS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), if an eligible participant in a household receiving assistance under the State program funded under this section fails to complete successful engagement in work activation in accordance with this section, the State agency shall—

''(A) in accordance with paragraph (2), reduce the amount of assistance otherwise payable to the entire household pro rata (or more, at the option of the State agency) with respect to the month immediately after any month in which the eligible participant fails to perform; or

''(B) terminate the assistance entirely.

''(2) PRO RATA REDUCTION.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(A), the amount of the pro rata reduction shall equal the product obtained by multiplying—

''(A) the normal monthly amount of assistance to the entire household that would have been received if not for the reduction under paragraph (1)(A); by

''(B) the proportion that—

''(i) the hours of required work and work preparation activities performed by the eligible participant during the month; bears to

''(ii) the number or hours of work and work preparation activities the State agency required the eligible participant to perform in accordance with this section.

''(3) EXCEPTION.—A State may not reduce or terminate assistance under the State program funded under this section or any other State program funded with qualified State expenditures (as defined in section 409(a)(7)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)(B))) based on a refusal of an eligible participant to engage in work and work preparation activities required under this section if—

''(A) the eligible participant is a single custodial parent caring for a child who has not attained 6 years of age; and

''(B) the eligible participant proves that the eligible participant has a demonstrated inability (as determined by the State agency) to obtain needed child care, due to—

''(i) unavailability of appropriate child care within a reasonable distance from the home or work site of the eligible participant; or

''(ii) unavailability of all affordable child care arrangements, including formal child care and all informal child care by a relative or under other arrangements.

''(h) LIMITATION ON HOURS OF REQUIRED PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY SERVICE OR WORKFARE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The maximum number of hours during a month that an eligible participant shall be required under this section to work in a community service program or a workfare program under section 20 shall not exceed the quotient obtained by dividing—

''(A) the total dollar cost of all means-tested benefits received by the household for that month, as determined under paragraph (2); by

''(B) the Federal minimum wage.

''(2) TOTAL DOLLAR COST OF ALL MEANS-TESTED BENEFITS DEFINED.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the total dollar cost of all means-tested benefits shall equal the sum of the dollar cost of all benefits received by the household from—

''(i) the supplemental nutrition assistance program;

''(ii) the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or any other State program funded with qualified State expenditures (as defined in section 409(a)(7)(B)(i) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)(B)(i))); and

''(iii) any assistance provided to a household, landlord, or public housing agency (as defined in section 3(b)(6) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(6))) to subsidize the rental payment for a dwelling unit, including assistance provided for public housing dwelling units under section 3 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a) and assistance provided under section 8 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f).

''(B) VALUE OF BENEFITS DURING SANCTION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), if the dollar value of 1 or more benefits received by a household in a month has been reduced under subsection (g) or another sanction requirement, the calculated dollar value of the sanctioned benefits shall equal the dollar value of the benefit that would have been received if the benefit had not been reduced by the sanction.

''(3) ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this subsection prevents a State agency from requiring an eligible participant to engage in activities not described in paragraph (1) for additional hours during the month.

''(i) WORK ACTIVATION PARTICIPATION GOALS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act, except as provided in paragraph (2), a State agency shall achieve for each quarter of the fiscal year with respect to all eligible participants receiving assistance under the State program funded under this section for that fiscal year at least the participation rate specified in the following table:

''If the fiscal year is:	The quarterly participation rate shall be at least:
2019	20 percent
2020	35 percent
2021	50 percent
2022	65 percent
2023	80 percent.

''(2) ADJUSTMENT IF RECESSIONARY PERIOD.—If the average national unemployment rate during a quarter of a fiscal year, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, is more than 8 percent, the participation goal for the immediately succeeding quarter shall equal the product obtained by multiplying—

''(A) the applicable quarterly participation rate under paragraph (1); by

''(B) 0.8.

''(j) CALCULATION OF WORK ACTIVATION PARTICIPATION RATES.—

''(1) DEFINITION OF SANCTIONED RECIPIENT.—In this subsection, the term 'sanctioned recipient' means any eligible participant who—

''(A) was required to participate in work activation in a month;

''(B) failed to perform the assigned work and work preparation activities so as to meet the relevant hourly requirements in subsection (c), (d), or (e)(2); and

''(C) was sanctioned by a reduced benefit payment in the subsequent month under subsection (g).

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The work activation participation rate for a State for any quarter of a fiscal year shall equal the average of the monthly participation rates for the State during the 3 months of that quarter.

''(3) MONTHLY PARTICIPATION RATE.—For purposes of paragraph (2), the monthly participation rate shall equal the ratio of all countable participants to all eligible participants in the month, as determined under paragraph (4).

''(4) RATIO OF ALL COUNTABLE PARTICIPANTS TO ALL ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS.—Subject to paragraph (5), the ratio of all countable participants to all eligible participants in a month equals the proportion that—

''(A) the sum obtained by adding—

''(i) all eligible participants who—

''(I) were required by the State to engage in interim work activation, full work activation, or education under subsection (e)(1) during the month; and

''(II) fulfilled the criteria for successful engagement in work activation for that activity during the month; and

''(ii) all sanctioned recipients for that month; bears to

''(B) the average number of eligible participants in the State in that month.

''(5) MULTIPLE ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS.—A married couple household consisting of more than 1 eligible participant shall be counted as a single eligible participant for purposes of calculating the participation rate under this subsection.

''(k) PENALTIES FOR INADEQUATE STATE PERFORMANCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2020 and for each subsequent quarter of fiscal year 2020 and of each subsequent fiscal year, each State shall count the monthly average number of countable participants under this section.

''(2) REDUCTION IN FUNDING.—If the monthly average number of countable participants in a State of a fiscal year is not sufficient to fulfill the relevant work activation participation goal under subsection (i) during that quarter, the supplemental nutrition assistance program funding for the State under this Act shall be reduced for the fiscal quarter that begins 180 days after the first day of the quarter in which the inadequate performance occurred in accordance with paragraph (3).

''(3) FUNDING IN PENALIZED QUARTER.—The total amount of funding a State shall receive for all households with eligible participants for a quarter for which funding is reduced under paragraph (2) shall equal the product obtained by multiplying—

''(A) the total amount of funding that the State would have received in the preceding quarter for all households with eligible participants if no reduction had been in place; by

''(B) the ratio of all countable participants to all eligible participants (as determined under subsection (j)(4)) for the quarter that began 180 days before the first day of the quarter for which funding is reduced.

''(l) FUNDING TO ADMINISTER WORK ACTIVATION.—

''(1) TANF FUNDING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2019 and each subsequent fiscal year, a State that receives supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act may use during that fiscal year to carry out the work activation program of the State under this section—

''(i) any of the Federal funds available to the State through the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) in that fiscal year; and

''(ii) any of the funds from State sources allocated to the operation of the program described in clause (i).

''(B) EFFECT.—Any State that uses State funds allocated to the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) to administer the work activation program of that State under this section may treat those funds as qualified State expenditures (as defined in section 409(a)(7)(B)(i) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)(B)(i))) for purposes of meeting the requirements of section 409(a)(7) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)) in that fiscal year.

''(2) WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT FUNDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2019 and each subsequent fiscal year, a State that receives Federal funds under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.) may use up to 50 percent of those funds during that fiscal year to carry out the work activation program of the State under this section.

''(3) SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2019 and each subsequent fiscal year, a State that receives Federal funds under this Act for an employment and training program under section 6(d) may use those funds during that fiscal year to carry out the work activation program of the State under this section.''.

(e) IDENTIFICATION FOR CARD USE.—Section 7(h)(9) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2016(h)(9)) is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION'' and inserting ''IDENTIFICATION FOR CARD USE'';

(2) by redesignating 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) the head of the household;

''(ii) each adult member of the household; and

''(iii) 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 under clause (i) if 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 ''1 or more members of a'' and inserting ''the head of the''; and

(B) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated)—

(i) by striking ''subparagraph (A)'' and inserting ''clause (i)''; and

(ii) by inserting ''subject to subparagraph (B)(i)'' after ''the card''; and

(5) 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 3383. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. LEE, and Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

Strike section 4103 and insert the following:

SEC. 4103. WORK REQUIREMENTS FOR ABLE-BODIED ADULTS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS.

(a) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—Section 2 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''Congress further finds that it should also be the purpose of the supplemental nutrition assistance program to increase employment, to encourage healthy marriage, and to promote prosperous self-sufficiency, which means the ability of households to maintain an income above the poverty level without services and benefits from the Federal Government.''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) FOOD.—Section 3(k) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012(k)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', except that a food, food product, meal, or other item described in this subsection shall be considered a food under this Act only if it is an essential (as determined by the Secretary)''.

(2) SUPERVISED JOB SEARCH.—Section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (t) through (v) as subsections (u) through (w), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (s) the following:

''(t) SUPERVISED JOB SEARCH.—The term 'supervised job search' means a job search program that has the following characteristics:

''(1) The job search occurs at an official location where the presence and activity of the recipient can be directly observed, supervised, and monitored.

''(2) The entry, time onsite, and exit of the recipient from the official job search location are recorded in a manner that prevents fraud.

''(3) The recipient is expected to remain and undertake job search activities at the job search center.

''(4) The quantity of time the recipient is observed and monitored engaging in job search at the official location is recorded for purposes of compliance with the work and work activation requirements of sections 6(o) and 30.''.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 27(a)(2) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2036(a)(2)) is amended in subparagraphs (C) and (E) by striking ''3(u)(4)'' each place it appears and inserting ''3(v)(4)''.

(c) WORK REQUIREMENT FOR ABLE-BODIED ADULTS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS.—Section 6(o) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(o)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''not less than 3 months (consecutive or otherwise)'' and inserting ''more than 1 month'';

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(C) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) participate in supervised job search for at least 8 hours per week.'';

(2) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following:

''(C) TERMINATION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to any fiscal year that begins after the effective date of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018.'';

(3) in paragraph (6)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''15-PERCENT'' and inserting ''5-PERCENT'';

(B) in subparagraph (A)(ii)(IV), by striking ''3 months'' and inserting ''1 month''; and

(C) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''15 percent'' and inserting ''5 percent''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(8) PROMOTING WORK.—As a condition of receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act, a State agency shall provide each individual subject to the work requirement of this subsection with the opportunity to participate in an activity selected by the State from among the options described in subparagraphs (B), (C), and (E) of paragraph (2).

''(9) PENALTIES FOR INADEQUATE STATE PERFORMANCE.—If a State agency fails to fully comply with this section, including the requirement to terminate the benefits of individuals who fail to fulfill the work requirements described in paragraph (2) during a fiscal quarter, the funding allotment of the State for the supplemental nutrition assistance program shall be reduced by 10 percent for the quarter that begins 180 days after the first day of the quarter in which the noncompliance occurred.''.

(d) WORK ACTIVATION PROGRAM FOR ADULTS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN.—The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 30. WORK ACTIVATION PROGRAM FOR ADULTS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANT.—The term 'eligible participant' means an individual who, during a particular month, is—

''(A) a parent in a household with dependent children;

''(B) at least 19, and not more than 55, years of age;

''(C) not disabled;

''(D) a member of a household in which 1 or more parents or children receive supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits in the month;

''(E) a member of a household that received supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits for more than 3 months in the year; and

''(F) employed less than 100 hours in the month.

''(2) MARRIED COUPLE HOUSEHOLD.—The term 'married couple household' means a household that includes 2 eligible participants who are married to each other and have dependent children.

''(3) SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT IN WORK ACTIVATION.—The term 'successful engagement in work activation' means—

''(A) in the case of an individual who is eligible and required to participate in interim work activation, performance during the month that fulfills the activity and hour requirements of subsection (c);

''(B) in the case of an individual who is required to participate in full work activation, performance during the month that fulfills the activity and hour requirements of subsection (d); and

''(C) in the case of an individual who meets the eligibility criteria described in subsection (e)(1), performance that fulfills the activity and hour requirements of that subsection.

''(4) WORK AND WORK PREPARATION ACTIVITIES.—The term 'work and work preparation activities' means—

''(A) unsubsidized employment;

''(B) subsidized private sector employment;

''(C) subsidized public sector employment;

''(D) work experience (including work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available;

''(E) on-the-job training;

''(F) job readiness assistance;

''(G) a community service program;

''(H) vocational educational training (not to exceed 1 year with respect to any individual);

''(I) job skills training directly related to employment;

''(J) education directly related to employment, in the case of a recipient who has not received a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency;

''(K) satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a certificate of general equivalence, in the case of a recipient who has not completed

secondary school or received such a certificate;

''(L) the provision of child care services to an individual who is participating in a community service program;

''(M) workfare under section 20; and

''(N) supervised job search.

''(b) WORK ACTIVATION PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act, a State agency shall be required to operate a work activation program for eligible participants.

''(2) SPECIAL RULES FOR MARRIED COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of eligible participants who are spouses in a married couple household—

''(i) the work activation requirement of this section shall apply only if the sum of the combined current employment of both spouses is less than 100 hours per month; and

''(ii) both spouses shall be considered to have achieved successful engagement in the work activation program if either spouse fulfills the work activation requirements described in subsection (c), (d), or (e)(1).

''(B) TOTAL REQUIRED HOURS.—The total combined number of hours of required work and work preparation activities for both spouses in a married couple household shall not be greater than the total number of hours required for a single head of household.

''(C) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out this section, a State agency shall ensure that, for any month—

''(i) the proportion that—

''(I) the number of married couple households that are required to participate in work activation under this section in a month; bears to

''(II) the number of all households that are required to participate in work activation under this section in the same month; is not greater than—

''(ii) the proportion that—

''(I) the number of all married couple households with eligible participants in the month; bears to

''(II) the number of all households with eligible participants in the same month.

''(c) SHORT-TERM INTERIM WORK ACTIVATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A State agency may require eligible participants who meet the criteria in paragraph (2) to engage in—

''(A) interim work activation as described in this subsection; or

''(B) full work activation as described in subsection (d).

''(2) ELIGIBILITY.—A State agency may require an eligible participant to participate in interim work activation instead of full work activation if the eligible participant has not engaged in work activation under this section in the preceding 3 years.

''(3) REQUIRED JOB SEARCH.—A participant in interim work activation shall be required—

''(A) to participate in supervised job search for at least 6 hours per week; and

''(B) to engage in such additional activities as the State agency may require.

''(4) TIME LIMIT ON INTERIM WORK ACTIVATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible participant shall not participate in interim work activation for more than 3 months.

''(B) ADDITIONAL TIME.—After an eligible participant has participated in interim work activation for 3 months, the State agency shall require the eligible participant—

''(i) to maintain at least 100 hours of employment per month; or

''(ii) to participate in full work activation.

''(d) FULL WORK ACTIVATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act, a State agency shall require all or part of the eligible participants in the State to engage in full work activation under this section.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—An eligible participant who is required to participate in full work activation in a month shall be required to engage in 1 or more work and work preparation activities for an average of 100 hours per month.

''(3) LIMITATION.—Of the total number of required hours described in paragraph (2), not fewer than 20 hours per week shall be attributable to an activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (L), (M), or (N) of subsection (a)(4).

''(4) PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY SERVICE OR WORKFARE.—At least 10 percent of the eligible participants that a State requires to participate in full work activation under this section shall be required to participate in activities described in subparagraph (D), (G), or (M) of subsection (a)(4).

''(5) WORK ACTIVATION NOT EMPLOYMENT.—Other than unsubsidized employment described in subsection (a)(4)(A), participation in work and work preparation activities under this section shall not be—

''(A) considered to be employment; or

''(B) subject to any law pertaining to wages, compensation, hours, or conditions of employment under any law administered by the Secretary of Labor.

''(6) ADDITIONAL REQUIRED ACTIVITY.—Except as provided in subsection (g), nothing in this section prevents a State from requiring more than 100 hours per month of participation in work and work preparation activities.

''(e) LIMITATIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—

''(1) SINGLE TEEN HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR MARRIED TEEN WHO MAINTAINS SATISFACTORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—For purposes of determining monthly participation rates under this section, an eligible participant who is married or a head of household and who has not attained 20 years of age shall be considered to have completed successful engagement in work activation for a month if the eligible participant—

''(A) maintains satisfactory attendance at secondary school or the equivalent during the month; or

''(B) participates in education directly related to employment for an average of at least 20 hours per week during the month.

''(2) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO MAY BE TREATED AS ENGAGED IN WORK ACTIVATION BY REASON OF PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—For purposes of determining monthly participation rates under this section, not more than 30 percent of the number of individuals in a State who are treated as having completed successful engagement in work activation for a month may be individuals who are determined to be engaged in work activation for the month by reason of participation in vocational educational training.

''(f) STATE OPTION FOR PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENT EXEMPTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For any fiscal year, a State agency, at the option of the State agency, may—

''(A) exempt a household that includes a child who has not attained 12 months of age from engaging in work activation; and

''(B) disregard that household in determining the monthly participation rates under this section until the child has attained 12 months of age.

''(2) EXCLUSION.—For purposes of determining monthly participation rates under this section, a household that includes a child who has not attained 6 years of age shall be considered to be successfully engaged in work activation for a month if a member of the household receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits is engaged in work activation for an average of at least 20 hours per week during the month.

''(g) PENALTIES AGAINST INDIVIDUALS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), if an eligible participant in a household receiving assistance under the State program funded under this section fails to complete successful engagement in work activation in accordance with this section, the State agency shall—

''(A) in accordance with paragraph (2), reduce the amount of assistance otherwise payable to the entire household pro rata (or more, at the option of the State agency) with respect to the month immediately after any month in which the eligible participant fails to perform; or

''(B) terminate the assistance entirely.

''(2) PRO RATA REDUCTION.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(A), the amount of the pro rata reduction shall equal the product obtained by multiplying—

''(A) the normal monthly amount of assistance to the entire household that would have been received if not for the reduction under paragraph (1)(A); by

''(B) the proportion that—

''(i) the hours of required work and work preparation activities performed by the eligible participant during the month; bears to

''(ii) the number or hours of work and work preparation activities the State agency required the eligible participant to perform in accordance with this section.

''(3) EXCEPTION.—A State may not reduce or terminate assistance under the State program funded under this section or any other State program funded with qualified State expenditures (as defined in section 409(a)(7)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)(B))) based on a refusal of an eligible participant to engage in work and work preparation activities required under this section if—

''(A) the eligible participant is a single custodial parent caring for a child who has not attained 6 years of age; and

''(B) the eligible participant proves that the eligible participant has a demonstrated inability (as determined by the State agency) to obtain needed child care, due to—

''(i) unavailability of appropriate child care within a reasonable distance from the home or work site of the eligible participant; or

''(ii) unavailability of all affordable child care arrangements, including formal child care and all informal child care by a relative or under other arrangements.

''(h) LIMITATION ON HOURS OF REQUIRED PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY SERVICE OR WORKFARE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The maximum number of hours during a month that an eligible participant shall be required under this section to work in a community service program or a workfare program under section 20 shall not exceed the quotient obtained by dividing—

''(A) the total dollar cost of all means-tested benefits received by the household for that month, as determined under paragraph (2); by

''(B) the Federal minimum wage.

''(2) TOTAL DOLLAR COST OF ALL MEANS-TESTED BENEFITS DEFINED.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the total dollar cost of all means-tested benefits shall equal the sum of the dollar cost of all benefits received by the household from—

''(i) the supplemental nutrition assistance program;

''(ii) the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42

U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or any other State program funded with qualified State expenditures (as defined in section 409(a)(7)(B)(i) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)(B)(i))); and

''(iii) any assistance provided to a household, landlord, or public housing agency (as defined in section 3(b)(6) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(6))) to subsidize the rental payment for a dwelling unit, including assistance provided for public housing dwelling units under section 3 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a) and assistance provided under section 8 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f).

''(B) VALUE OF BENEFITS DURING SANCTION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), if the dollar value of 1 or more benefits received by a household in a month has been reduced under subsection (g) or another sanction requirement, the calculated dollar value of the sanctioned benefits shall equal the dollar value of the benefit that would have been received if the benefit had not been reduced by the sanction.

''(3) ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this subsection prevents a State agency from requiring an eligible participant to engage in activities not described in paragraph (1) for additional hours during the month.

''(i) WORK ACTIVATION PARTICIPATION GOALS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act, except as provided in paragraph (2), a State agency shall achieve for each quarter of the fiscal year with respect to all eligible participants receiving assistance under the State program funded under this section for that fiscal year at least the participation rate specified in the following table:

''If the fiscal year is:	The quarterly participation rate shall be at least:
2019	20 percent
2020	35 percent
2021	50 percent
2022	65 percent
2023	80 percent.

''(2) ADJUSTMENT IF RECESSIONARY PERIOD.—If the average national unemployment rate during a quarter of a fiscal year, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, is more than 8 percent, the participation goal for the immediately succeeding quarter shall equal the product obtained by multiplying—

''(A) the applicable quarterly participation rate under paragraph (1); by

''(B) 0.8.

''(j) CALCULATION OF WORK ACTIVATION PARTICIPATION RATES.—

''(1) DEFINITION OF SANCTIONED RECIPIENT.—In this subsection, the term 'sanctioned recipient' means any eligible participant who—

''(A) was required to participate in work activation in a month;

''(B) failed to perform the assigned work and work preparation activities so as to meet the relevant hourly requirements in subsection (c), (d), or (e)(2); and

''(C) was sanctioned by a reduced benefit payment in the subsequent month under subsection (g).

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The work activation participation rate for a State for any quarter of a fiscal year shall equal the average of the monthly participation rates for the State during the 3 months of that quarter.

''(3) MONTHLY PARTICIPATION RATE.—For purposes of paragraph (2), the monthly participation rate shall equal the ratio of all countable participants to all eligible participants in the month, as determined under paragraph (4).

''(4) RATIO OF ALL COUNTABLE PARTICIPANTS TO ALL ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS.—Subject to paragraph (5), the ratio of all countable participants to all eligible participants in a month equals the proportion that—

''(A) the sum obtained by adding—

''(i) all eligible participants who—

''(I) were required by the State to engage in interim work activation, full work activation, or education under subsection (e)(1) during the month; and

''(II) fulfilled the criteria for successful engagement in work activation for that activity during the month; and

''(ii) all sanctioned recipients for that month; bears to

''(B) the average number of eligible participants in the State in that month.

''(5) MULTIPLE ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS.—A married couple household consisting of more than 1 eligible participant shall be counted as a single eligible participant for purposes of calculating the participation rate under this subsection.

''(k) PENALTIES FOR INADEQUATE STATE PERFORMANCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2020 and for each subsequent quarter of fiscal year 2020 and of each subsequent fiscal year, each State shall count the monthly average number of countable participants under this section.

''(2) REDUCTION IN FUNDING.—If the monthly average number of countable participants in a State of a fiscal year is not sufficient to fulfill the relevant work activation participation goal under subsection (i) during that quarter, the supplemental nutrition assistance program funding for the State under this Act shall be reduced for the fiscal quarter that begins 180 days after the first day of the quarter in which the inadequate performance occurred in accordance with paragraph (3).

''(3) FUNDING IN PENALIZED QUARTER.—The total amount of funding a State shall receive for all households with eligible participants for a quarter for which funding is reduced under paragraph (2) shall equal the product obtained by multiplying—

''(A) the total amount of funding that the State would have received in the preceding quarter for all households with eligible participants if no reduction had been in place; by

''(B) the ratio of all countable participants to all eligible participants (as determined under subsection (j)(4)) for the quarter that began 180 days before the first day of the quarter for which funding is reduced.

''(l) FUNDING TO ADMINISTER WORK ACTIVATION.—

''(1) TANF FUNDING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2019 and each subsequent fiscal year, a State that receives supplemental nutrition assistance program funds under this Act may use during that fiscal year to carry out the work activation program of the State under this section—

''(i) any of the Federal funds available to the State through the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) in that fiscal year; and

''(ii) any of the funds from State sources allocated to the operation of the program described in clause (i).

''(B) EFFECT.—Any State that uses State funds allocated to the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) to administer the work activation program of that State under this section may treat those funds as qualified State expenditures (as defined in section 409(a)(7)(B)(i) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)(B)(i))) for purposes of meeting the requirements of section 409(a)(7) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)) in that fiscal year.

''(2) WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT FUNDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2019 and each subsequent fiscal year, a State that receives Federal funds under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.) may use up to 50 percent of those funds during that fiscal year to carry out the work activation program of the State under this section.

''(3) SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2019 and each subsequent fiscal year, a State that receives Federal funds under this Act for an employment and training program under section 6(d) may use those funds during that fiscal year to carry out the work activation program of the State under this section.''.

(e) IDENTIFICATION FOR CARD USE.—Section 7(h)(9) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2016(h)(9)) is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION'' and inserting ''IDENTIFICATION FOR CARD USE'';

(2) by redesignating 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) the head of the household;

''(ii) each adult member of the household; and

''(iii) 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 under clause (i) if 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 ''1 or more members of a'' and inserting ''the head of the''; and

(B) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated)—

(i) by striking ''subparagraph (A)'' and inserting ''clause (i)''; and

(ii) by inserting ''subject to subparagraph (B)(i)'' after ''the card''; and

(5) 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 3384. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 141, strike lines 15 through 21 and insert the following:

''(2) establish payments to provide an incentive for the use of practices, such as cover crops, no-till farming, nutrient management, resource-conserving crop rotations, and other similar practices approved under the pilot project that—

''(A) improve soil health;

''(B) increase carbon levels in the soil; or

''(C) meet the goals described in subparagraphs (A) and (B); and

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SA 3385. Mr. SASSE (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JONES, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TESTER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mrs. ERNST, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. PAUL, Mr. ENZI, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 LIVESTOCK.

The Secretary of Transportation shall amend part 395 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. 1471)) 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 trip—

(1) the on-duty time of the driver shall exclude all time spent—

(A) at a plant, terminal, facility, or other property of a motor carrier or shipper or on any public property during which the driver is waiting to be dispatched;

(B) loading or unloading a commercial motor vehicle;

(C) supervising or assisting in the loading or unloading of a commercial motor vehicle;

(D) attending to a commercial motor vehicle while the vehicle is being loaded or unloaded;

(E) remaining in readiness to operate a commercial motor vehicle; and

(F) giving or receiving receipts for shipments loaded or unloaded;

(2) except as provided in paragraph (5), the driving time under section 395.3(a)(3)(i) of that title is modified to a maximum of not less than 15, and not more than 18, hours within a 24-hour period;

(3) the driver may take 1 or more rest periods during the trip, which shall not be included in the calculation of the driving time;

(4) after completion of the trip, the driver shall be required to take a rest break for a period that is 5 hours less than the maximum driving time under paragraph (2);

(5) if the driver is within 150 air-miles of the point of delivery, any additional driving to that point of delivery shall not be included in the calculation of the driving time; and

(6) the 10-hour rest period under section 395.3(a)(1) of that title shall not apply.

SA 3386. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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 II, add the following:

SEC. 24___. GAO STUDY ON NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE DETERMINATIONS OF PROGRAM INELIGIBILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the coordination between the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Farm Service Agency to determine—

(1) the number of producers that were determined to be ineligible for Department of Agriculture benefits as a result of noncompliance with applicable requirements under conservation programs (referred to in this section as ''applicable conservation requirements'');

(2) in any case in which a producer was determined not to be in compliance with an applicable conservation requirement, the penalties enforced against the producer;

(3) the total number of acres determined not to be in compliance with applicable conservation requirements;

(4) applicable procedures to ensure producers can work with the Natural Resources Conservation Service to bring the acres of the producers into compliance with applicable conservation requirements;

(5) the coordination between county and State offices with respect to evaluation of compliance with applicable conservation requirements; and

(6)(A) the means by which the Natural Resources Conservation Service determines which tracts of land to evaluate for compliance with applicable conservation requirements; and

(B) whether a random order of selection is the most efficient way to evaluate whether producers are achieving compliance with applicable conservation requirements.

(b) COMPONENTS.—The study under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an evaluation of the appeals process relating to determinations of ineligibility for Federal programs, including a review, during the 5-year period ending on the date on which the study is commenced, of those appeals brought to the National Appeals Division; and

(2) the development of recommendations, taking into consideration affected watersheds, regions, counties, and adjacent landowners, to improve efficiency in the management of Federal resources relating to producer compliance with applicable conservation requirements.

SA 3387. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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___. LOANS FOR CARBON DIOXIDE CAPTURE AND UTILIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title I of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 901 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 19 the following:

''SEC. 20. LOANS FOR CARBON DIOXIDE CAPTURE AND UTILIZATION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including regulations), in carrying out any program under this Act under which the Secretary provides a loan or loan guarantee, the Secretary may provide such a loan or loan guarantee to facilities employing commercially demonstrated technologies for carbon dioxide capture and utilization.''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 903) is amended—

(1) by striking ''There are'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b)(2), there are''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) LOANS FOR CARBON DIOXIDE CAPTURE AND UTILIZATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out section 20.

''(2) SEPARATE APPROPRIATIONS.—The sums appropriated under paragraph (1) shall be separate and distinct from the sums appropriated under subsection (a).''.

SA 3388. Mr. ROBERTS (for Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 63___. COUNCIL ON RURAL COMMUNITY INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) 16 percent of the population of the United States lives in rural counties.

(2) Strong, sustainable rural communities are essential to future prosperity and ensuring United States competitiveness in the years ahead.

(3) Rural communities supply the food, fiber, and energy of the United States, safeguard the natural resources of the United States, and are essential to the development of science and innovation.

(4) Though rural communities face numerous challenges, they also present enormous economic potential.

(5) The Federal Government has an important role to play in expanding access to the capital necessary for economic growth, promoting innovation, increasing energy resiliency and reliability, improving access to health care and education, and expanding outdoor recreational activities on public land.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to enhance the efforts of the Federal Government to address the needs of rural areas in the United States by—

(1) establishing a council to better coordinate Federal programs directed to rural communities;

(2) maximizing the impact of Federal investment to promote economic prosperity

and quality of life in rural communities in the United States; and

(3) using innovation to resolve local and regional challenges faced by rural communities.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Council on Rural Community Innovation and Economic Development (referred to in this section as the ''Council'').

(d) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The membership of the Council shall be composed of the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(A) The Department of Agriculture.

(B) The Department of the Treasury.

(C) The Department of Defense.

(D) The Department of Justice.

(E) The Department of the Interior.

(F) The Department of Commerce.

(G) The Department of Labor.

(H) The Department of Health and Human Services.

(I) The Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(J) The Department of Transportation.

(K) The Department of Energy.

(L) The Department of Education.

(M) The Department of Veterans Affairs.

(N) The Department of Homeland Security.

(O) The Environmental Protection Agency.

(P) The Federal Communications Commission.

(Q) The Office of Management and Budget.

(R) The Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(S) The Office of National Drug Control Policy.

(T) The Council of Economic Advisers.

(U) The Domestic Policy Council.

(V) The National Economic Council.

(W) The Small Business Administration.

(X) The Council on Environmental Quality.

(Y) The White House Office of Public Engagement.

(Z) The White House Office of Cabinet Affairs.

(AA) Such other executive branch departments, agencies, and offices as the President or the Secretary may, from time to time, designate.

(2) CHAIR.—The Secretary shall serve as the Chair of the Council.

(3) DESIGNEES.—A member of the Council may designate, to perform the Council functions of the member, a senior-level official who is—

(A) part of the department, agency, or office of the member; and

(B) a full-time officer or employee of the Federal Government.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—The Council shall coordinate policy development through the rural development mission area.

(e) FUNDING.—The Secretary shall provide funding and administrative support for the Council to the extent permitted by law and within existing appropriations.

(f) MISSION AND FUNCTION OF THE COUNCIL.—The Council shall work across executive departments, agencies, and offices to coordinate development of policy recommendations—

(1) to maximize the impact of Federal investment of rural communities;

(2) to promote economic prosperity and quality of life in rural communities; and

(3) to use innovation to resolve local and regional challenges faced by rural communities.

(g) DUTIES.—The Council shall—

(1) make recommendations to the President, acting through the Director of the Domestic Policy Council and the Director of the National Economic Council, on streamlining and leveraging Federal investments in rural areas, where appropriate, to increase the impact of Federal dollars and create economic opportunities to improve the quality of life in rural areas in the United States;

(2) coordinate and increase the effectiveness of Federal engagement with rural stakeholders, including agricultural organizations, small businesses, education and training institutions, health-care providers, telecommunications services providers, electric service providers, transportation providers, research and land grant institutions, law enforcement, State, local, and tribal governments, and nongovernmental organizations regarding the needs of rural areas in the United States;

(3) coordinate Federal efforts directed toward the growth and development of rural geographic regions that encompass both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas;

(4) identify and facilitate rural economic opportunities associated with energy development, outdoor recreation, and other conservation related activities; and

(5) identify common economic and social challenges faced by rural communities that could be served through—

(A) better coordination of existing Federal and non-Federal resources; and

(B) innovative solutions utilizing governmental and nongovernmental resources.

(h) EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The heads of executive departments and agencies shall assist and provide information to the Council, consistent with applicable law, as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Council.

(2) EXPENSES.—Each executive department or agency shall be responsible for paying any expenses of the executive department or agency for participating in the Council.

(i) REPORT ON RURAL SMART COMMUNITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the establishment of the Council, the Council shall submit to Congress a report describing efforts of rural areas to integrate ''smart'' technology into their communities to solve challenges relating to energy, transportation, health care, law enforcement, housing, or other relevant local issues, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) SMART RURAL COMMUNITIES.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include a description of efforts of rural communities to apply innovative and advanced technologies and related mechanisms (such as telecommunications, energy, transportation, housing, economic development)—

(A) to improve the health and quality of life of residents;

(B) to increase the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of civic operations and services, including public safety and other vital public functions;

(C) to promote economic growth;

(D) to enhance the use of electricity in the community and reduce pollution; and

(E) to create a more sustainable and resilient community.

(3) OTHER INCLUSIONS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an analysis of efforts to integrate ''smart'' technology into rural communities across the United States;

(B) an analysis of barriers and challenges faced by rural areas in integrating ''smart'' technology into their communities;

(C) an analysis of Federal efforts to assist rural areas with the development and integration of ''smart'' technology into rural communities;

(D) recommendations, if any, on how to improve coordination and deployment of Federal efforts to assist rural areas develop and integrate ''smart'' technology into their communities;

(E) recommendations, if any, on how rural areas developing ''smart'' communities can better leverage private sector resources; and

(F) guidelines that establish best practices for rural areas that desire to use ''smart'' technology to overcome local challenges.

(j) REVIEW OF PUBLIC BENEFIT TO RURAL COMMUNITIES ON THE CREATION OF RURAL SMART COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On completion of the report under subsection (i)(1), the Council shall review the benefits of the creation of a rural smart community demonstration projects program for the purposes of coordinating Department of Agriculture rural development, housing, energy, and telecommunication programs, and other Federal programs specific to rural communities, to expand innovative technologies and address local challenges specific to rural communities.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—In the review under paragraph (1) the Council shall determine whether a rural smart community demonstration projects program would—

(A) demonstrate smart community technologies that can be adapted and repeated by other rural communities;

(B) encourage public, private, local, or regional best practices that can be replicated by other rural communities;

(C) encourage private sector innovation and investment in rural communities;

(D) promote a skilled workforce; and

(E) promote standards that allow for the measurement and validation of the cost savings and performance improvements associated with the installation and use of smart community technologies and practices.

(k) RURAL SMART COMMUNITY RESOURCE GUIDE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall create, publish, and maintain a resource guide designed to assist States and other rural communities in developing and implementing rural smart community programs.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—A resource guide under paragraph (1) may include—

(A) a compilation of existing related Federal and non-Federal programs available to rural communities, including technical assistance, education, training, research and development, analysis, and funding;

(B) available examples of local rural communities engaging private sector entities to implement smart community solutions, including public-private partnership models that could be used to leverage private sector funding to solve similar local challenges;

(C) available examples of proven methods for local rural communities to facilitate integration of smart technologies with new and existing infrastructure and systems;

(D) best practices and lessons learned from demonstration projects, including return on investment and performance information to help other rural communities decide how to initiate integration of smart technologies; and

(E) such other topics as are requested by industry entities or local governments or determined to be necessary by the Council.

(3) UTILIZATION OF EXISTING GUIDES.—In creating, publishing, and maintaining the guide under paragraph (1), the Council shall consider Federal, State, and local guides already published relating to smart community goals, activities, and best practices—

(A) to prevent duplication of efforts by the Federal Government; and

(B) to leverage existing complementary efforts.

(4) RESOURCE GUIDE OUTREACH.—The Council shall conduct outreach to States, counties, communities, and other relevant entities—

(A) to provide interested stakeholders with the guide published under paragraph (1);

(B) to promote the consideration of smart community technologies and encourage States and local governments to contribute rural smart community program and activity information to the guide published under paragraph (1);

(C) to identify—

(i) barriers to rural smart community technology adoption; and

(ii) any research, development, and assistance that is needed that could be included in the guide published under paragraph (1);

(D) to respond to requests for assistance, advice, or consultation from rural communities; and

(E) for other purposes, as identified by the Council.

(5) SUBSEQUENT RESOURCE GUIDES.—The Council shall issue an update to the guide published under paragraph (1) every 5 years.

(l) RURAL BROADBAND INTEGRATION WORKING GROUP.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(A) Access to high-speed broadband is no longer a luxury and is a important for United States families, businesses, and consumers.

(B) Affordable, reliable access to high-speed broadband is critical to United States economic growth and competitiveness.

(C) High-speed broadband enables the people of the United States to use the Internet in new ways, expands access to health services and education, increases the productivity of businesses, and drives innovation throughout the digital ecosystem.

(D) The private sector and Federal, State, and local governments have made substantial investments to expand broadband access in the United States, but more must be done to improve the availability and quality of high-speed broadband, particularly in areas lacking competitive choices.

(E) Today, more than 50,000,000 people of the United States cannot purchase a wired broadband connection at speeds for adequate broadband service, and only 29 percent of people of the United States can choose from more than 1 service provider at that speed.

(F) As a result of the statistics described in subparagraph (E), the costs, benefits, and availability of high-speed broadband Internet are not evenly distributed, with considerable variation among States and between urban and rural areas.

(G) The Federal Government has an important role to play in developing coordinated policies to promote broadband deployment and adoption, including promoting best practices, breaking down regulatory barriers, and encouraging further investment, which will help deliver higher quality, lower cost broadband to more families, businesses, and communities and allow communities to benefit fully from those investments.

(2) POLICY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of the Federal Government for executive departments and agencies having statutory authorities applicable to broadband deployment (referred to in this subsection as the ''agencies'') to use all available and appropriate authorities—

(i) to identify and address regulatory barriers that may unduly impede either wired broadband deployment or the infrastructure to augment wireless broadband deployment;

(ii) to encourage further investment in broadband networks and services;

(iii) to promote the adoption and meaningful use of broadband technology; and

(iv) to otherwise encourage or support broadband deployment, competition, and adoption in ways that promote the public interest.

(B) PRIORITIES.—In carrying out the policy under subparagraph (A), the agencies shall focus on—

(i) opportunities to promote broadband adoption and competition through incentives to new entrants in the market for broadband services;

(ii) modernizing regulations;

(iii) accurately measuring real-time broadband availability and speeds;

(iv) increasing broadband access for underserved communities, including in rural areas;

(v) exploring opportunities to reduce costs for potential low-income users; and

(vi) other possible measures, including supporting State, local, and Tribal governments interested in encouraging or investing in high-speed broadband networks.

(C) EFFECT.—In carrying out the policy under subparagraph (A), the agencies shall ensure that existing and planned Federal, State, local, and Tribal government missions and capabilities for delivering services to the public, including those missions and capabilities relating to national security, public safety, and emergency response, are maintained.

(D) COORDINATION.—The agencies shall coordinate the policy under subparagraph (A) through the Rural Broadband Integration Working Group established under paragraph (3).

(3) ESTABLISHMENT OF RURAL BROADBAND INTEGRATION WORKING GROUP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Rural Broadband Integration Working Group (referred to in this subsection as the ''Working Group'').

(B) MEMBERSHIP.—The membership of the Working Group shall be composed of the heads, or their designees, of—

(i) the Department of Agriculture;

(ii) the Department of Commerce;

(iii) the Department of Defense;

(iv) the Department of State;

(v) the Department of the Interior;

(vi) the Department of Labor;

(vii) the Department of Health and Human Services;

(viii) the Department of Homeland Security;

(ix) the Department of Housing and Urban Development;

(x) the Department of Justice;

(xi) the Department of Transportation;

(xii) the Department of the Treasury;

(xiii) the Department of Energy;

(xiv) the Department of Education;

(xv) the Department of Veterans Affairs;

(xvi) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(xvii) the General Services Administration;

(xviii) the Small Business Administration;

(xix) the Institute of Museum and Library Services;

(xx) the National Science Foundation;

(xxi) the Council on Environmental Quality;

(xxii) the Office of Science and Technology Policy;

(xxiii) the Office of Management and Budget;

(xxiv) the Council of Economic Advisers;

(xxv) the Domestic Policy Council;

(xxvi) the National Economic Council; and

(xxvii) such other Federal agencies or entities as are determined appropriate in accordance with subparagraph (E).

(C) CO-CHAIRS.—The Secretary and the Secretary of Commerce shall serve as the Co-Chairs of the Working Group.

(D) CONSULTATION; COORDINATION.—

(i) CONSULTATION.—The Working Group shall consult, as appropriate, with other relevant agencies, including the Federal Communications Commission.

(ii) COORDINATION.—The Working Group shall coordinate with existing Federal working groups and committees involved with broadband.

(E) MEMBERSHIP CHANGES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Economic Council and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall review, on a periodic basis, the membership of the Working Group to ensure that the Working Group—

(I) includes necessary Federal Government entities; and

(II) is an effective mechanism for coordinating among agencies on the policy described in paragraph (2).

(ii) CHANGES.—The Director of the National Economic Council and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy may add or remove members of the Council, as appropriate, based on the review under clause (i).

(4) FUNCTIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP.—

(A) CONSULTATION.—As permitted by law, the members of the Working Group shall consult with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, telecommunications companies, utilities, trade associations, philanthropic entities, policy experts, and other interested parties to identify and assess regulatory barriers described in paragraphs (1)(G) and (2)(A)(i) and opportunities described in clauses (i) and (v) of paragraph (2)(B) to determine possible actions relating to those barriers and opportunities.

(B) POINT OF CONTACT.—Not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each member of the Working Group shall—

(i) designate a representative to serve as the main point of contact for matters relating to the Working Group; and

(ii) notify the Co-Chairs of the Working Group of that designee.

(C) SURVEY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the members of the Working Group shall submit to the Working Group a comprehensive survey of—

(I) Federal programs, including the allocated funding amounts, that currently support or could reasonably be modified to support broadband deployment and adoption; and

(II) all agency-specific policies and rules with the direct or indirect effect of facilitating or regulating investment in or deployment of wired and wireless broadband networks.

(D) LIST OF ACTIONS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the members of the Working Group shall submit to the Working Group an initial list of actions that each of the agencies could take to identify and address regulatory barriers, incentivize investment, promote best practices, align funding decisions, and otherwise support wired broadband deployment and adoption.

(E) REPORT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 150 days after the date of enactment of this Act, after not fewer than 2 meetings of the full Working Group, the Working Group shall submit to the President, acting through the Director of the National Economic Council, a coordinated, agreed-to, and prioritized list of recommendations of the Working Group on actions that agencies can take to support broadband deployment and adoption.

(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The recommendations under clause (i) shall include—

(I) a list of priority actions and rulemakings; and

(II) timelines to complete the priority actions and rulemakings under subclause (I).

(m) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—

(1) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

(A) impairs or otherwise affects—

(i) the authority granted by law to a department or agency, or the head thereof;

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals; or

(iii) the authority of the Federal Communications Commission concerning spectrum allocation decisions;

(B) requires the disclosure of classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, or other information that shall be protected in the interests of national security; or

(C) creates any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, any Federal department, agency, or entity, any officer, employee, or agent, of the United States, or any other person.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—This section shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

SA 3389. Mr. ROBERTS (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. STABENOW)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. ____. REAUTHORIZATION OF RURAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Supporting and Improving Rural EMS Needs Act of 2018'' or the ''SIREN Act of 2018''.

(b) AMENDMENTS.—Section 330J of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–15) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''in rural areas'' and inserting ''in rural areas or to residents of rural areas'';

(2) by striking subsections (b) through (f) and inserting the following:

''(b) ELIGIBILITY; APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive grant under this section, an entity shall—

''(1) be—

''(A) an emergency medical services agency operated by a local or tribal government (including fire-based and non-fire based); or

''(B) an emergency medical services agency that is described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code; and

''(2) submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

''(c) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity—

''(1) shall use amounts received through a grant under subsection (a) to—

''(A) train emergency medical services personnel as appropriate to obtain and maintain licenses and certifications relevant to service in an emergency medical services agency described in subsection (b)(1);

''(B) conduct courses that qualify graduates to serve in an emergency medical services agency described in subsection (b)(1) in accordance with State and local requirements;

''(C) fund specific training to meet Federal or State licensing or certification requirements; and

''(D) acquire emergency medical services equipment; and

''(2) may use amounts received through a grant under subsection (a) to—

''(A) recruit and retain emergency medical services personnel, which may include volunteer personnel;

''(B) develop new ways to educate emergency health care providers through the use of technology-enhanced educational methods; or

''(C) acquire personal protective equipment for emergency medical services personnel as required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

''(d) GRANT AMOUNTS.—Each grant awarded under this section shall be in an amount not to exceed $200,000 .

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'emergency medical services'—

''(A) means resources used by a public or private nonprofit licensed entity to deliver medical care outside of a medical facility under emergency conditions that occur as a result of the condition of the patient; and

''(B) includes services delivered (either on a compensated or volunteer basis) by an emergency medical services provider or other provider that is licensed or certified by the State involved as an emergency medical technician, a paramedic, or an equivalent professional (as determined by the State).

''(2) The term 'rural area' means—

''(A) a nonmetropolitan statistical area;

''(B) an area designated as a rural area by any law or regulation of a State; or

''(C) a rural census tract of a metropolitan statistical area (as determined under the most recent rural urban commuting area code as set forth by the Office of Management and Budget).

''(f) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may not award a grant under this section to an entity unless the entity agrees that the entity will make available (directly or through contributions from other public or private entities) non-Federal contributions toward the activities to be carried out under the grant in an amount equal to 25 percent of the amount received under the grant.''; and

(3) in subsection (g)(1), by striking ''2002 through 2006'' and inserting ''2019 through 2023''.

SA 3390. Mr. ROBERTS (for Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. TOOMEY)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3224 proposed by Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) 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; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125____. PROHIBITION ON SLAUGHTER OF DOGS AND CATS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), no person may—

(1) knowingly slaughter a dog or cat for human consumption; or

(2) knowingly ship, transport, move, deliver, receive, possess, purchase, sell, or donate—

(A) a dog or cat to be slaughtered for human consumption; or

(B) a dog or cat part for human consumption.

(b) SCOPE.—Subsection (a) shall apply only with respect to conduct—

(1) in interstate commerce or foreign commerce; or

(2) within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

(c) EXCEPTION FOR INDIAN TRIBES.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to an Indian (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)) carrying out any activity described in subsection (a) for the purpose of a religious ceremony.

(d) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be subject to a fine in an amount not greater than $5,000 for each violation.

(e) EFFECT ON STATE LAW.—Nothing in this section—

(1) limits any State or local law or regulation protecting the welfare of animals; or

(2) prevents a State or unit of local government from adopting and enforcing an animal welfare law or regulation that is more stringent than this section.

SA 3391. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill S. 724, to amend the Federal Power Act to modernize authorizations for necessary hydropower approvals; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

(c) OBLIGATION FOR PAYMENT OF ANNUAL CHARGES.—Any obligation of a licensee or exemptee for the payment of annual charges under section 10(e) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 803(e)) for a project that has not commenced construction as of the date of enactment of this Act shall commence not earlier than the latest of—

(1) the date by which the licensee or exemptee is required to commence construction; or

(2) the date of any extension of the deadline under paragraph (1).

SA 3392. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. UDALL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1029, to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to improve pesticide registration and other activities under the Act, to extend and modify fee authorities, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 1, line 6, strike ''2017'' and insert ''2018''.

On page 2, line 12, strike ''2018 through 2020'' and insert ''2019 through 2023''.

On page 2, line 17, strike ''2018 through 2020'' and insert ''2019 through 2023''.

On page 2, line 21, strike ''2018 through 2020'' and insert ''2019 through 2023''.

On page 3, line 5, strike ''2018 through 2020'' and insert ''2019 through 2023''.

On page 3, lines 9 and 10, strike ''2018 through 2020'' and insert ''2019 through 2023''.

On page 3, line 23, strike ''2017'' and insert ''2018''.

On page 3, line 24, strike ''2022'' and insert ''2025''.

On page 7, line 21, strike ''2017'' and insert ''2018''.

On page 12, strike lines 23 and 24 and insert the following:

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''pesticide registration''; and

(ii) by striking ''October 1, 2013, and ending on September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''October 1, 2019, and ending on September 30, 2021'';

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''pesticide registration''; and

(ii) by striking ''2015'' each place it appears and inserting ''2021''; and

On page 13, line 1, strike ''(B)'' and insert ''(C)''.

On page 21, line 11, strike ''2021'' and insert ''2024''.

On page 21, line 12, strike ''2021'' and insert ''2024''.

On page 21, line 19, strike ''2022'' and insert ''2025''.

On page 21, line 20, strike ''2022'' and insert ''2025''.

On page 22, line 2, strike ''2022'' and insert ''2025''.

On page 22, line 3, strike ''2022'' and insert ''2025''.

On page 186, strike lines 1 through 3 and insert the following:

SEC. 7. EXTENSION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or amendment made by this Act, any reference in this Act or an amendment made by this Act to ''2020'' shall be deemed to be a reference to ''2023''.

SEC. 8. AGRICULTURAL WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD; CERTIFICATION OF PESTICIDE APPLICATORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending not earlier than October 1, 2021, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator'')—

(1) shall carry out—

(A) the final rule of the Administrator entitled ''Pesticides; Agricultural Worker Protection Standard Revisions'' (80 Fed. Reg. 67496 (November 2, 2015)); and

(B) the final rule of the Administrator entitled ''Pesticides; Certification of Pesticide Applicators'' (82 Fed. Reg. 952 (January 4, 2017)); and

(2) shall not revise or develop revisions to the rules described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1).

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Prior to October 1, 2021, the Administrator may propose, and after a notice and public comment period of not less than 90 days, promulgate revisions to the final rule described in subsection (a)(1)(A) addressing application exclusion zones under part 170 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, consistent with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.).

(c) GAO REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a study on the use of the designated representative, including the effect of that use on the availability of pesticide application and hazard information and worker health and safety; and

(2) not later than October 1, 2021, make publically available a report describing the study under paragraph (1), including any recommendations to prevent the misuse of pesticide application and hazard information, if that misuse is identified.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I have 5 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 BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 28, 2018, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ''Legislative Proposals to Examine Corporate Governance.''

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 28, 2018, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the nomination of Charles P. Rettig, of California, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Department of the Treasury.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 28, 2018, to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Jeffrey Kessler, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Lynn A. Johnson, of Colorado, to be Assistant Secretary for Family Support, Department of Health and Human Services, and Elizabeth Ann Copeland, of Texas, and Patrick J. Urda, of Indiana, both to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 28, 2018, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Donald Lu, of California, to be Ambassador to the Kyrgyz Republic, Randy W. Berry, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, and Alaina B. Teplitz, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Republic of Maldives, all of the Department of State.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 27, 2018, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Britt Cagle Grant, of Georgia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit, David James Porter, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, Holly A. Brady, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana, Andrew Lynn Brasher, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama, James Patrick Hanlon, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Indiana, David Steven Morales, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, Lance E. Walker, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maine, and John D. Jordan, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri, Nick Willard, to be United States Marshal for the District of New Hampshire, and Mark F. Sloke, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama, all of the Department of Justice.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that privileges of the floor be granted to my first session summer interns: John Grossl, Joseph Monsef, Vince Tenebro, Sheldon Prout, William Lee, Conor Bates, Emma Ashlock, Katelynn Toth, Alison Nicholls, Yajaira Ponce-Moran, Denae Benson, Sterling Gingerich, Kaiwi Eisenhour, Michael McCambridge, Alexandra Bender, Selia Butler, and Johnathan Slife for today and tomorrow.

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

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Megan McFarlane and Lauren Odum, interns with the minority staff on the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee, be granted floor privileges for the duration of the debate on H.R. 2.

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

PESTICIDE REGISTRATION ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2017

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 163, H.R. 1029.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1029) to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to improve pesticide registration and other activities under the Act, to extend and modify fee authorities, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, with amendments, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

H.R. 1029

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 **[**''Pesticide Registration Enhancement Act of 2017''.**]** *''Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2017''.*

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Extension and modification of maintenance fee authority.
Sec. 3. Reregistration and Expedited Processing Fund.
Sec. 4. Experimental use permits for pesticides.
Sec. 5. Pesticide registration service fees.
Sec. 6. Revision of tables regarding covered pesticide registration applications and other covered actions and their corresponding registration service fees.
Sec. 7. Effective date.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF MAINTENANCE FEE AUTHORITY.

(a) MAINTENANCE FEE.—Section 4(i)(1) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and

Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136a–1(i)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''an aggregate amount of $27,800,000 for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2017'' and inserting ''an average amount of $31,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 [through 2023] *2018 through 2020*'';

(2) in subparagraph (D)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''$115,500 for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2017'' and inserting ''$129,400 for each of fiscal years [2017 through 2023] *2018 through 2020*''; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''$184,800 for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2017'' and inserting ''$207,000 for each of fiscal years [2017 through 2023] *2018 through 2020*'';

(3) in subparagraph (E)(i)—

(A) in subclause (I), by striking ''$70,600 for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2017'' and inserting ''$79,100 for each of fiscal years [2017 through 2023] *2018 through 2020*''; and

(B) in subclause (II), by striking ''$122,100 for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2017'' and inserting ''$136,800 for each of fiscal years [2017 through 2023] *2018 through 2020*''; and

(4) in subparagraph (I), by striking ''2017'' and inserting [''2023] *2020*''.

(b) PROHIBITION ON OTHER FEES.—Section 4(i)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136a–1(i)(2)) is amended—

[(1) by striking ''during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this section and ending on September 30, 2019'' and inserting ''until September 30, 2025''; and]

(1) by striking ''the date of enactment of this section and ending on September 30, 2019'' and inserting ''the effective date of the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2017 and ending on September 30, 2022''; and

(2) by inserting after ''registration of a pesticide under this Act'' the following: ''or any other action covered under a table specified in section 33(b)(3),''.

(c) EXTENSION OF PROHIBITION ON TOLERANCE FEES.—Section 408(m)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 346a(m)(3)) is amended by striking ''2017'' and inserting ''[2023] *2020*''.

SEC. 3. REREGISTRATION AND EXPEDITED PROCESSING FUND.

(a) AUTHORIZED USE OF FUND.—Section 4(k)(2)(A) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136a–1(k)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''the fund'' and inserting ''the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Fund'';

(2) by striking ''paragraph (3),'' in the first sentence and all that follows through *the period at the end of* the second sentence and inserting the following: ''paragraph (3), to offset the costs of registration review under section 3(g), including the costs associated with any review under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et. seq.) required as part of the registration review, to offset the costs associated with tracking and implementing registration review decisions, including registration review decisions designed to reduce risk, for the purposes specified in paragraphs (4) and (5), and to enhance the information systems capabilities to improve the tracking of pesticide registration decisions.'';

(3) in clause (i), by striking ''are allocated solely'' and all that follows through ''3(g);'' and inserting the following: ''are allocated solely for the purposes specified in the first sentence of this subparagraph;''; and

(4) in clause (ii), by striking ''necessary to achieve'' and all that follows through ''3(g);'' and inserting the following: ''necessary to achieve the purposes specified in the first sentence of this subparagraph;''.

(b) SET-ASIDE FOR REVIEW OF INERT INGREDIENTS AND EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF SIMILAR APPLICATIONS.—Section 4(k)(3)(A) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136a–1(k)(3)(A)) is amended, in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''The Administrator shall use'' and all that follows through ''personnel and resources—'' and inserting the following: ''For each of fiscal years [2017 through 2023] *2018 through 2020*, the Administrator shall use between 1/9 and 1/8 of the maintenance fees collected in such fiscal year to obtain sufficient personnel and resources—''.

(c) SET-ASIDE FOR EXPEDITED RULEMAKING AND GUIDANCE DEVELOPMENT FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.—Paragraph (4) of section 4(k) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136a–1(k)) is amended to read as follows:

''(4) EXPEDITED RULEMAKING AND GUIDANCE DEVELOPMENT FOR CERTAIN PRODUCT PERFORMANCE DATA REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) SET-ASIDE.—For each of fiscal years [2017 through 2021] *2018 through 2020*, the Administrator shall use not more than $500,000 of the amounts made available to the Administrator in the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Fund for the activities described in subparagraph (B).

''(B) PRODUCTS CLAIMING EFFICACY AGAINST INVERTEBRATE PESTS OF SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC HEALTH OR ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE.—The Administrator shall use amounts made available under subparagraph (A) to develop, receive comments with respect to, finalize, and implement the necessary rulemaking and guidance for product performance data requirements to evaluate products claiming efficacy against the following invertebrate pests of significant public health or economic importance (in order of importance):

''(i) Bed bugs.

''(ii) Premise (including crawling insects, flying insects, and baits).

''(iii) Pests of pets (including pet pests controlled by spot-ons, collars, shampoos, powders, *or* dips).

''(iv) Fire ants.

''(C) DEADLINES FOR GUIDANCE.—The Administrator shall develop, and publish guidance required by subparagraph (B) with respect to claims of efficacy against pests described in such subparagraph as follows:

''(i) With respect to bed bugs, issue final guidance not later than [June 30, 2017.] *30 days after the effective date of the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2017.*

''(ii) With respect to pests specified in clause (ii) of such subparagraph—

''(I) submit draft guidance to the Scientific Advisory Panel and for public comment not later than June 30, 2018; and

''(II) complete any response to comments received with respect to such draft guidance and finalize the guidance not later than September 30, [2020] *2019*.

''(iii) With respect to pests specified in clauses (iii) and (iv) of such subparagraph—

''(I) submit to the Scientific Advisory Panel and for public comment draft guidance not later than June 30, 2019; and

''(II) complete any response to comments received with respect to such draft guidance and finalize the guidance not later than March 31, 2021.

''(D) REVISION.—The Administrator shall revise the guidance required by subparagraph (B) from [time-to-time] *time to time*, but shall permit applicants and registrants sufficient time to obtain data that meet the requirements specified in such revised guidance.

''(E) DEADLINE FOR PRODUCT PERFORMANCE DATA REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator shall, not later than September 30, 2021, issue regulations prescribing product performance data requirements for any pesticide intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any invertebrate pest of significant public health or economic importance specified in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (B).''.

(d) SET-ASIDE FOR GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICES INSPECTIONS.—Section 4(k) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136a–1(k)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

''(5) GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICES INSPECTIONS.—

''(A) SET-ASIDE.—For each of fiscal years [2017 through 2023] *2018 through 2020*, the Administrator shall use not more than $500,000 of the amounts made available to the Administrator in the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Fund for the activities described in subparagraph (B).

''(B) ACTIVITIES.—The Administrator shall use amounts made available under subparagraph (A) for enhancements to the good laboratory practices standards compliance monitoring program established under part 160 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), with respect to laboratory inspections and data audits conducted in support of pesticide product registrations under this Act. As part of such monitoring program, the Administrator shall make available to each laboratory inspected under such program in support of such registrations a preliminary summary of inspection observations not later than 60 days after the date on which such an inspection is completed.''; and

(3) in paragraph (7), as so redesignated, by striking '' paragraphs (2), (3), and (4)'' and inserting '' paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5)''.

SEC. 4. EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMITS FOR PESTICIDES.

Section 5(a) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136c(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''permit for a pesticide.'' and inserting ''permit for a pesticide. An application for an experimental use permit for a covered application under section 33(b) shall conform with the requirements of that section.''; and

(2) by inserting ''(or in the case of an application for an experimental use permit for a covered application under section 33(b), not later than the last day of the applicable timeframe for such application specified in such section)'' after ''all required supporting data''.

SEC. 5. PESTICIDE REGISTRATION SERVICE FEES.

(a) EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF FEE AUTHORITY.—Section 33(b) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w–8(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''PESTICIDE REGISTRATION''; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or for any other action covered by a table specified in paragraph (3)'' after ''covered by this Act that is received by the Administrator on or after the effective date of the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003'';

(2) in paragraph (5)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''PESTICIDE REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS'' and inserting [''covered application''; and] *''covered applications''; and*

(B) by striking ''pesticide registration application'' both places it appears and inserting ''covered application'';

(3) in paragraph (6)—

[(A) in subparagraph (A)—

[(i) by striking ''pesticide registration''; and

[(ii) by striking ''October 1, 2013, and ending on September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''October 1, 2019, and ending on September 30, 2021'';

[(B) in subparagraph (B)—

[(i) by striking ''pesticide registration''; and

[(ii) by striking ''2015'' both places in appears, and inserting ''2021''; and

[(C) in]

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''pesticide registration''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''revised registration service fee schedules'' and inserting ''service fee schedules revised pursuant to this paragraph'';

(4) in paragraph (7)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''covered pesticide registration'' and inserting ''covered application''; and

(ii) by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', except that no waiver or fee reduction shall be provided in connection with a request for a letter of certification (commonly referred to as a Gold Seal letter)''; and

(B) in subparagraph (F)(i), by striking ''pesticide registration''; and

(5) in paragraph (8)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''pesticide registration'';

(B) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking ''pesticide registration''; and

(C) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ''pesticide registration'' and inserting ''covered''; and

(ii) in clause (ii)(I), by striking ''pesticide registration'' and inserting ''covered''.

(b) PESTICIDE REGISTRATION FUND SET-ASIDES FOR WORKER PROTECTION, PARTNERSHIP GRANTS, AND PESTICIDE SAFETY EDUCATION.—Section 33(c)(3)(B) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w–8(c)(3)(B)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by inserting '', PARTNERSHIP GRANTS, AND PESTICIDE SAFETY EDUCATION'' after ''WORKER PROTECTION'';

(2) in clause (i)—

(A) by striking ''2017'' and inserting ''[2023] *2020*''; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following:'', with an emphasis on field-worker populations in the United States'';

(3) in clause (ii), by striking ''2017'' and inserting ''[2023] *2020*''; and

(4) in clause (iii), by striking ''2017'' and inserting ''[2023] *2020*''.

(c) REFORMS TO REDUCE DECISION TIME REVIEW PERIODS.—Section 33(e) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w–8(e)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012'' and inserting ''Pesticide Registration [Enhancement] *Improvement Extension* Act of 2017''; and

(2) by inserting at the end the following new sentence: ''Such reforms shall include identifying opportunities for streamlining review processes for applications for a new active ingredient or a new use and providing prompt feedback to applicants during such review process.''.

(d) DECISION TIME REVIEW PERIODS.—Section 33(f) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act [(7 U.S.C. 136w–8(f)(1))] *(7 U.S.C. 136w–8(f))* is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012'' and inserting ''Pesticide Registration [Enhancement] *Improvement Extension* Act of 2017''; and

(B) by inserting after ''covered pesticide registration actions'' the following: ''or for any other action covered by a table specified in subsection (b)(3)'';

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following new subparagraph:

''(C) applications for any other action covered by a table specified in subsection (b)(3).''; and

(3) in paragraph (4)(A)—

(A) by striking ''a pesticide registration application'' and inserting ''a covered application''; and

(B) by striking ''covered pesticide registration application'' and inserting ''covered application''.

(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 33(k) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w–8(k)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking ''2017'' and inserting ''[2023] *2020*''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking clause (i) and inserting the following new clause:

''(i) the number of pesticides or pesticide cases reviewed and the number of registration review decisions completed, including—

''(I) the number of cases cancelled;

''(II) the number of cases requiring risk mitigation measures;

''(III) the number of cases removing risk mitigation measures;

''(IV) the number of cases with no risk mitigation needed; and

''(V) the number of cases in which risk mitigation has been fully implemented;'';

(B) in subparagraph (G)—

(i) in clause (i)—

(I) by striking ''section 4(k)(4)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 4(k)''; and

(II) by striking ''that section'' and inserting ''such paragraphs'';

(ii) by striking clauses (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), and (vi);

(iii) by inserting after clause (i) the following new clause:

''(ii) implementing enhancements to—

''(I) the electronic tracking of covered applications;

''(II) the electronic tracking of conditional registrations;

''(III) the endangered species database;

''(IV) the electronic review of labels submitted with covered applications; and

''(V) the electronic review and assessment of confidential statements of formula submitted with covered applications; and''; and

(iv) by redesignating clause (vii) as clause (iii);

(C) in subparagraph (I), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(D) in subparagraph (J), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(K) a review of the progress made in developing, updating, and implementing product performance test guidelines for pesticide products that are intended to control invertebrate pests of significant public health importance and, by regulation, prescribing product performance data requirements for such pesticide products registered under section 3;

''(L) a review of the progress made in the priority review and approval of new pesticides to control [vector-born public health pests] *invertebrate public health pests that may transmit vector-borne disease* for use in the United States, including each territory or possession of the United States, and United States military installations globally;

''(M) a review of the progress made in implementing enhancements to the good laboratory practices standards compliance monitoring program established under part 160 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations);

''(N) the number of approvals for active ingredients, new uses, and pesticide end use products granted in connection with the Design for the Environment program (or any successor program) of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

''(O) with respect to funds in the Pesticide Registration Fund reserved under subsection (c)(3), a review that includes—

''(i) a description of the amount and use of such funds—

''(I) to carry out activities relating to worker protection under clause (i) of subsection (c)(3)(B);

''(II) to award partnership grants under clause (ii) of such subsection; and

''(III) to carry out the pesticide safety education program under clause (iii) of such subsection;

''(ii) an evaluation of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the activities, grants, and program described in clause (i);

''(iii) a description of how stakeholders are engaged in the decision to fund such activities, grants, and program; and

''(iv) with respect to activities relating to worker protection carried out under subparagraph (B)(i) of such subsection, a summary of the analyses from stakeholders, including from worker community-based organizations, on the appropriateness and effectiveness of such activities.''.

(f) TERMINATION OF EFFECTIVENESS.—Section 33(m) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w–8(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''2017'' and inserting ''[2023] *2020*''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''FISCAL YEAR 2018.—During fiscal year 2018'' and inserting [''FISCAL YEAR 2024.—During fiscal year 2024''; and] *''FISCAL YEAR 2021.—During fiscal year 2021''; and*

(ii) by striking ''2017'' and inserting ''[2023] *2020*'';

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''FISCAL YEAR 2019.—During fiscal year 2019'' and inserting [''FISCAL YEAR 2025.—During fiscal year 2025''; and] *''FISCAL YEAR 2022.—During fiscal year 2022''; and*

(ii) by striking ''2017'' and inserting ''[2023] *2020*'';

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''SEPTEMBER 30, 2019.—Effective September 30, [2019'' and inserting ''SEPTEMBER 30, 2025.—Effective September 30, 2025''; and] *2019'' and inserting ''SEPTEMBER 30, 2022.—Effective September 30, 2022''; and*

(D) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''2017'' both places it appears and inserting ''[2023] *2020*''.

SEC. 6. REVISION OF TABLES REGARDING COVERED PESTICIDE REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS AND OTHER COVERED ACTIONS AND THEIR CORRESPONDING REGISTRATION SERVICE FEES.

Paragraph (3) of section 33(b) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w–8(b)) is amended to read as follows:

[''(3) SCHEDULE OF COVERED APPLICATIONS AND OTHER ACTIONS AND THEIR REGISTRATION SERVICE FEES.—Subject to paragraph (6), the schedule of registration applications and other covered actions and their corresponding registration service fees shall be as follows:]

[''TABLE 1. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — NEW ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
R010	1	New Active Ingredient, Food use. (2)(3)	24	753,082
R020	2	New Active Ingredient, Food use; reduced risk. (2)(3)	18	627,568
R040	3	New Active Ingredient, Food use; Experimental Use Permit application; establish temporary tolerance; submitted before application for registration; credit 45% of fee toward new active ingredient application that follows. (3)	18	462,502
R060	4	New Active Ingredient, Non-food use; outdoor. (2)(3)	21	523,205
R070	5	New Active Ingredient, Non-food use; outdoor; reduced risk. (2)(3)	16	436,004
R090	6	New Active Ingredient, Non-food use; outdoor; Experimental Use Permit application; submitted before application for registration; credit 45% of fee toward new active ingredient application that follows. (3)	16	323,690
R110	7	New Active Ingredient, Non-food use; indoor. (2)(3)	20	290,994
R120	8	New Active Ingredient, Non-food use; indoor; reduced risk. (2)(3)	14	242,495
R121	9	New Active Ingredient, Non-food use; indoor; Experimental Use Permit application; submitted before application for registration; credit 45% of fee toward new active ingredient application that follows. (3)	18	182,327
R122	10	Enriched isomer(s) of registered mixed-isomer active ingredient. (2)(3)	18	317,128
R123	11	New Active Ingredient, Seed treatment only; includes agricultural and non-agricultural seeds; residues not expected in raw agricultural commodities. (2)(3)	18	471,861
R125	12	New Active Ingredient, Seed treatment; Experimental Use Permit application; submitted before application for registration; credit 45% of fee toward new active ingredient application that follows. (3)	16	323,690

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.]

[''TABLE 2. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — NEW USES

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
R130	13	First food use; indoor; food/food handling. (2) (3)	21	191,444
R140	14	Additional food use; Indoor; food/food handling. (3) (4)	15	44,672
R150	15	First food use. (2)(3)	21	317,104
R155	16 (new)	First food use, Experimental Use Permit application; a.i. registered for non-food outdoor use. (3)(4)	21	264,253
R160	17	First food use; reduced risk. (2)(3)	16	264,253
R170	18	Additional food use. (3) (4)	15	79,349
R175	19	Additional food uses covered within a crop group resulting from the conversion of existing approved crop group(s) to one or more revised crop groups. (3)(4)	10	66,124
R180	20	Additional food use; reduced risk. (3)(4)	10	66,124
R190	21	Additional food uses; 6 or more submitted in one application. (3)(4)	15	476,090
R200	22	Additional Food Use; 6 or more submitted in one application; Reduced Risk. (3)(4)	10	396,742
R210	23	Additional food use; Experimental Use Permit application; establish temporary tolerance; no credit toward new use registration. (3)(4)	12	48,986

[''TABLE 2. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — NEW USES—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
R220	24	Additional food use; Experimental Use Permit application; crop destruct basis; no credit toward new use registration. (3)(4)	6	19,838
R230	25	Additional use; non-food; outdoor. (3) (4)	15	31,713
R240	26	Additional use; non-food; outdoor; reduced risk. (3)(4)	10	26,427
R250	27	Additional use; non-food; outdoor; Experimental Use Permit application; no credit toward new use registration. (3)(4)	6	19,838
R251	28	Experimental Use Permit application which requires no changes to the tolerance(s); non-crop destruct basis. (3)	8	19,838
R260	29	New use; non-food; indoor. (3) (4)	12	15,317
R270	30	New use; non-food; indoor; reduced risk. (3)(4)	9	12,764
R271	31	New use; non-food; indoor; Experimental Use Permit application; no credit toward new use registration. (3)(4)	6	9,725
R273	32	Additional use; seed treatment; limited uptake into Raw Agricultural Commodities; includes crops with established tolerances (e.g., for soil or foliar application); includes food and/or non-food uses. (3)(4)	12	50,445
R274	33	Additional uses; seed treatment only; 6 or more submitted in one application; limited uptake into raw agricultural commodities; includes crops with established tolerances (e.g., for soil or foliar application); includes food and/or non-food uses. (3)(4)	12	302,663

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(4) Amendment applications to add the new use(s) to registered product labels are covered by the base fee for the new use(s). All items in the covered application must be submitted together in one package. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval(s) that is submitted in the new use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. However, if a new use application only proposes to register the new use for a new product and there are no amendments in the application, then review of one new product application is covered by the new use fee. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new use decision review time. Any application for a new product or an amendment to the proposed labeling (a) submitted subsequent to submission of the new use application and (b) prior to conclusion of its decision review time and (c) containing the same new uses, will be deemed a separate new-use application, subject to a separate registration service fee and new decision review time for a new use. If the new-use application includes non-food (indoor and/or outdoor), and food (outdoor and/or indoor) uses, the appropriate fee is due for each type of new use and the longest decision review time applies to all of the new uses requested in the application. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screen, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new use application.]

[''TABLE 3. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — IMPORT AND OTHER TOLERANCES

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
R280	34	Establish import tolerance; new active ingredient or first food use. (2)	21	319,072
R290	35	Establish Import tolerance; Additional new food use.	15	63,816
R291	36	Establish import tolerances; additional food uses; 6 or more crops submitted in one petition.	15	382,886
R292	37	Amend an established tolerance (e.g., decrease or increase) and/or harmonize established tolerances with Codex MRLs; domestic or import; applicant-initiated.	11	45,341
R293	38	Establish tolerance(s) for inadvertent residues in one crop; applicant-initiated.	12	53,483
R294	39	Establish tolerances for inadvertent residues; 6 or more crops submitted in one application; applicant-initiated.	12	320,894
R295	40	Establish tolerance(s) for residues in one rotational crop in response to a specific rotational crop application; submission of corresponding label amendments which specify the necessary plant-back restrictions; applicant-initiated. (3) (4)	15	66,124

[“TABLE 3. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — IMPORT AND OTHER TOLERANCES—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
R296	41	Establish tolerances for residues in rotational crops in response to a specific rotational crop petition; 6 or more crops submitted in one application; submission of corresponding label amendments which specify the necessary plant-back restrictions; applicant-initiated. (3) (4)	15	396,742
R297	42	Amend 6 or more established tolerances (e.g., decrease or increase) in one petition; domestic or import; applicant-initiated.	11	272,037
R298	43	Amend an established tolerance (e.g., decrease or increase); domestic or import; submission of corresponding amended labels (requiring science review). (3) (4)	13	58,565
R299	44	Amend 6 or more established tolerances (e.g., decrease or increase); domestic or import; submission of corresponding amended labels (requiring science review). (3) (4)	13	285,261

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(4) Amendment applications to add the revised use pattern(s) to registered product labels are covered by the base fee for the category. All items in the covered application must be submitted together in one package. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval(s) that is submitted in the amendment application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. However, if an amendment application only proposes to register the amendment for a new product and there are no amendments in the application, then review of one new product application is covered by the base fee. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the category decision review time.]

[“TABLE 4. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — NEW PRODUCTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
R300	45	New product; or similar combination product (already registered) to an identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; registered source of active ingredient; no data review on acute toxicity, efficacy or CRP – only product chemistry data; cite-all data citation, or selective data citation where applicant owns all required data, or applicant submits specific authorization letter from data owner. Category also includes 100% re-package of registered end-use or manufacturing-use product that requires no data submission nor data matrix. (2)(3)	4	1,582
R301	46	New product; or similar combination product (already registered) to an identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; registered source of active ingredient; selective data citation only for data on product chemistry and/or acute toxicity and/or public health pest efficacy (identical data citation and claims to cited product(s)), where applicant does not own all required data and does not have a specific authorization letter from data owner. (2)(3)	4	1,897
R310	47	New end-use or manufacturing-use product with registered source(s) of active ingredient(s); includes products containing two or more registered active ingredients previously combined in other registered products; excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study; requires review of data package within RD only; includes data and/or waivers of data for only: ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● child resistant packaging and/or ● pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) - for up to 3 target pests. (2)(3)	7	7,301

[“TABLE 4. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — NEW PRODUCTS—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
R314	48	New end use product containing up to three registered active ingredients never before registered as this combination in a formulated product; new product label is identical or substantially similar to the labels of currently registered products which separately contain the respective component active ingredients; excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study; requires review of data package within RD only; includes data and/or waivers of data for only: ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● child resistant packaging and/or ● pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) - for up to 3 target pests. (2)(3)	8	8,626
R319	49	New end use product containing up to three registered active ingredients never before registered as this combination in a formulated product; new product label is identical or substantially similar to the labels of currently registered products which separately contain the respective component active ingredients; excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study; requires review of data package within RD only; includes data and/or waivers of data for only: ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● child resistant packaging and/or ● pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) - for 4 to 7 target pests. (2)(3)	10	12,626
R318	50 (new)	New end use product containing four or more registered active ingredients never before registered as this combination in a formulated product; new product label is identical or substantially similar to the labels of currently registered products which separately contain the respective component active ingredients; excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study; requires review of data package within RD only; includes data and/or waivers of data for only: ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● child resistant packaging and/or ● pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) - for up to 3 target pests. (2)(3)	9	13,252
R321	51 (new)	New end use product containing four or more registered active ingredients never before registered as this combination in a formulated product; new product label is identical or substantially similar to the labels of currently registered products which separately contain the respective component active ingredients; excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study; requires review of data package within RD only; includes data and/or waivers of data for only: ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● child resistant packaging and/or ● pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) - for 4 to 7 target pests. (2)(3)	11	17,252
R315	52	New end-use, on-animal product, registered source of active ingredient(s), with the submission of data and/or waivers for only: ● animal safety and ● pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) and/or ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● child resistant packaging. (2) (3)	9	9,820
R316	53 (new)	New end-use or manufacturing product with registered source(s) of active ingredient(s) including products containing two or more registered active ingredients previously combined in other registered products; excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study; and requires review of data and/or waivers for only: ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● child resistant packaging and/or ● pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) - for greater than 3 and up to 7 target pests. (2)(3)	9	11,301

[''TABLE 4. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — NEW PRODUCTS—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
R317	54 (new)	New end-use or manufacturing product with registered source(s) of active ingredient(s) including products containing 2 or more registered active ingredients previously combined in other registered products; excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study; and requires review of data and/or waivers for only: ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● child resistant packaging and/or ● pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) - for greater than 7 target pests. (2)(3)	10	15,301
R320	55	New product; new physical form; requires data review in science divisions. (2)(3)	12	13,226
R331	56	New product; repack of identical registered end-use product as a manufacturing-use product, or identical registered manufacturing-use product as an end use product; same registered uses only. (2)(3)	3	2,530
R332	57	New manufacturing-use product; registered active ingredient; unregistered source of active ingredient; submission of completely new generic data package; registered uses only; requires review in RD and science divisions. (2)(3)	24	283,215
R333	58	New product; MUP or End use product with unregistered source of active ingredient; requires science data review; new physical form; etc. Cite-all or selective data citation where applicant owns all required data. (2)(3)	10	19,838
R334	59	New product; MUP or End use product with unregistered source of the active ingredient; requires science data review; new physical form; etc. Selective data citation. (2)(3)	11	23,100

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) An application for a new end-use product using a source of active ingredient that (a) is not yet registered but (b) has an application pending with the Agency for review, will be considered an application for a new product with an unregistered source of active ingredient.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(4) For the purposes of classifying proposed registration actions into PRIA categories, ''pest(s) requiring efficacy'' are: public health pests listed in PR Notice 2002-1, livestock pests (e.g. Horn flies, Stable flies), wood-destroying pests (e.g. termites, carpenter ants, wood-boring beetles) and certain invasive species (e.g. Asian Longhorned beetle, Emerald Ashborer). This list may be updated/refined as invasive pest needs arise. To determine the number of pests for the PRIA categories, pests have been placed into groups (general; e.g., cockroaches) and pest specific (specifically a test species). If seeking a label claim against a pest group (general), use the group listing below and each group will count as 1. The general pests groups are: mites, dust mites, chiggers, ticks, hard ticks, soft ticks, cattle ticks, scorpions, spiders, centipedes, lice, fleas, cockroaches, keds, bot flies, screwworms, filth flies, blow flies, house flies, flesh flies, mosquitoes, biting flies, horse flies, stable flies, deer flies, sand flies, biting midges, black flies, true bugs, bed bugs, stinging bees, wasps, yellow jackets, hornets, ants (excluding carpenter ants), fire and harvester ants, wood destroying beetles, carpenter ants, termites, subterranean termites, dry wood termites, arboreal termites, damp wood termites and invasive species. If seeking a claim against a specific pest without a general claim then each specific pest will count as 1.]

[''TABLE 5. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — AMENDMENTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
R340	60	Amendment requiring data review within RD (e.g., changes to precautionary label statements); includes adding/modifying pest(s) claims for up to 2 target pests, excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study. (2)(3)(4)	4	4,988
R341	61 (New)	Amendment requiring data review within RD (e.g., changes to precautionary label statements), includes adding/modifying pest(s) claims for greater than 2 target pests, excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study. (2)(3)(4)	6	5,988
R345	62	Amending on-animal products previously registered, with the submission of data and/or waivers for only: ● animal safety and ● pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) and/or ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● child resistant packaging. (2)(3)	7	8,820
R350	63	Amendment requiring data review in science divisions (e.g., changes to REI, or PPE, or PHI, or use rate, or number of applications; or add aerial application; or modify GW/SW advisory statement). (2)(3)	9	13,226
R351	64	Amendment adding a new unregistered source of active ingredient. (2)(3)	8	13,226
R352	65	Amendment adding already approved uses; selective method of support; does not apply if the applicant owns all cited data. (2) (3)	8	13,226

[''TABLE 5. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — AMENDMENTS—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
R371	66	Amendment to Experimental Use Permit; (does not include extending a permit's time period). (3)	6	10,090

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) (a) EPA-initiated amendments shall not be charged registration service fees. (b) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(B) and are not subject to registration service fees. (c) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments handled by the Antimicrobials Division are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(h) and are not subject to registration service fees. (d) Registrant initiated amendments submitted by notification under PR Notices, such as PR Notice 98-10, continue under PR Notice timelines and are not subject to registration service fees. (e) Submissions with data and requiring data review are subject to registration service fees.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(4) For the purposes of classifying proposed registration actions into PRIA categories, ''pest(s) requiring efficacy'' are: public health pests listed in PR Notice 2002-1, livestock pests (e.g. Horn flies, Stable flies), wood-destroying pests (e.g. termites, carpenter ants, wood-boring beetles) and certain invasive species (e.g. Asian Longhorned beetle, Emerald Ashborer). This list may be updated/refined as invasive pest needs arise. To determine the number of pests for the PRIA categories, pests have been placed into groups (general; e.g., cockroaches) and pest specific (specifically a test species). If seeking a label claim against a pest group (general), use the group listing below and each group will count as 1. The general pests groups are: mites, dust mites, chiggers, ticks, hard ticks, soft ticks, cattle ticks, scorpions, spiders, centipedes, lice, fleas, cockroaches, keds, bot flies, screwworms, filth flies, blow flies, house flies, flesh flies, mosquitoes, biting flies, horse flies, stable flies, deer flies, sand flies, biting midges, black flies, true bugs, bed bugs, stinging bees, wasps, yellow jackets, hornets, ants (excluding carpenter ants), fire and harvester ants, wood destroying beetles, carpenter ants, termites, subterranean termites, dry wood termites, arboreal termites, damp wood termites and invasive species. If seeking a claim against a specific pest without a general claim then each specific pest will count as 1.]

[''TABLE 6. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — OTHER ACTIONS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
R124	67	Conditional Ruling on Pre-application Study Waivers; applicant-initiated.	6	2,530
R272	68	Review of Study Protocol applicant-initiated; excludes DART, pre-registration conference, Rapid Response review, DNT protocol review, protocol needing HSRB review.	3	2,530
R275	69	Rebuttal of agency reviewed protocol, applicant initiated.	3	2,530
R370	70	Cancer reassessment; applicant-initiated.	18	198,250

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.]

[''TABLE 7. — ANTIMICROBIALS DIVISION — NEW ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
A380	71	New Active Ingredient; Indirect Food use; establish tolerance or tolerance exemption if required. (2)(3)	24	137,841
A390	72	New Active Ingredient; Direct Food use; establish tolerance or tolerance exemption if required. (2)(3)	24	229,733
A410	73	New Active Ingredient Non-food use.(2)(3)	21	229,733
A431	74	New Active Ingredient, Non-food use; low-risk. (2)(3)	12	80,225

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.]

[''TABLE 8. — ANTIMICROBIALS DIVISION — NEW USES

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
A440	75	New Use, Indirect Food Use, establish tolerance or tolerance exemption. (2)(3)(4)	21	31,910

[''TABLE 8. — ANTIMICROBIALS DIVISION — NEW USES—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
A441	76	Additional Indirect food uses; establish tolerances or tolerance exemptions if required; 6 or more submitted in one application. (3)(4)(5)	21	114,870
A450	77	New use, Direct food use, establish tolerance or tolerance exemption. (2)(3)(4)	21	95,724
A451	78	Additional Direct food uses; establish tolerances or tolerance exemptions if required; 6 or more submitted in one application. (3)(4)(5)	21	182,335
A500	79	New use, non-food. (4)(5)	12	31,910
A501	80	New use, non-food; 6 or more submitted in one application. (4)(5)	15	76,583

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) If EPA data rules are amended to newly require clearance under section 408 of the FFDCA for an ingredient of an antimicrobial product where such ingredient was not previously subject to such a clearance, then review of the data for such clearance of such product is not subject to a registration service fee for the tolerance action for two years from the effective date of the rule.

(4) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(5) Amendment applications to add the new use(s) to registered product labels are covered by the base fee for the new use(s). All items in the covered application must be submitted together in one package. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval(s) that is submitted in the new use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. However, if a new use application only proposes to register the new use for a new product and there are no amendments in the application, then review of one new product application is covered by the new use fee. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new use decision review time. Any application for a new product or an amendment to the proposed labeling (a) submitted subsequent to submission of the new use application and (b) prior to conclusion of its decision review time and (c) containing the same new uses, will be deemed a separate new-use application, subject to a separate registration service fee and new decision review time for a new use. If the new-use application includes non-food (indoor and/or outdoor), and food (outdoor and/or indoor) uses, the appropriate fee is due for each type of new use and the longest decision review time applies to all of the new uses requested in the application. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screen, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new use application.]

[''TABLE 9. — ANTIMICROBIALS DIVISION — NEW PRODUCTS AND AMENDMENTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
A530	81	New product, identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; no data review or only product chemistry data; cite all data citation or selective data citation where applicant owns all required data; or applicant submits specific authorization letter from data owner. Category also includes 100% re-package of registered end-use or manufacturing use product that requires no data submission nor data matrix. (2)(3)	4	1,278
A531	82	New product; identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; registered source of active ingredient: selective data citation only for data on product chemistry and/or acute toxicity and/or public health pest efficacy, where applicant does not own all required data and does not have a specific authorization letter from data owner. (2)(3)	4	1,824
A532	83	New product; identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; registered active ingredient; unregistered source of active ingredient; cite-all data citation except for product chemistry; product chemistry data submitted. (2)(3)	5	5,107
A540	84	New end use product; FIFRA §2(mm) uses only; up to 25 public health organisms. (2)(3)(5)(6)	5	5,107
A541	85 (new)	New end use product; FIFRA §2(mm) uses only; 26-50 public health organisms. (2)(3)(5)(6)	7	8,500
A542	86 (new)	New end use product; FIFRA §2(mm) uses only; ≥ 51 public health organisms. (2)(3)(5)	10	15,000
A550	87	New end-use product; uses other than FIFRA §2(mm); non-FQPA product. (2)(3)(5)	9	13,226
A560	88	New manufacturing use product; registered active ingredient; selective data citation. (2)(3)	6	12,596

[“TABLE 9. — ANTIMICROBIALS DIVISION — NEW PRODUCTS AND AMENDMENTS—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
A565	89 (new)	New manufacturing-use product; registered active ingredient; unregistered source of active ingredient; submission of new generic data package; registered uses only; requires science review. (2)(3)	12	18,234
A570	90	Label amendment requiring data review; up to 25 public health organisms. (3)(4)(5)(6)	4	3,831
A573	91 (new)	Label amendment requiring data review; 26-50 public health organisms. (2)(3)(5)(7)	6	6,350
A574	92 (new)	Label amendment requiring data review; ≥ 51 public health organisms. (2)(3)(5)(7)	9	11,000
A572	93	New Product or amendment requiring data review for risk assessment by Science Branch (e.g., changes to REI, or PPE, or use rate). (2)(3)(4)	9	13,226

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) An application for a new end-use product using a source of active ingredient that (a) is not yet registered but (b) has an application pending with the Agency for review, will be considered an application for a new product with an unregistered source of active ingredient.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(4)(a) EPA-initiated amendments shall not be charged registration service fees. (b) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(B) and are not subject to registration service fees. (c) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments handled by the Antimicrobials Division are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(h) and are not subject to registration service fees. (d) Registrant initiated amendments submitted by notification under PR Notices, such as PR Notice 98–10, continue under PR Notice timelines and are not subject to registration service fees. (e) Submissions with data and requiring data review are subject to registration service fees.

(5) The applicant must identify the substantially similar product if opting to use cite-all or the selective method to support acute toxicity data requirements.

(6) Once a submission for a new product with public health organisms has been submitted and classified in either A540 or A541, additional organisms submitted for the same product before expiration of the first submission's original decision review time period will result in reclassification of both the original and subsequent submission into the appropriate new category based on the sum of the number or organisms in both submissions. A reclassification would result in a new PRIA start date and require additional fees to meet the fee of the new category.

(7) Once a submission for a label amendment with public health organisms has been submitted and classified in either A570 or A573, additional organisms submitted for the same product before expiration of the first submission's original decision review time period will result in reclassification of both the original and subsequent submission into the appropriate new category based on the sum of the number or organisms in both submissions. A reclassification would result in a new PRIA start date and require additional fees to meet the fee of the new category.]

[“TABLE 10. — ANTIMICROBIALS DIVISION — EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMITS AND OTHER ACTIONS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
A520	94	Experimental Use Permit application, non-food use. (2)	9	6,383
A521	95	Review of public health efficacy study protocol within AD, per AD Internal Guidance for the Efficacy Protocol Review Process; Code will also include review of public health efficacy study protocol and data review for devices making pesticidal claims; applicant-initiated; Tier 1.	4	4,726
A522	96	Review of public health efficacy study protocol outside AD by members of AD Efficacy Protocol Review Expert Panel; Code will also include review of public health efficacy study protocol and data review for devices making pesticidal claims; applicant-initiated; Tier 2.	12	12,156
A537	97 (new)	New Active Ingredient/New Use, Experimental Use Permit application; Direct food use; Establish tolerance or tolerance exemption if required. Credit 45% of fee toward new active ingredient/new use application that follows.	18	153,156
A538	98 (new)	New Active Ingredient/New Use, Experimental Use Permit application; Indirect food use; Establish tolerance or tolerance exemption if required Credit 45% of fee toward new active ingredient/new use application that follows.	18	95,724
A539	99 (new)	New Active Ingredient/New Use, Experimental Use Permit application; Nonfood use. Credit 45% of fee toward new active ingredient/new use application that follows.	15	92,163
A529	100	Amendment to Experimental Use Permit; requires data review or risk assessment. (2)	9	11,429
A523	101	Review of protocol other than a public health efficacy study (i.e., Toxicology or Exposure Protocols).	9	12,156
A571	102	Science reassessment: Cancer risk, refined ecological risk, and/or endangered species; applicant-initiated.	18	95,724
A533	103 (new)	Exemption from the requirement of an Experimental Use Permit. (2)	4	2,482
A534	104 (new)	Rebuttal of agency reviewed protocol, applicant initiated.	4	4,726
A535	105 (new)	Conditional Ruling on Pre-application Study Waiver or Data Bridging Argument; applicant-initiated.	6	2,409
A536	106 (new)	Conditional Ruling on Pre-application Direct Food, Indirect Food, Nonfood use determination; applicant-initiated.	4	2,482

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.]

[''TABLE 11. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — NEW ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
B580	107	New active ingredient; food use; petition to establish a tolerance. (2)(3)	20	51,053
B590	108	New active ingredient; food use; petition to establish a tolerance exemption. (2)(3)	18	31,910
B600	109	New active ingredient; non-food use. (2)(3)	13	19,146
B610	110	New active ingredient; Experimental Use Permit application; petition to establish a temporary tolerance or temporary tolerance exemption. (3)	10	12,764
B611	111	New active ingredient; Experimental Use Permit application; petition to establish permanent tolerance exemption. (3)	12	12,764
B612	112	New active ingredient; no change to a permanent tolerance exemption. (2)(3)	10	17,550
B613	113	New active ingredient; petition to convert a temporary tolerance or a temporary tolerance exemption to a permanent tolerance or tolerance exemption. (2)(3)	11	17,550
B620	114	New active ingredient; Experimental Use Permit application; non-food use including crop destruct. (3)	7	6,383

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.]

[''TABLE 12. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — NEW USES

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
B630	115	First food use; petition to establish a tolerance exemption. (2)(4)	13	12,764
B631	116	New food use; petition to amend an established tolerance. (3)(4)	12	12,764
B640	117	First food use; petition to establish a tolerance. (2)(4)	19	19,146
B643	118	New Food use; petition to amend an established tolerance exemption. (3)(4)	10	12,764
B642	119	First food use; indoor; food/food handling. (2)(4)	12	31,910
B644	120	New use, no change to an established tolerance or tolerance exemption. (3)(4)	8	12,764
B650	121	New use; non-food. (3)(4)	7	6,383
B645	122 (new)	New food use; Experimental Use Permit application; petition to amend or add a tolerance exemption. (4)	12	12,764
B646	123 (new)	New use; non-food use including crop destruct; Experimental Use Permit application. (4)	7	6,383

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) Amendment applications to add the new use(s) to registered product labels are covered by the base fee for the new use(s). All items in the covered application must be submitted together in one package. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval(s) that is submitted in the new use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. However, if a new use application only proposes to register the new use for a new product and there are no amendments in the application, then review of one new product application is covered by the new use fee. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new use decision review time. Any application for a new product or an amendment to the proposed labeling (a) submitted subsequent to submission of the new use application and (b) prior to conclusion of its decision review time and (c) containing the same new uses, will be deemed a separate new-use application, subject to a separate registration service fee and new decision review time for a new use. If the new-use application includes non-food (indoor and/or outdoor), and food (outdoor and/or indoor) uses, the appropriate fee is due for each type of new use and the longest decision review time applies to all of the new uses requested in the application. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screen, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new use application.

(4) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.]

[''TABLE 13. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — NEW PRODUCTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
B652	124	New product; registered source of active ingredient; requires petition to amend established tolerance or tolerance exemption; requires 1) submission of product specific data; or 2) citation of previously reviewed and accepted data; or 3) submission or citation of data generated at government expense; or 4) submission or citation of scientifically-sound rationale based on publicly available literature or other relevant information that addresses the data requirement; or 5) submission of a request for a data requirement to be waived supported by a scientifically-sound rationale explaining why the data requirement does not apply. (2)(3)	13	12,764
B660	125	New product; registered source of active ingredient(s); identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product. No data review, or only product chemistry data; cite-all data citation, or selective data citation where applicant owns all required data or authorization from data owner is demonstrated. Category includes 100% re-package of registered end-use or manufacturing-use product that requires no data submission or data matrix. For microbial pesticides, the active ingredient(s) must not be re-isolated. (2)(3)	4	1,278
B670	126	New product; registered source of active ingredient(s); requires: 1) submission of product specific data; or 2) citation of previously reviewed and accepted data; or 3) submission or citation of data generated at government expense; or 4) submission or citation of a scientifically-sound rationale based on publicly available literature or other relevant information that addresses the data requirement; or 5) submission of a request for a data requirement to be waived supported by a scientifically-sound rationale explaining why the data requirement does not apply. (2)(3)	7	5,107
B671	127	New product; unregistered source of active ingredient(s); requires a petition to amend an established tolerance or tolerance exemption; requires: 1) submission of product specific data; or 2) citation of previously reviewed and accepted data; or 3) submission or citation of data generated at government expense; or 4) submission or citation of a scientifically-sound rationale based on publicly available literature or other relevant information that addresses the data requirement; or 5) submission of a request for a data requirement to be waived supported by a scientifically-sound rationale explaining why the data requirement does not apply. (2)(3)	17	12,764
B672	128	New product; unregistered source of active ingredient(s); non-food use or food use requires: 1) submission of product specific data; or 2) citation of previously reviewed and accepted data; or 3) submission or citation of data generated at government expense; or 4) submission or citation of a scientifically-sound rationale based on publicly available literature or other relevant information that addresses the data requirement; or 5) submission of a request for a data requirement to be waived supported by a scientifically-sound rationale explaining why the data requirement does not apply. (2)(3)	13	9,118
B673	129	New product MUP/EP; unregistered source of active ingredient(s); citation of Technical Grade Active Ingredient (TGAI) data previously reviewed and accepted by the Agency. Requires an Agency determination that the cited data supports the new product. (2)(3)	10	5,107
B674	130	New product MUP; Repack of identical registered end-use product as a manufacturing-use product; same registered uses only. (2)(3)	4	1,278
B675	131	New Product MUP; registered source of active ingredient; submission of completely new generic data package; registered uses only. (2)(3)	10	9,118
B676	132	New product; more than one active ingredient where one active ingredient is an unregistered source; product chemistry data must be submitted; requires: 1) submission of product specific data, and 2) citation of previously reviewed and accepted data; or 3) submission or citation of data generated at government expense; or 4) submission or citation of a scientifically-sound rationale based on publicly available literature or other relevant information that addresses the data requirement; or 5) submission of a request for a data requirement to be waived supported by a scientifically-sound rationale explaining why the data requirement does not apply. (2)(3)	13	9,118
B677	133	New end-use non-food animal product with submission of two or more target animal safety studies; includes data and/or waivers of data for only: ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● public health pest efficacy and/or ● animal safety studies and/or ● child resistant packaging. (2)(3)	10	8,820

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) An application for a new end-use product using a source of active ingredient that (a) is not yet registered but (b) has an application pending with the Agency for review, will be considered an application for a new product with an unregistered source of active ingredient.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.]

[''TABLE 14. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — AMENDMENTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
B621	134	Amendment; Experimental Use Permit; no change to an established temporary tolerance or tolerance exemption. (3)	7	5,107
B622	135	Amendment; Experimental Use Permit; petition to amend an established or temporary tolerance or tolerance exemption. (3)	11	12,764
B641	136	Amendment of an established tolerance or tolerance exemption.	13	12,764
B680	137	Amendment; registered sources of active ingredient(s); no new use(s); no changes to an established tolerance or tolerance exemption. Requires data submission. (2)(3)	5	5,107
B681	138	Amendment; unregistered source of active ingredient(s). Requires data submission. (2)(3)	7	6,079
B683	139	Label amendment; requires review/update of previous risk assessment(s) without data submission (e.g., labeling changes to REI, PPE, PHI). (2)(3)	6	5,107
B684	140	Amending non-food animal product that includes submission of target animal safety data; previously registered. (2)(3)	8	8,820
B685	141 (new)	Amendment; add a new biochemical unregistered source of active ingredient or a new microbial production site. Requires submission of analysis of samples data and source/production site-specific manufacturing process description. (3)	5	5,107

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) (a) EPA-initiated amendments shall not be charged registration service fees. (b) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(B) and are not subject to registration service fees. (c) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments handled by the Antimicrobials Division are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(h) and are not subject to registration service fees. (d) Registrant initiated amendments submitted by notification under PR Notices, such as PR Notice 98-10, continue under PR Notice timelines and are not subject to registration service fees. (e) Submissions with data and requiring data review are subject to registration service fees.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.]

[''TABLE 15. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — SCLP

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
B690	142	New active ingredient; food or non-food use. (2)(6)	7	2,554
B700	143	Experimental Use Permit application; new active ingredient or new use. (6)	7	1,278
B701	144	Extend or amend Experimental Use Permit. (6)	4	1,278
B710	145	New product; registered source of active ingredient(s); identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; no change in an established tolerance or tolerance exemption. No data review, or only product chemistry data; cite-all data citation, or selective data citation where applicant owns all required data or authorization from data owner is demonstrated. Category includes 100% re-package of registered end-use or manufacturing-use product that requires no data submission or data matrix. (3)(6)	4	1,278

[“TABLE 15. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — SCLP—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
B720	146	New product; registered source of active ingredient(s); requires: 1) submission of product specific data; or 2) citation of previously reviewed and accepted data; or 3) submission or citation of data generated at government expense; or 4) submission or citation of a scientifically-sound rationale based on publicly available literature or other relevant information that addresses the data requirement; or 5) submission of a request for a data requirement to be waived supported by a scientifically-sound rationale explaining why the data requirement does not apply. (3)(6)	5	1,278
B721	147	New product; unregistered source of active ingredient. (3)(6)	7	2,676
B722	148	New use and/or amendment; petition to establish a tolerance or tolerance exemption. (4)(5)(6)	7	2,477
B730	149	Label amendment requiring data submission. (4)(6)	5	1,278

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) An application for a new end-use product using a source of active ingredient that (a) is not yet registered but (b) has an application pending with the Agency for review, will be considered an application for a new product with an unregistered source of active ingredient.

(4) (a) EPA-initiated amendments shall not be charged registration service fees. (b) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(B) and are not subject to registration service fees. (c) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments handled by the Antimicrobials Division are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(h) and are not subject to registration service fees. (d) Registrant initiated amendments submitted by notification under PR Notices, such as PR Notice 98-10, continue under PR Notice timelines and are not subject to registration service fees. (e) Submissions with data and requiring data review are subject to registration service fees.

(5) Amendment applications to add the new use(s) to registered product labels are covered by the base fee for the new use(s). All items in the covered application must be submitted together in one package. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval(s) that is submitted in the new use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. However, if a new use application only proposes to register the new use for a new product and there are no amendments in the application, then review of one new product application is covered by the new use fee. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new use decision review time. Any application for a new product or an amendment to the proposed labeling (a) submitted subsequent to submission of the new use application and (b) prior to conclusion of its decision review time and (c) containing the same new uses, will be deemed a separate new-use application, subject to a separate registration service fee and new decision review time for a new use. If the new-use application includes non-food (indoor and/or outdoor), and food (outdoor and/or indoor) uses, the appropriate fee is due for each type of new use and the longest decision review time applies to all of the new uses requested in the application. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screen, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new use application.

(6) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.]

[“TABLE 16. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — OTHER ACTIONS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
B614	150	Pre-application; Conditional Ruling on rationales for addressing a data requirement in lieu of data; applicant-initiated; applies to one rationale at a time.	3	2,530
B615	151	Rebuttal of agency reviewed protocol, applicant initiated.	3	2,530
B682	152	Protocol review; applicant initiated; excludes time for HSRB review.	3	2,432

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.]

[“TABLE 17. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — PIP

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
B740	153	Experimental Use Permit application; no petition for tolerance/tolerance exemption. Includes: 1. non-food/feed use(s) for a new (2) or registered (3) PIP (12); 2. food/feed use(s) for a new or registered PIP with crop destruct (12); 3. food/feed use(s) for a new or registered PIP in which an established tolerance/tolerance exemption exists for the intended use(s). (4)(12)	6	95,724

[“TABLE 17. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — PIP—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
B741	154 (new)	Experimental Use Permit application; no petition for tolerance/tolerance exemption. Includes: 1. non-food/feed use(s) for a new (2) or registered (3) PIP; 2. food/feed use(s) for a new or registered PIP with crop destruct; 3. food/feed use(s) for a new or registered PIP in which an established tolerance/tolerance exemption exists for the intended use(s); SAP Review. (12)	12	159,538
B750	155	Experimental Use Permit application; with a petition to establish a temporary or permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient. Includes new food/feed use for a registered (3) PIP. (4)(12)	9	127,630
B770	156	Experimental Use Permit application; new (2) PIP; with petition to establish a temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient; credit 75% of B771 fee toward registration application for a new active ingredient that follows; SAP review. (5)(12)	15	191,444
B771	157	Experimental Use Permit application; new (2) PIP; with petition to establish a temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient; credit 75% of B771 fee toward registration application for a new active ingredient that follows. (12)	10	127,630
B772	158	Application to amend or extend an Experimental Use Permit; no petition since the established tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient is unaffected. (12)	3	12,764
B773	159	Application to amend or extend an Experimental Use Permit; with petition to extend a temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient. (12)	5	31,910
B780	160	Registration application; new (2) PIP; non-food/feed. (12)	12	159,537
B790	161	Registration application; new (2) PIP; non-food/feed; SAP review. (5)(12)	18	223,351
B800	162	Registration application; new (2) PIP; with petition to establish permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient based on an existing temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption. (12)	13	172,300
B810	163	Registration application; new (2) PIP; with petition to establish permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient based on an existing temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption. SAP review. (5)(12)	19	236,114
B820	164	Registration application; new (2) PIP; with petition to establish or amend a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption of an active ingredient. (12)	15	204,208
B840	165	Registration application; new (2) PIP; with petition to establish or amend a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption of an active ingredient. SAP review. (5)(12)	21	268,022
B851	166	Registration application; new event of a previously registered PIP active ingredient(s); no petition since permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption is already established for the active ingredient(s). (12)	9	127,630
B870	167	Registration application; registered (3) PIP; new product; new use; no petition since a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption is already established for the active ingredient(s). (4) (12)	9	38,290
B880	168	Registration application; registered (3) PIP; new product or new terms of registration; additional data submitted; no petition since a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption is already established for the active ingredient(s). (6) (7) (12)	9	31,910
B881	169	Registration application; registered (3) PIP; new product or new terms of registration; additional data submitted; no petition since a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption is already established for the active ingredient(s). SAP review. (5)(6)(7)(12)	15	95,724
B882	170 (new)	Registration application; new (2) PIP, seed increase with negotiated acreage cap and time-limited registration; with petition to establish a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient based on an existing temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption; SAP Review. (8)(12)	15	191,444
B883	171	Registration application; new (2) PIP, seed increase with negotiated acreage cap and time-limited registration; with petition to establish a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient based on an existing temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption. (8) (12)	9	127,630
B884	172	Registration application; new (2) PIP, seed increase with negotiated acreage cap and time-limited registration; with petition to establish a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient. (8)(12)	12	159,537
B885	173	Registration application; registered (3) PIP, seed increase; breeding stack of previously approved PIPs, same crop; no petition since a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption is already established for the active ingredient(s). (9)(12)	6	31,910
B886	174 (new)	Registration application; new (2) PIP, seed increase with negotiated acreage cap and time-limited registration; with petition to establish a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient. SAP Review. (8) (12)	18	223,351
B890	175	Application to amend a seed increase registration; converts registration to commercial registration; no petition since permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption is already established for the active ingredient(s). (12)	9	63,816
B891	176	Application to amend a seed increase registration; converts registration to a commercial registration; no petition since a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption already established for the active ingredient(s); SAP review. (5)(12)	15	127,630

[“TABLE 17. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — PIP—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
B900	177	Application to amend a registration, including actions such as extending an expiration date, modifying an IRM plan, or adding an insect to be controlled. (10)(11)(12)	6	12,764
B901	178	Application to amend a registration, including actions such as extending an expiration date, modifying an IRM plan, or adding an insect to be controlled. SAP review. (10) (11) (12)	12	76,578
B902	179	PIP Protocol review.	3	6,383
B903	180	Inert ingredient tolerance exemption; e.g., a marker such as NPT II; reviewed in BPPD.	6	63,816
B904	181	Import tolerance or tolerance exemption; processed commodities/food only (inert or active ingredient).	9	127,630
B905	182 (new)	SAP Review.	6	63,816
B906	183 (new)	Petition to establish a temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption for one or more active ingredients.	3	31,907
B907	184 (new)	Petition to establish a temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption for one or more active ingredients based on an existing temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption.	3	12,764
B908	185 (new)	Petition to establish a temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption for one or more active ingredients or inert ingredients.	3	44,671

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.
(2) New PIP = a PIP with an active ingredient that has not been registered.
(3) Registered PIP = a PIP with an active ingredient that is currently registered.
(4) Transfer registered PIP through conventional breeding for new food/feed use, such as from field corn to sweet corn.
(5) The scientific data involved in this category are complex. EPA often seeks technical advice from the Scientific Advisory Panel on risks that pesticides pose to wildlife, farm workers, pesticide applicators, non-target species, as well as insect resistance, and novel scientific issues surrounding new technologies. The scientists of the SAP neither make nor recommend policy decisions. They provide advice on the science used to make these decisions. Their advice is invaluable to the EPA as it strives to protect humans and the environment from risks posed by pesticides. Due to the time it takes to schedule and prepare for meetings with the SAP, additional time and costs are needed.
(6) Registered PIPs stacked through conventional breeding.
(7) Deployment of a registered PIP with a different IRM plan (e.g., seed blend).
(8) The negotiated acreage cap will depend upon EPA's determination of the potential environmental exposure, risk(s) to non-target organisms, and the risk of targeted pest developing resistance to the pesticidal substance. The uncertainty of these risks may reduce the allowable acreage, based upon the quantity and type of non-target organism data submitted and the lack of insect resistance management data, which is usually not required for seed-increase registrations. Registrants are encouraged to consult with EPA prior to submission of a registration application in this category.
(9) Application can be submitted prior to or concurrently with an application for commercial registration.
(10) For example, IRM plan modifications that are applicant-initiated.
(11) EPA-initiated amendments shall not be charged fees.
(12) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.]

[“TABLE 18. — INERT INGREDIENTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
I001	186	Approval of new food use inert ingredient. (2)(3)	13	27,000
I002	187	Amend currently approved inert ingredient tolerance or exemption from tolerance; new data. (2)	11	7,500
I003	188	Amend currently approved inert ingredient tolerance or exemption from tolerance; no new data. (2)	9	3,308
I004	189	Approval of new non-food use inert ingredient. (2)	6	11,025
I005	190	Amend currently approved non-food use inert ingredient with new use pattern; new data. (2)	6	5,513
I006	191	Amend currently approved non-food use inert ingredient with new use pattern; no new data. (2)	3	3,308
I007	192	Approval of substantially similar non-food use inert ingredients when original inert is compositionally similar with similar use pattern. (2)	4	1,654
I008	193	Approval of new or amended polymer inert ingredient, food use. (2)	5	3,749
I009	194	Approval of new or amended polymer inert ingredient, non-food use. (2)	4	3,087
I010	195	Petition to amend a single tolerance exemption descriptor, or single non-food use descriptor, to add ≤ 10 CASRNs; no new data. (2)	6	1,654
I011	196 (new)	Approval of new food use safener with tolerance or exemption from tolerance. (2)(8)	24	597,683
I012	197 (new)	Approval of new non-food use safener. (2)(8)	21	415,241

[''TABLE 18. — INERT INGREDIENTS—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
I013	198 (new)	Approval of additional food use for previously approved safener with tolerance or exemption from tolerance. (2)	15	62,975
I014	199 (new)	Approval of additional non-food use for previously approved safener. (2)	15	25,168
I015	200 (new)	Approval of new generic data for previously approved food use safener. (2)	24	269,728
I016	201 (new)	Approval of amendment(s) to tolerance and label for previously approved safener. (2)	13	55,776

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) If another covered application is submitted that depends upon an application to approve an inert ingredient, each application will be subject to its respective registration service fee. The decision review time line for both submissions will be the longest of the associated applications. If the application covers multiple ingredients grouped by EPA into one chemical class, a single registration service fee will be assessed for approval of those ingredients.

(3) If EPA data rules are amended to newly require clearance under section 408 of the FFDCA for an ingredient of an antimicrobial product where such ingredient was not previously subject to such a clearance, then review of the data for such clearance of such product is not subject to a registration service fee for the tolerance action for two years from the effective date of the rule.

(4) Any other covered application that is associated with and dependent on the HSRB review will be subject to its separate registration service fee. The decision review times for the associated actions run concurrently, but will end at the date of the latest review time.

(5) Any other covered application that is associated with and dependent on the SAP review will be subject to its separate registration service fee. The decision review time for the associated action will be extended by the decision review time for the SAP review.

(6) An application for a new end-use product using a source of active ingredient that (a) is not yet registered but (b) has an application pending with the Agency for review, will be considered an application for a new product with an unregistered source of active ingredient.

(7) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(8) If a new safener is submitted in the same package as a new active ingredient, and that new active ingredient is determined to be reduced risk, then the safener would get the same reduced timeframe as the new active ingredient.]

[''TABLE 19. — EXTERNAL REVIEW AND MISCELLANEOUS ACTIONS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	FY'17 & FY'18 Registration Service Fee ($)
M001	202	Study protocol requiring Human Studies Review Board review as defined in 40 CFR Part 26 in support of an active ingredient. (4)	9	7,938
M002	203	Completed study requiring Human Studies Review Board review as defined in 40 CFR Part 26 in support of an active ingredient. (4)	9	7,938
M003	204	External technical peer review of new active ingredient, product, or amendment (e.g., consultation with FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel) for an action with a decision timeframe of less than 12 months. Applicant initiated request based on a requirement of the Administrator, as defined by FIFRA § 25(d), in support of a novel active ingredient, or unique use pattern or application technology. Excludes PIP active ingredients. (5)	12	63,945
M004	205	External technical peer review of new active ingredient, product, or amendment (e.g., consultation with FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel) for an action with a decision timeframe of greater than 12 months. Applicant initiated request based on a requirement of the Administrator, as defined by FIFRA § 25(d), in support of a novel active ingredient, or unique use pattern or application technology. Excludes PIP active ingredients. (5)	18	63,945
M005	206	New Product: Combination, Contains a combination of active ingredients from a registered and/or unregistered source; conventional, antimicrobial and/or biopesticide. Requires coordination with other regulatory divisions to conduct review of data, label and/or verify the validity of existing data as cited. Only existing uses for each active ingredient in the combination product. (6)(7)	9	22,050
M006	207	Request for up to 5 letters of certification (Gold Seal) for one actively registered product (excludes distributor products). (8)	1	277
M007	208	Request to extend Exclusive Use of data as provided by FIFRA Section 3(c)(1)(F)(ii).	12	5,513
M008	209	Request to grant Exclusive Use of data as provided by FIFRA Section 3(c)(1)(F)(vi) for a minor use, when a FIFRA Section 2(II)(2) determination is required.	15	1,654
M009	210 (new)	Non-FIFRA Regulated Determination: Applicant initiated, per product.	4	2,363
M010	211 (new)	Conditional ruling on pre-application, product substantial similarity.	4	2,363
M011	212 (new)	Label amendment to add the DfE logo; requires data review; no other label changes. (9)	4	3,648

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) If another covered application is submitted that depends upon an application to approve an inert ingredient, each application will be subject to its respective registration service fee. The decision review time line for both submissions will be the longest of the associated applications. If the application covers multiple ingredients grouped by EPA into one chemical class, a single registration service fee will be assessed for approval of those ingredients.

(3) If EPA data rules are amended to newly require clearance under section 408 of the FFDCA for an ingredient of an antimicrobial product where such ingredient was not previously subject to such a clearance, then review of the data for such clearance of such product is not subject to a registration service fee for the tolerance action for two years from the effective date of the rule.

(4) Any other covered application that is associated with and dependent on the HSRB review will be subject to its separate registration service fee. The decision review times for the associated actions run concurrently, but will end at the date of the latest review time.

(5) Any other covered application that is associated with and dependent on the SAP review will be subject to its separate registration service fee. The decision review time for the associated action will be extended by the decision review time for the SAP review.

(6) An application for a new end-use product using a source of active ingredient that (a) is not yet registered but (b) has an application pending with the Agency for review, will be considered an application for a new product with an unregistered source of active ingredient.

(7) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(8) Due to low fee and short time frame this category is not eligible for small business waivers. Gold seal applies to one registered product.

(9) This category includes amendments the sole purpose of which is to add DfE (or equivalent terms that do not use ''safe'' or derivatives of ''safe'') logos to a label. DfE is a voluntary program. A label bearing a DfE logo is not considered an Agency endorsement because the ingredients in the qualifying product must meet objective, scientific criteria established and widely publicized by EPA.''.]

''(3) SCHEDULE OF COVERED APPLICATIONS AND OTHER ACTIONS AND THEIR REGISTRATION SERVICE FEES.—Subject to paragraph (6), the schedule of registration applications and other covered actions and their corresponding registration service fees shall be as follows:

''TABLE 1. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — NEW ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
R010	1	New Active Ingredient, Food use. (2)(3)	24	753,082
R020	2	New Active Ingredient, Food use; reduced risk. (2)(3)	18	627,568
R040	3	New Active Ingredient, Food use; Experimental Use Permit application; establish temporary tolerance; submitted before application for registration; credit 45% of fee toward new active ingredient application that follows. (3)	18	462,502
R060	4	New Active Ingredient, Non-food use; outdoor. (2)(3)	21	523,205
R070	5	New Active Ingredient, Non-food use; outdoor; reduced risk. (2)(3)	16	436,004
R090	6	New Active Ingredient, Non-food use; outdoor; Experimental Use Permit application; submitted before application for registration; credit 45% of fee toward new active ingredient application that follows. (3)	16	323,690
R110	7	New Active Ingredient, Non-food use; indoor. (2)(3)	20	290,994
R120	8	New Active Ingredient, Non-food use; indoor; reduced risk. (2)(3)	14	242,495
R121	9	New Active Ingredient, Non-food use; indoor; Experimental Use Permit application; submitted before application for registration; credit 45% of fee toward new active ingredient application that follows. (3)	18	182,327
R122	10	Enriched isomer(s) of registered mixed-isomer active ingredient. (2)(3)	18	317,128
R123	11	New Active Ingredient, Seed treatment only; includes agricultural and non-agricultural seeds; residues not expected in raw agricultural commodities. (2)(3)	18	471,861
R125	12	New Active Ingredient, Seed treatment; Experimental Use Permit application; submitted before application for registration; credit 45% of fee toward new active ingredient application that follows. (3)	16	323,690

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

''TABLE 2. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — NEW USES

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
R130	13	First food use; indoor; food/food handling. (2) (3)	21	191,444
R140	14	Additional food use; Indoor; food/food handling. (3) (4)	15	44,672
R150	15	First food use. (2)(3)	21	317,104
R155	16 (new)	First food use, Experimental Use Permit application; a.i. registered for non-food outdoor use. (3)(4)	21	264,253
R160	17	First food use; reduced risk. (2)(3)	16	264,253
R170	18	Additional food use. (3) (4)	15	79,349
R175	19	Additional food uses covered within a crop group resulting from the conversion of existing approved crop group(s) to one or more revised crop groups. (3)(4)	10	66,124
R180	20	Additional food use; reduced risk. (3)(4)	10	66,124
R190	21	Additional food uses; 6 or more submitted in one application. (3)(4)	15	476,090
R200	22	Additional Food Use; 6 or more submitted in one application; Reduced Risk. (3)(4)	10	396,742
R210	23	Additional food use; Experimental Use Permit application; establish temporary tolerance; no credit toward new use registration. (3)(4)	12	48,986
R220	24	Additional food use; Experimental Use Permit application; crop destruct basis; no credit toward new use registration. (3)(4)	6	19,838
R230	25	Additional use; non-food; outdoor. (3) (4)	15	31,713
R240	26	Additional use; non-food; outdoor; reduced risk. (3)(4)	10	26,427
R250	27	Additional use; non-food; outdoor; Experimental Use Permit application; no credit toward new use registration. (3)(4)	6	19,838
R251	28	Experimental Use Permit application which requires no changes to the tolerance(s); non-crop destruct basis. (3)	8	19,838
R260	29	New use; non-food; indoor. (3) (4)	12	15,317
R270	30	New use; non-food; indoor; reduced risk. (3)(4)	9	12,764
R271	31	New use; non-food; indoor; Experimental Use Permit application; no credit toward new use registration. (3)(4)	6	9,725
R273	32	Additional use; seed treatment; limited uptake into Raw Agricultural Commodities; includes crops with established tolerances (e.g., for soil or foliar application); includes food and/or non-food uses. (3)(4)	12	50,445
R274	33	Additional uses; seed treatment only; 6 or more submitted in one application; limited uptake into raw agricultural commodities; includes crops with established tolerances (e.g., for soil or foliar application); includes food and/or non-food uses. (3)(4)	12	302,663

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(4) Amendment applications to add the new use(s) to registered product labels are covered by the base fee for the new use(s). All items in the covered application must be submitted together in one package. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval(s) that is submitted in the new use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. However, if a new use application only proposes to register the new use for a new product and there are no amendments in the application, then review of one new product application is covered by the new use fee. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new use decision review time. Any application for a new product or an amendment to the proposed labeling (a) submitted subsequent to submission of the new use application and (b) prior to conclusion of its decision review time and (c) containing the same new uses, will be deemed a separate new-use application, subject to a separate registration service fee and new decision review time for a new use. If the new-use application includes non-food (indoor and/or outdoor), and food (outdoor and/or indoor) uses, the appropriate fee is due for each type of new use and the longest decision review time applies to all of the new uses requested in the application. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screen, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new use application.

''TABLE 3. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — IMPORT AND OTHER TOLERANCES

EPA No.	***New CR No.***	***Action***	***Decision Review Time (Months)***(1)	***Registration Service Fee ($)***
R280	*34*	*Establish import tolerance; new active ingredient or first food use. (2)*	*21*	*319,072*
R290	*35*	*Establish Import tolerance; Additional new food use.*	*15*	*63,816*
R291	*36*	*Establish import tolerances; additional food uses; 6 or more crops submitted in one petition.*	*15*	*382,886*
R292	*37*	*Amend an established tolerance (e.g., decrease or increase) and/or harmonize established tolerances with Codex MRLs; domestic or import; applicant-initiated.*	*11*	*45,341*
R293	*38*	*Establish tolerance(s) for inadvertent residues in one crop; applicant-initiated.*	*12*	*53,483*
R294	*39*	*Establish tolerances for inadvertent residues; 6 or more crops submitted in one application; applicant-initiated.*	*12*	*320,894*
R295	*40*	*Establish tolerance(s) for residues in one rotational crop in response to a specific rotational crop application; submission of corresponding label amendments which specify the necessary plant-back restrictions; applicant-initiated. (3) (4)*	*15*	*66,124*
R296	*41*	*Establish tolerances for residues in rotational crops in response to a specific rotational crop petition; 6 or more crops submitted in one application; submission of corresponding label amendments which specify the necessary plant-back restrictions; applicant-initiated. (3) (4)*	*15*	*396,742*
R297	*42*	*Amend 6 or more established tolerances (e.g., decrease or increase) in one petition; domestic or import; applicant-initiated.*	*11*	*272,037*
R298	*43*	*Amend an established tolerance (e.g., decrease or increase); domestic or import; submission of corresponding amended labels (requiring science review). (3) (4)*	*13*	*58,565*
R299	*44*	*Amend 6 or more established tolerances (e.g., decrease or increase); domestic or import; submission of corresponding amended labels (requiring science review). (3) (4)*	*13*	*285,261*

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(4) Amendment applications to add the revised use pattern(s) to registered product labels are covered by the base fee for the category. All items in the covered application must be submitted together in one package. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval(s) that is submitted in the amendment application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. However, if an amendment application only proposes to register the amendment for a new product and there are no amendments in the application, then review of one new product application is covered by the base fee. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the category decision review time.

''TABLE 4. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — NEW PRODUCTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
R300	45	New product; or similar combination product (already registered) to an identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; registered source of active ingredient; no data review on acute toxicity, efficacy or CRP – only product chemistry data; cite-all data citation, or selective data citation where applicant owns all required data, or applicant submits specific authorization letter from data owner. Category also includes 100% re-package of registered end-use or manufacturing-use product that requires no data submission nor data matrix. (2)(3)	4	1,582
R301	46	New product; or similar combination product (already registered) to an identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; registered source of active ingredient; selective data citation only for data on product chemistry and/or acute toxicity and/or public health pest efficacy (identical data citation and claims to cited product(s)), where applicant does not own all required data and does not have a specific authorization letter from data owner. (2)(3)	4	1,897
R310	47	New end-use or manufacturing-use product with registered source(s) of active ingredient(s); includes products containing two or more registered active ingredients previously combined in other registered products; excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study; requires review of data package within RD only; includes data and/or waivers of data for only: • product chemistry and/or • acute toxicity and/or • child resistant packaging and/or • pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) - for up to 3 target pests. (2)(3)	7	7,301
R314	48	New end use product containing up to three registered active ingredients never before registered as this combination in a formulated product; new product label is identical or substantially similar to the labels of currently registered products which separately contain the respective component active ingredients; excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study; requires review of data package within RD only; includes data and/or waivers of data for only: • product chemistry and/or • acute toxicity and/or • child resistant packaging and/or • pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) - for up to 3 target pests. (2)(3)	8	8,626
R319	49	New end use product containing up to three registered active ingredients never before registered as this combination in a formulated product; new product label is identical or substantially similar to the labels of currently registered products which separately contain the respective component active ingredients; excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study; requires review of data package within RD only; includes data and/or waivers of data for only: • product chemistry and/or • acute toxicity and/or • child resistant packaging and/or • pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) - for 4 to 7 target pests. (2)(3)	10	12,626

''TABLE 4. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — NEW PRODUCTS—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
R318	50 (new)	New end use product containing four or more registered active ingredients never before registered as this combination in a formulated product; new product label is identical or substantially similar to the labels of currently registered products which separately contain the respective component active ingredients; excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study; requires review of data package within RD only; includes data and/or waivers of data for only: ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● child resistant packaging and/or ● pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) - for up to 3 target pests. (2)(3)	9	13,252
R321	51 (new)	New end use product containing four or more registered active ingredients never before registered as this combination in a formulated product; new product label is identical or substantially similar to the labels of currently registered products which separately contain the respective component active ingredients; excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study; requires review of data package within RD only; includes data and/or waivers of data for only: ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● child resistant packaging and/or ● pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) - for 4 to 7 target pests. (2)(3)	11	17,252
R315	52	New end-use, on-animal product, registered source of active ingredient(s), with the submission of data and/or waivers for only: ● animal safety and ● pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) and/or ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● child resistant packaging. (2) (3)	9	9,820
R316	53 (new)	New end-use or manufacturing product with registered source(s) of active ingredient(s) including products containing two or more registered active ingredients previously combined in other registered products; excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study; and requires review of data and/or waivers for only: ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● child resistant packaging and/or ● pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) - for greater than 3 and up to 7 target pests. (2)(3)	9	11,301
R317	54 (new)	New end-use or manufacturing product with registered source(s) of active ingredient(s) including products containing 2 or more registered active ingredients previously combined in other registered products; excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study; and requires review of data and/or waivers for only: ● product chemistry and/or ● acute toxicity and/or ● child resistant packaging and/or ● pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) - for greater than 7 target pests. (2)(3)	10	15,301
R320	55	New product; new physical form; requires data review in science divisions. (2)(3)	12	13,226
R331	56	New product; repack of identical registered end-use product as a manufacturing-use product, or identical registered manufacturing-use product as an end use product; same registered uses only. (2)(3)	3	2,530

''TABLE 4. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — NEW PRODUCTS—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
R332	57	New manufacturing-use product; registered active ingredient; unregistered source of active ingredient; submission of completely new generic data package; registered uses only; requires review in RD and science divisions. (2)(3)	24	283,215
R333	58	New product; MUP or End use product with unregistered source of active ingredient; requires science data review; new physical form; etc. Cite-all or selective data citation where applicant owns all required data. (2)(3)	10	19,838
R334	59	New product; MUP or End use product with unregistered source of the active ingredient; requires science data review; new physical form; etc. Selective data citation. (2)(3)	11	23,100

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) An application for a new end-use product using a source of active ingredient that (a) is not yet registered but (b) has an application pending with the Agency for review, will be considered an application for a new product with an unregistered source of active ingredient.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(4) For the purposes of classifying proposed registration actions into PRIA categories, ''pest(s) requiring efficacy'' are: public health pests listed in PR Notice 2002-1, livestock pests (e.g. Horn flies, Stable flies), wood-destroying pests (e.g. termites, carpenter ants, wood-boring beetles) and certain invasive species (e.g. Asian Longhorned beetle, Emerald Ashborer). This list may be updated/refined as invasive pest needs arise. To determine the number of pests for the PRIA categories, pests have been placed into groups (general; e.g., cockroaches) and pest specific (specifically a test species). If seeking a label claim against a pest group (general), use the group listing below and each group will count as 1. The general pests groups are: mites, dust mites, chiggers, ticks, hard ticks, soft ticks, cattle ticks, scorpions, spiders, centipedes, lice, fleas, cockroaches, keds, bot flies, screwworms, filth flies, blow flies, house flies, flesh flies, mosquitoes, biting flies, horse flies, stable flies, deer flies, sand flies, biting midges, black flies, true bugs, bed bugs, stinging bees, wasps, yellow jackets, hornets, ants (excluding carpenter ants), fire and harvester ants, wood destroying beetles, carpenter ants, termites, subterranean termites, dry wood termites, arboreal termites, damp wood termites and invasive species. If seeking a claim against a specific pest without a general claim then each specific pest will count as 1.

''TABLE 5. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — AMENDMENTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
R340	60	Amendment requiring data review within RD (e.g., changes to precautionary label statements); includes adding/modifying pest(s) claims for up to 2 target pests, excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study. (2)(3)(4)	4	4,988
R341	61 (New)	Amendment requiring data review within RD (e.g., changes to precautionary label statements), includes adding/modifying pest(s) claims for greater than 2 target pests, excludes products requiring or citing an animal safety study. (2)(3)(4)	6	5,988
R345	62	Amending on-animal products previously registered, with the submission of data and/or waivers for only: • animal safety and • pest(s) requiring efficacy (4) and/or • product chemistry and/or • acute toxicity and/or • child resistant packaging. (2)(3)	7	8,820
R350	63	Amendment requiring data review in science divisions (e.g., changes to REI, or PPE, or PHI, or use rate, or number of applications; or add aerial application; or modify GW/SW advisory statement). (2)(3)	9	13,226
R351	64	Amendment adding a new unregistered source of active ingredient. (2)(3)	8	13,226
R352	65	Amendment adding already approved uses; selective method of support; does not apply if the applicant owns all cited data. (2) (3)	8	13,226
R371	66	Amendment to Experimental Use Permit; (does not include extending a permit's time period). (3)	6	10,090

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) (a) EPA-initiated amendments shall not be charged registration service fees. (b) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(B) and are not subject to registration service fees. (c) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments handled by the Antimicrobials Division are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(h) and are not subject to registration service fees. (d) Registrant initiated amendments submitted by notification under PR Notices, such as PR Notice 98-10, continue under PR Notice timelines and are not subject to registration service fees. (e) Submissions with data and requiring data review are subject to registration service fees.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(4) For the purposes of classifying proposed registration actions into PRIA categories, ''pest(s) requiring efficacy'' are: public health pests listed in PR Notice 2002-1, livestock pests (e.g. Horn flies, Stable flies), wood-destroying pests (e.g. termites, carpenter ants, wood-boring beetles) and certain invasive species (e.g. Asian Longhorned beetle, Emerald Ashborer). This list may be updated/refined as invasive pest needs arise. To determine the number of pests for the PRIA categories, pests have been placed into groups (general; e.g., cockroaches) and pest specific (specifically a test species). If seeking a label claim against a pest group (general), use the group listing below and each group will count as 1. The general pests groups are: mites, dust mites, chiggers, ticks, hard ticks, soft ticks, cattle ticks, scorpions, spiders, centipedes, lice, fleas, cockroaches, keds, bot flies, screwworms, filth flies, blow flies, house flies, flesh flies, mosquitoes, biting flies, horse flies, stable flies, deer flies, sand flies, biting midges, black flies, true bugs, bed bugs, stinging bees, wasps, yellow jackets, hornets, ants (excluding carpenter ants), fire and harvester ants, wood destroying beetles, carpenter ants, termites, subterranean termites, dry wood termites, arboreal termites, damp wood termites and invasive species. If seeking a claim against a specific pest without a general claim then each specific pest will count as 1.

''TABLE 6. — REGISTRATION DIVISION — OTHER ACTIONS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
R124	67	Conditional Ruling on Pre-application Study Waivers; applicant-initiated.	6	2,530
R272	68	Review of Study Protocol applicant-initiated; excludes DART, pre-registration conference, Rapid Response review, DNT protocol review, protocol needing HSRB review.	3	2,530
R275	69	Rebuttal of agency reviewed protocol, applicant initiated.	3	2,530
R370	70	Cancer reassessment; applicant-initiated.	18	198,250

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

''TABLE 7. — ANTIMICROBIALS DIVISION — NEW ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
A380	71	New Active Ingredient; Indirect Food use; establish tolerance or tolerance exemption if required. (2)(3)	24	137,841
A390	72	New Active Ingredient; Direct Food use; establish tolerance or tolerance exemption if required. (2)(3)	24	229,733
A410	73	New Active Ingredient Non-food use.(2)(3)	21	229,733
A431	74	New Active Ingredient, Non-food use; low-risk. (2)(3)	12	80,225

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

''TABLE 8. — ANTIMICROBIALS DIVISION — NEW USES

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
A440	75	New Use, Indirect Food Use, establish tolerance or tolerance exemption. (2)(3)(4)	21	31,910

''TABLE 8. — ANTIMICROBIALS DIVISION — NEW USES—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
A441	76	Additional Indirect food uses; establish tolerances or tolerance exemptions if required; 6 or more submitted in one application. (3)(4)(5)	21	114,870
A450	77	New use, Direct food use, establish tolerance or tolerance exemption. (2)(3)(4)	21	95,724
A451	78	Additional Direct food uses; establish tolerances or tolerance exemptions if required; 6 or more submitted in one application. (3)(4)(5)	21	182,335
A500	79	New use, non-food. (4)(5)	12	31,910
A501	80	New use, non-food; 6 or more submitted in one application. (4)(5)	15	76,583

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) If EPA data rules are amended to newly require clearance under section 408 of the FFDCA for an ingredient of an antimicrobial product where such ingredient was not previously subject to such a clearance, then review of the data for such clearance of such product is not subject to a registration service fee for the tolerance action for two years from the effective date of the rule.

(4) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(5) Amendment applications to add the new use(s) to registered product labels are covered by the base fee for the new use(s). All items in the covered application must be submitted together in one package. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval(s) that is submitted in the new use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. However, if a new use application only proposes to register the new use for a new product and there are no amendments in the application, then review of one new product application is covered by the new use fee. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new use decision review time. Any application for a new product or an amendment to the proposed labeling (a) submitted subsequent to submission of the new use application and (b) prior to conclusion of its decision review time and (c) containing the same new uses, will be deemed a separate new-use application, subject to a separate registration service fee and new decision review time for a new use. If the new-use application includes non-food (indoor and/or outdoor), and food (outdoor and/or indoor) uses, the appropriate fee is due for each type of new use and the longest decision review time applies to all of the new uses requested in the application. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screen, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new use application.

''TABLE 9. — ANTIMICROBIALS DIVISION — NEW PRODUCTS AND AMENDMENTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
A530	81	New product, identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; no data review or only product chemistry data; cite all data citation or selective data citation where applicant owns all required data; or applicant submits specific authorization letter from data owner. Category also includes 100% re-package of registered end-use or manufacturing use product that requires no data submission nor data matrix. (2)(3)	4	1,278
A531	82	New product; identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; registered source of active ingredient: selective data citation only for data on product chemistry and/or acute toxicity and/or public health pest efficacy, where applicant does not own all required data and does not have a specific authorization letter from data owner. (2)(3)	4	1,824

''TABLE 9. — ANTIMICROBIALS DIVISION — NEW PRODUCTS AND AMENDMENTS—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
A532	83	New product; identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; registered active ingredient; unregistered source of active ingredient; cite-all data citation except for product chemistry; product chemistry data submitted. (2)(3)	5	5,107
A540	84	New end use product; FIFRA §2(mm) uses only; up to 25 public health organisms. (2)(3)(5)(6)	5	5,107
A541	85 (new)	New end use product; FIFRA §2(mm) uses only; 26-50 public health organisms. (2)(3)(5)(6)	7	8,500
A542	86 (new)	New end use product; FIFRA §2(mm) uses only; ≥ 51 public health organisms. (2)(3)(5)	10	15,000
A550	87	New end-use product; uses other than FIFRA §2(mm); non-FQPA product. (2)(3)(5)	9	13,226
A560	88	New manufacturing use product; registered active ingredient; selective data citation. (2)(3)	6	12,596
A565	89 (new)	New manufacturing-use product; registered active ingredient; unregistered source of active ingredient; submission of new generic data package; registered uses only; requires science review. (2)(3)	12	18,234
A570	90	Label amendment requiring data review; up to 25 public health organisms. (3)(4)(5)(6)	4	3,831
A573	91 (new)	Label amendment requiring data review; 26-50 public health organisms. (2)(3)(5)(7)	6	6,350
A574	92 (new)	Label amendment requiring data review; ≥ 51 public health organisms. (2)(3)(5)(7)	9	11,000
A572	93	New Product or amendment requiring data review for risk assessment by Science Branch (e.g., changes to REI, or PPE, or use rate). (2)(3)(4)	9	13,226

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) An application for a new end-use product using a source of active ingredient that (a) is not yet registered but (b) has an application pending with the Agency for review, will be considered an application for a new product with an unregistered source of active ingredient.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(4)(a) EPA-initiated amendments shall not be charged registration service fees. (b) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(B) and are not subject to registration service fees. (c) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments handled by the Antimicrobials Division are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(h) and are not subject to registration service fees. (d) Registrant initiated amendments submitted by notification under PR Notices, such as PR Notice 98–10, continue under PR Notice timelines and are not subject to registration service fees. (e) Submissions with data and requiring data review are subject to registration service fees.

(5) The applicant must identify the substantially similar product if opting to use cite-all or the selective method to support acute toxicity data requirements.

(6) Once a submission for a new product with public health organisms has been submitted and classified in either A540 or A541, additional organisms submitted for the same product before expiration of the first submission's original decision review time period will result in reclassification of both the original and subsequent submission into the appropriate new category based on the sum of the number of organisms in both submissions. A reclassification would result in a new PRIA start date and require additional fees to meet the fee of the new category.

(7) Once a submission for a label amendment with public health organisms has been submitted and classified in either A570 or A573, additional organisms submitted for the same product before expiration of the first submission's original decision review time period will result in reclassification of both the original and subsequent submission into the appropriate new category based on the sum of the number of organisms in both submissions. A reclassification would result in a new PRIA start date and require additional fees to meet the fee of the new category.

''TABLE 10. — ANTIMICROBIALS DIVISION — EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMITS AND OTHER ACTIONS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
A520	94	Experimental Use Permit application, non-food use. (2)	9	6,383
A521	95	Review of public health efficacy study protocol within AD, per AD Internal Guidance for the Efficacy Protocol Review Process; Code will also include review of public health efficacy study protocol and data review for devices making pesticidal claims; applicant-initiated; Tier 1.	4	4,726

''TABLE 10. — ANTIMICROBIALS DIVISION — EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMITS AND OTHER ACTIONS—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
A522	96	Review of public health efficacy study protocol outside AD by members of AD Efficacy Protocol Review Expert Panel; Code will also include review of public health efficacy study protocol and data review for devices making pesticidal claims; applicant-initiated; Tier 2.	12	12,156
A537	97 (new)	New Active Ingredient/New Use, Experimental Use Permit application; Direct food use; Establish tolerance or tolerance exemption if required. Credit 45% of fee toward new active ingredient/new use application that follows.	18	153,156
A538	98 (new)	New Active Ingredient/New Use, Experimental Use Permit application; Indirect food use; Establish tolerance or tolerance exemption if required Credit 45% of fee toward new active ingredient/new use application that follows.	18	95,724
A539	99 (new)	New Active Ingredient/New Use, Experimental Use Permit application; Nonfood use. Credit 45% of fee toward new active ingredient/new use application that follows.	15	92,163
A529	100	Amendment to Experimental Use Permit; requires data review or risk assessment. (2)	9	11,429
A523	101	Review of protocol other than a public health efficacy study (i.e., Toxicology or Exposure Protocols).	9	12,156
A571	102	Science reassessment: Cancer risk, refined ecological risk, and/or endangered species; applicant-initiated.	18	95,724
A533	103 (new)	Exemption from the requirement of an Experimental Use Permit. (2)	4	2,482
A534	104 (new)	Rebuttal of agency reviewed protocol, applicant initiated.	4	4,726
A535	105 (new)	Conditional Ruling on Pre-application Study Waiver or Data Bridging Argument; applicant-initiated.	6	2,409
A536	106 (new)	Conditional Ruling on Pre-application Direct Food, Indirect Food, Nonfood use determination; applicant-initiated.	4	2,482

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

''TABLE 11. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — NEW ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
B580	107	New active ingredient; food use; petition to establish a tolerance. (2)(3)	20	51,053
B590	108	New active ingredient; food use; petition to establish a tolerance exemption. (2)(3)	18	31,910
B600	109	New active ingredient; non-food use. (2)(3)	13	19,146
B610	110	New active ingredient; Experimental Use Permit application; petition to establish a temporary tolerance or temporary tolerance exemption. (3)	10	12,764
B611	111	New active ingredient; Experimental Use Permit application; petition to establish permanent tolerance exemption. (3)	12	12,764
B612	112	New active ingredient; no change to a permanent tolerance exemption. (2)(3)	10	17,550
B613	113	New active ingredient; petition to convert a temporary tolerance or a temporary tolerance exemption to a permanent tolerance or tolerance exemption. (2)(3)	11	17,550

''TABLE 11. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — NEW ACTIVE INGREDIENTS—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
B620	114	New active ingredient; Experimental Use Permit application; non-food use including crop destruct. (3)	7	6,383

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

''TABLE 12. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — NEW USES

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
B630	115	First food use; petition to establish a tolerance exemption. (2)(4)	13	12,764
B631	116	New food use; petition to amend an established tolerance. (3)(4)	12	12,764
B640	117	First food use; petition to establish a tolerance. (2)(4)	19	19,146
B643	118	New Food use; petition to amend an established tolerance exemption. (3)(4)	10	12,764
B642	119	First food use; indoor; food/food handling. (2)(4)	12	31,910
B644	120	New use, no change to an established tolerance or tolerance exemption. (3)(4)	8	12,764
B650	121	New use; non-food. (3)(4)	7	6,383
B645	122 (new)	New food use; Experimental Use Permit application; petition to amend or add a tolerance exemption. (4)	12	12,764
B646	123 (new)	New use; non-food use including crop destruct; Experimental Use Permit application. (4)	7	6,383

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) Amendment applications to add the new use(s) to registered product labels are covered by the base fee for the new use(s). All items in the covered application must be submitted together in one package. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval(s) that is submitted in the new use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. However, if a new use application only proposes to register the new use for a new product and there are no amendments in the application, then review of one new product application is covered by the new use fee. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new use decision review time. Any application for a new product or an amendment to the proposed labeling (a) submitted subsequent to submission of the new use application and (b) prior to conclusion of its decision review time and (c) containing the same new uses, will be deemed a separate new-use application, subject to a separate registration service fee and new decision review time for a new use. If the new-use application includes non-food (indoor and/or outdoor), and food (outdoor and/or indoor) uses, the appropriate fee is due for each type of new use and the longest decision review time applies to all of the new uses requested in the application. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screen, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new use application.

(4) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

''TABLE 13. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — NEW PRODUCTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
B652	124	New product; registered source of active ingredient; requires petition to amend established tolerance or tolerance exemption; requires 1) submission of product specific data; or 2) citation of previously reviewed and accepted data; or 3) submission or citation of data generated at government expense; or 4) submission or citation of scientifically-sound rationale based on publicly available literature or other relevant information that addresses the data requirement; or 5) submission of a request for a data requirement to be waived supported by a scientifically-sound rationale explaining why the data requirement does not apply. (2)(3)	13	12,764
B660	125	New product; registered source of active ingredient(s); identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product. No data review, or only product chemistry data; cite-all data citation, or selective data citation where applicant owns all required data or authorization from data owner is demonstrated. Category includes 100% repackage of registered end-use or manufacturing-use product that requires no data submission or data matrix. For microbial pesticides, the active ingredient(s) must not be re-isolated. (2)(3)	4	1,278
B670	126	New product; registered source of active ingredient(s); requires: 1) submission of product specific data; or 2) citation of previously reviewed and accepted data; or 3) submission or citation of data generated at government expense; or 4) submission or citation of a scientifically-sound rationale based on publicly available literature or other relevant information that addresses the data requirement; or 5) submission of a request for a data requirement to be waived supported by a scientifically-sound rationale explaining why the data requirement does not apply. (2)(3)	7	5,107
B671	127	New product; unregistered source of active ingredient(s); requires a petition to amend an established tolerance or tolerance exemption; requires: 1) submission of product specific data; or 2) citation of previously reviewed and accepted data; or 3) submission or citation of data generated at government expense; or 4) submission or citation of a scientifically-sound rationale based on publicly available literature or other relevant information that addresses the data requirement; or 5) submission of a request for a data requirement to be waived supported by a scientifically-sound rationale explaining why the data requirement does not apply. (2)(3)	17	12,764
B672	128	New product; unregistered source of active ingredient(s); non-food use or food use requires: 1) submission of product specific data; or 2) citation of previously reviewed and accepted data; or 3) submission or citation of data generated at government expense; or 4) submission or citation of a scientifically-sound rationale based on publicly available literature or other relevant information that addresses the data requirement; or 5) submission of a request for a data requirement to be waived supported by a scientifically-sound rationale explaining why the data requirement does not apply. (2)(3)	13	9,118
B673	129	New product MUP/EP; unregistered source of active ingredient(s); citation of Technical Grade Active Ingredient (TGAI) data previously reviewed and accepted by the Agency. Requires an Agency determination that the cited data supports the new product. (2)(3)	10	5,107
B674	130	New product MUP; Repack of identical registered end-use product as a manufacturing-use product; same registered uses only. (2)(3)	4	1,278
B675	131	New Product MUP; registered source of active ingredient; submission of completely new generic data package; registered uses only. (2)(3)	10	9,118
B676	132	New product; more than one active ingredient where one active ingredient is an unregistered source; product chemistry data must be submitted; requires: 1) submission of product specific data, and 2) citation of previously reviewed and accepted data; or 3) submission or citation of data generated at government expense; or 4) submission or citation of a scientifically-sound rationale based on publicly available literature or other relevant information that addresses the data requirement; or 5) submission of a request for a data requirement to be waived supported by a scientifically-sound rationale explaining why the data requirement does not apply. (2)(3)	13	9,118

''TABLE 13. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — NEW PRODUCTS—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
B677	133	New end-use non-food animal product with submission of two or more target animal safety studies; includes data and/or waivers of data for only: • product chemistry and/or • acute toxicity and/or • public health pest efficacy and/or • animal safety studies and/or • child resistant packaging. (2)(3)	10	8,820

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) An application for a new end-use product using a source of active ingredient that (a) is not yet registered but (b) has an application pending with the Agency for review, will be considered an application for a new product with an unregistered source of active ingredient.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

''TABLE 14. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — AMENDMENTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
B621	134	Amendment; Experimental Use Permit; no change to an established temporary tolerance or tolerance exemption. (3)	7	5,107
B622	135	Amendment; Experimental Use Permit; petition to amend an established or temporary tolerance or tolerance exemption. (3)	11	12,764
B641	136	Amendment of an established tolerance or tolerance exemption.	13	12,764
B680	137	Amendment; registered sources of active ingredient(s); no new use(s); no changes to an established tolerance or tolerance exemption. Requires data submission. (2)(3)	5	5,107
B681	138	Amendment; unregistered source of active ingredient(s). Requires data submission. (2)(3)	7	6,079
B683	139	Label amendment; requires review/update of previous risk assessment(s) without data submission (e.g., labeling changes to REI, PPE, PHI). (2)(3)	6	5,107
B684	140	Amending non-food animal product that includes submission of target animal safety data; previously registered. (2)(3)	8	8,820
B685	141 (new)	Amendment; add a new biochemical unregistered source of active ingredient or a new microbial production site. Requires submission of analysis of samples data and source/production site-specific manufacturing process description. (3)	5	5,107

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) (a) EPA-initiated amendments shall not be charged registration service fees. (b) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(B) and are not subject to registration service fees. (c) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments handled by the Antimicrobials Division are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(h) and are not subject to registration service fees. (d) Registrant initiated amendments submitted by notification under PR Notices, such as PR Notice 98-10, continue under PR Notice timelines and are not subject to registration service fees. (e) Submissions with data and requiring data review are subject to registration service fees.

(3) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

''TABLE 15. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — SCLP

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
B690	142	New active ingredient; food or non-food use. (2)(6)	7	2,554
B700	143	Experimental Use Permit application; new active ingredient or new use. (6)	7	1,278
B701	144	Extend or amend Experimental Use Permit. (6)	4	1,278
B710	145	New product; registered source of active ingredient(s); identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; no change in an established tolerance or tolerance exemption. No data review, or only product chemistry data; cite-all data citation, or selective data citation where applicant owns all required data or authorization from data owner is demonstrated. Category includes 100% re-package of registered end-use or manufacturing-use product that requires no data submission or data matrix. (3)(6)	4	1,278
B720	146	New product; registered source of active ingredient(s); requires: 1) submission of product specific data; or 2) citation of previously reviewed and accepted data; or 3) submission or citation of data generated at government expense; or 4) submission or citation of a scientifically-sound rationale based on publicly available literature or other relevant information that addresses the data requirement; or 5) submission of a request for a data requirement to be waived supported by a scientifically-sound rationale explaining why the data requirement does not apply. (3)(6)	5	1,278
B721	147	New product; unregistered source of active ingredient. (3)(6)	7	2,676
B722	148	New use and/or amendment; petition to establish a tolerance or tolerance exemption. (4)(5)(6)	7	2,477
B730	149	Label amendment requiring data submission. (4)(6)	5	1,278

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) All requests for new uses (food and/or nonfood) contained in any application for a new active ingredient or a first food use are covered by the base fee for that new active ingredient or first food use application and retain the same decision time review period as the new active ingredient or first food use application. The application must be received by the agency in one package. The base fee for the category covers a maximum of five new products. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval that is submitted in the new active ingredient application package or first food use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new active ingredient or first food use decision review time. In the case of a new active ingredient application, until that new active ingredient is approved, any subsequent application for another new product containing the same active ingredient or an amendment to the proposed labeling will be deemed a new active ingredient application, subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a new active ingredient. In the case of a first food use application, until that first food use is approved, any subsequent application for an additional new food use or uses will be subject to the registration service fee and decision review time for a first food use. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screening, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new active ingredient or first food use application.

(3) An application for a new end-use product using a source of active ingredient that (a) is not yet registered but (b) has an application pending with the Agency for review, will be considered an application for a new product with an unregistered source of active ingredient.

(4) (a) EPA-initiated amendments shall not be charged registration service fees. (b) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(B) and are not subject to registration service fees. (c) Registrant-initiated fast-track amendments handled by the Antimicrobials Division are to be completed within the timelines specified in FIFRA Section 3(h) and are not subject to registration service fees. (d) Registrant initiated amendments submitted by notification under PR Notices, such as PR Notice 98-10, continue under PR Notice timelines and are not subject to registration service fees. (e) Submissions with data and requiring data review are subject to registration service fees.

(5) Amendment applications to add the new use(s) to registered product labels are covered by the base fee for the new use(s). All items in the covered application must be submitted together in one package. Each application for an additional new product registration and new inert approval(s) that is submitted in the new use application package is subject to the registration service fee for a new product or a new inert approval. However, if a new use application only proposes to register the new use for a new product and there are no amendments in the application, then review of one new product application is covered by the new use fee. All such associated applications that are submitted together will be subject to the new use decision review time. Any application for a new product or an amendment to the proposed labeling (a) submitted subsequent to submission of the new use application and (b) prior to conclusion of its decision review time and (c) containing the same new uses, will be deemed a separate new-use application, subject to a separate registration service fee and new decision review time for a new use. If the new-use application includes non-food (indoor and/or outdoor), and food (outdoor and/or indoor) uses, the appropriate fee is due for each type of new use and the longest decision review time applies to all of the new uses requested in the application. Any information that (a) was neither requested nor required by the Agency, and (b) is submitted by the applicant at the applicant's initiative to support the application after completion of the technical deficiency screen, and (c) is not itself a covered registration application, must be assessed 25% of the full registration service fee for the new use application.

(6) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

''TABLE 16. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — OTHER ACTIONS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
B614	150	Pre-application; Conditional Ruling on rationales for addressing a data requirement in lieu of data; applicant-initiated; applies to one rationale at a time.	3	2,530
B615	151	Rebuttal of agency reviewed protocol, applicant initiated.	3	2,530
B682	152	Protocol review; applicant initiated; excludes time for HSRB review.	3	2,432

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

''TABLE 17. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — PIP

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
B740	153	Experimental Use Permit application; no petition for tolerance/tolerance exemption. Includes: 1. non-food/feed use(s) for a new (2) or registered (3) PIP (12); 2. food/feed use(s) for a new or registered PIP with crop destruct (12); 3. food/feed use(s) for a new or registered PIP in which an established tolerance/tolerance exemption exists for the intended use(s). (4)(12)	6	95,724
B741	154 (new)	Experimental Use Permit application; no petition for tolerance/tolerance exemption. Includes: 1. non-food/feed use(s) for a new (2) or registered (3) PIP; 2. food/feed use(s) for a new or registered PIP with crop destruct; 3. food/feed use(s) for a new or registered PIP in which an established tolerance/tolerance exemption exists for the intended use(s); SAP Review. (12)	12	159,538
B750	155	Experimental Use Permit application; with a petition to establish a temporary or permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient. Includes new food/feed use for a registered (3) PIP. (4)(12)	9	127,630
B770	156	Experimental Use Permit application; new (2) PIP; with petition to establish a temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient; credit 75% of B771 fee toward registration application for a new active ingredient that follows; SAP review. (5)(12)	15	191,444
B771	157	Experimental Use Permit application; new (2) PIP; with petition to establish a temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient; credit 75% of B771 fee toward registration application for a new active ingredient that follows. (12)	10	127,630
B772	158	Application to amend or extend an Experimental Use Permit; no petition since the established tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient is unaffected. (12)	3	12,764
B773	159	Application to amend or extend an Experimental Use Permit; with petition to extend a temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient. (12)	5	31,910
B780	160	Registration application; new (2) PIP; non-food/feed. (12)	12	159,537
B790	161	Registration application; new (2) PIP; non-food/feed; SAP review. (5)(12)	18	223,351
B800	162	Registration application; new (2) PIP; with petition to establish permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient based on an existing temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption. (12)	13	172,300
B810	163	Registration application; new (2) PIP; with petition to establish permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient based on an existing temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption. SAP review. (5)(12)	19	236,114
B820	164	Registration application; new (2) PIP; with petition to establish or amend a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption of an active ingredient. (12)	15	204,208

''TABLE 17. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — PIP—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
B840	165	Registration application; new (2) PIP; with petition to establish or amend a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption of an active ingredient. SAP review. (5)(12)	21	268,022
B851	166	Registration application; new event of a previously registered PIP active ingredient(s); no petition since permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption is already established for the active ingredient(s). (12)	9	127,630
B870	167	Registration application; registered (3) PIP; new product; new use; no petition since a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption is already established for the active ingredient(s). (4) (12)	9	38,290
B880	168	Registration application; registered (3) PIP; new product or new terms of registration; additional data submitted; no petition since a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption is already established for the active ingredient(s). (6) (7) (12)	9	31,910
B881	169	Registration application; registered (3) PIP; new product or new terms of registration; additional data submitted; no petition since a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption is already established for the active ingredient(s). SAP review. (5)(6)(7)(12)	15	95,724
B882	170 (new)	Registration application; new (2) PIP, seed increase with negotiated acreage cap and time-limited registration; with petition to establish a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient based on an existing temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption; SAP Review. (8)(12)	15	191,444
B883	171	Registration application; new (2) PIP, seed increase with negotiated acreage cap and time-limited registration; with petition to establish a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient based on an existing temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption. (8) (12)	9	127,630
B884	172	Registration application; new (2) PIP, seed increase with negotiated acreage cap and time-limited registration; with petition to establish a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient. (8)(12)	12	159,537
B885	173	Registration application; registered (3) PIP, seed increase; breeding stack of previously approved PIPs, same crop; no petition since a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption is already established for the active ingredient(s). (9)(12)	6	31,910
B886	174 (new)	Registration application; new (2) PIP, seed increase with negotiated acreage cap and time-limited registration; with petition to establish a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption for the active ingredient. SAP Review. (8) (12)	18	223,351
B890	175	Application to amend a seed increase registration; converts registration to commercial registration; no petition since permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption is already established for the active ingredient(s). (12)	9	63,816
B891	176	Application to amend a seed increase registration; converts registration to a commercial registration; no petition since a permanent tolerance/tolerance exemption already established for the active ingredient(s); SAP review. (5)(12)	15	127,630
B900	177	Application to amend a registration, including actions such as extending an expiration date, modifying an IRM plan, or adding an insect to be controlled. (10)(11)(12)	6	12,764
B901	178	Application to amend a registration, including actions such as extending an expiration date, modifying an IRM plan, or adding an insect to be controlled. SAP review. (10) (11) (12)	12	76,578
B902	179	PIP Protocol review.	3	6,383
B903	180	Inert ingredient tolerance exemption; e.g., a marker such as NPT II; reviewed in BPPD.	6	63,816
B904	181	Import tolerance or tolerance exemption; processed commodities/food only (inert or active ingredient).	9	127,630
B905	182 (new)	SAP Review.	6	63,816
B906	183 (new)	Petition to establish a temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption for one or more active ingredients.	3	31,907
B907	184 (new)	Petition to establish a temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption for one or more active ingredients based on an existing temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption.	3	12,764

''TABLE 17. — BIOPESTICIDES DIVISION — PIP—Continued

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
B908	185 (new)	Petition to establish a temporary tolerance/tolerance exemption for one or more active ingredients or inert ingredients.	3	44,671

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.
(2) New PIP = a PIP with an active ingredient that has not been registered.
(3) Registered PIP = a PIP with an active ingredient that is currently registered.
(4) Transfer registered PIP through conventional breeding for new food/feed use, such as from field corn to sweet corn.
(5) The scientific data involved in this category are complex. EPA often seeks technical advice from the Scientific Advisory Panel on risks that pesticides pose to wildlife, farm workers, pesticide applicators, non-target species, as well as insect resistance, and novel scientific issues surrounding new technologies. The scientists of the SAP neither make nor recommend policy decisions. They provide advice on the science used to make these decisions. Their advice is invaluable to the EPA as it strives to protect humans and the environment from risks posed by pesticides. Due to the time it takes to schedule and prepare for meetings with the SAP, additional time and costs are needed.
(6) Registered PIPs stacked through conventional breeding.
(7) Deployment of a registered PIP with a different IRM plan (e.g., seed blend).
(8) The negotiated acreage cap will depend upon EPA's determination of the potential environmental exposure, risk(s) to non-target organisms, and the risk of targeted pest developing resistance to the pesticidal substance. The uncertainty of these risks may reduce the allowable acreage, based upon the quantity and type of non-target organism data submitted and the lack of insect resistance management data, which is usually not required for seed-increase registrations. Registrants are encouraged to consult with EPA prior to submission of a registration application in this category.
(9) Application can be submitted prior to or concurrently with an application for commercial registration.
(10) For example, IRM plan modifications that are applicant-initiated.
(11) EPA-initiated amendments shall not be charged fees.
(12) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

''TABLE 18. — INERT INGREDIENTS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
I001	186	Approval of new food use inert ingredient. (2)(3)	13	27,000
I002	187	Amend currently approved inert ingredient tolerance or exemption from tolerance; new data. (2)	11	7,500
I003	188	Amend currently approved inert ingredient tolerance or exemption from tolerance; no new data. (2)	9	3,308
I004	189	Approval of new non-food use inert ingredient. (2)	6	11,025
I005	190	Amend currently approved non-food use inert ingredient with new use pattern; new data. (2)	6	5,513
I006	191	Amend currently approved non-food use inert ingredient with new use pattern; no new data. (2)	3	3,308
I007	192	Approval of substantially similar non-food use inert ingredients when original inert is compositionally similar with similar use pattern. (2)	4	1,654
I008	193	Approval of new or amended polymer inert ingredient, food use. (2)	5	3,749
I009	194	Approval of new or amended polymer inert ingredient, non-food use. (2)	4	3,087
I010	195	Petition to amend a single tolerance exemption descriptor, or single non-food use descriptor, to add ≤ 10 CASRNs; no new data. (2)	6	1,654
I011	196 (new)	Approval of new food use safener with tolerance or exemption from tolerance. (2)(8)	24	597,683
I012	197 (new)	Approval of new non-food use safener. (2)(8)	21	415,241
I013	198 (new)	Approval of additional food use for previously approved safener with tolerance or exemption from tolerance. (2)	15	62,975
I014	199 (new)	Approval of additional non-food use for previously approved safener. (2)	15	25,168
I015	200 (new)	Approval of new generic data for previously approved food use safener. (2)	24	269,728
I016	201 (new)	Approval of amendment(s) to tolerance and label for previously approved safener. (2)	13	55,776

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) If another covered application is submitted that depends upon an application to approve an inert ingredient, each application will be subject to its respective registration service fee. The decision review time line for both submissions will be the longest of the associated applications. If the application covers multiple ingredients grouped by EPA into one chemical class, a single registration service fee will be assessed for approval of those ingredients.

(3) If EPA data rules are amended to newly require clearance under section 408 of the FFDCA for an ingredient of an antimicrobial product where such ingredient was not previously subject to such a clearance, then review of the data for such clearance of such product is not subject to a registration service fee for the tolerance action for two years from the effective date of the rule.

(4) Any other covered application that is associated with and dependent on the HSRB review will be subject to its separate registration service fee. The decision review times for the associated actions run concurrently, but will end at the date of the latest review time.

(5) Any other covered application that is associated with and dependent on the SAP review will be subject to its separate registration service fee. The decision review time for the associated action will be extended by the decision review time for the SAP review.

(6) An application for a new end-use product using a source of active ingredient that (a) is not yet registered but (b) has an application pending with the Agency for review, will be considered an application for a new product with an unregistered source of active ingredient.

(7) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(8) If a new safener is submitted in the same package as a new active ingredient, and that new active ingredient is determined to be reduced risk, then the safener would get the same reduced timeframe as the new active ingredient.

''TABLE 19. — EXTERNAL REVIEW AND MISCELLANEOUS ACTIONS

EPA No.	New CR No.	Action	Decision Review Time (Months)(1)	Registration Service Fee ($)
M001	202	Study protocol requiring Human Studies Review Board review as defined in 40 CFR Part 26 in support of an active ingredient. (4)	9	7,938
M002	203	Completed study requiring Human Studies Review Board review as defined in 40 CFR Part 26 in support of an active ingredient. (4)	9	7,938
M003	204	External technical peer review of new active ingredient, product, or amendment (e.g., consultation with FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel) for an action with a decision timeframe of less than 12 months. Applicant initiated request based on a requirement of the Administrator, as defined by FIFRA § 25(d), in support of a novel active ingredient, or unique use pattern or application technology. Excludes PIP active ingredients. (5)	12	63,945
M004	205	External technical peer review of new active ingredient, product, or amendment (e.g., consultation with FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel) for an action with a decision timeframe of greater than 12 months. Applicant initiated request based on a requirement of the Administrator, as defined by FIFRA § 25(d), in support of a novel active ingredient, or unique use pattern or application technology. Excludes PIP active ingredients. (5)	18	63,945
M005	206	New Product: Combination, Contains a combination of active ingredients from a registered and/or unregistered source; conventional, antimicrobial and/or biopesticide. Requires coordination with other regulatory divisions to conduct review of data, label and/or verify the validity of existing data as cited. Only existing uses for each active ingredient in the combination product. (6)(7)	9	22,050
M006	207	Request for up to 5 letters of certification (Gold Seal) for one actively registered product (excludes distributor products). (8)	1	277
M007	208	Request to extend Exclusive Use of data as provided by FIFRA Section 3(c)(1)(F)(ii).	12	5,513
M008	209	Request to grant Exclusive Use of data as provided by FIFRA Section 3(c)(1)(F)(vi) for a minor use, when a FIFRA Section 2(ll)(2) determination is required.	15	1,654
M009	210 (new)	Non-FIFRA Regulated Determination: Applicant initiated, per product.	4	2,363
M010	211 (new)	Conditional ruling on pre-application, product substantial similarity.	4	2,363
M011	212 (new)	Label amendment to add the DfE logo; requires data review; no other label changes. (9)	4	3,648

(1) A decision review time that would otherwise end on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, will be extended to end on the next business day.

(2) If another covered application is submitted that depends upon an application to approve an inert ingredient, each application will be subject to its respective registration service fee. The decision review time line for both submissions will be the longest of the associated applications. If the application covers multiple ingredients grouped by EPA into one chemical class, a single registration service fee will be assessed for approval of those ingredients.

(3) If EPA data rules are amended to newly require clearance under section 408 of the FFDCA for an ingredient of an antimicrobial product where such ingredient was not previously subject to such a clearance, then review of the data for such clearance of such product is not subject to a registration service fee for the tolerance action for two years from the effective date of the rule.

(4) Any other covered application that is associated with and dependent on the HSRB review will be subject to its separate registration service fee. The decision review times for the associated actions run concurrently, but will end at the date of the latest review time.

(5) Any other covered application that is associated with and dependent on the SAP review will be subject to its separate registration service fee. The decision review time for the associated action will be extended by the decision review time for the SAP review.

(6) An application for a new end-use product using a source of active ingredient that (a) is not yet registered but (b) has an application pending with the Agency for review, will be considered an application for a new product with an unregistered source of active ingredient.

(7) Where the action involves approval of a new or amended label, on or before the end date of the decision review time, the Agency shall provide to the applicant a draft accepted label, including any changes made by the Agency that differ from the applicant-submitted label and relevant supporting data reviewed by the Agency. The applicant will notify the Agency that the applicant either (a) agrees to all of the terms associated with the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests that it be issued as the accepted final Agency-stamped label; or (b) does not agree to one or more of the terms of the draft accepted label as amended by the Agency and requests additional time to resolve the difference(s); or (c) withdraws the application without prejudice for subsequent resubmission, but forfeits the associated registration service fee. For cases described in (b), the applicant shall have up to 30 calendar days to reach agreement with the Agency on the final terms of the Agency-accepted label. If the applicant agrees to all of the terms of the accepted label as in (a), including upon resolution of differences in (b), the Agency shall provide an accepted final Agency-stamped label to the registrant within 2 business days following the registrant's written or electronic confirmation of agreement to the Agency.

(8) Due to low fee and short time frame this category is not eligible for small business waivers. Gold seal applies to one registered product.

(9) This category includes amendments the sole purpose of which is to add DfE (or equivalent terms that do not use ''safe'' or derivatives of ''safe'') logos to a label. DfE is a voluntary program. A label bearing a DfE logo is not considered an Agency endorsement because the ingredients in the qualifying product must meet objective, scientific criteria established and widely publicized by EPA.''.

SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act take effect on October 1, 2017.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Udall amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to, the committee-reported amendments, as amended, be agreed to, and the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

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

The amendment (No. 3392) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

On page 1, line 6, strike ''2017'' and insert ''2018''.

On page 2, line 12, strike ''2018 through 2020'' and insert ''2019 through 2023''.

On page 2, line 17, strike ''2018 through 2020'' and insert ''2019 through 2023''.

On page 2, line 21, strike ''2018 through 2020'' and insert ''2019 through 2023''.

On page 3, line 5, strike ''2018 through 2020'' and insert ''2019 through 2023''.

On page 3, lines 9 and 10, strike ''2018 through 2020'' and insert ''2019 through 2023''.

On page 3, line 23, strike ''2017'' and insert ''2018''.

On page 3, line 24, strike ''2022'' and insert ''2025''.

On page 7, line 21, strike ''2017'' and insert ''2018''.

On page 12, strike lines 23 and 24 and insert the following:

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''pesticide registration''; and

(ii) by striking ''October 1, 2013, and ending on September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''October 1, 2019, and ending on September 30, 2021'';

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''pesticide registration''; and

(ii) by striking ''2015'' each place it appears and inserting ''2021''; and

On page 13, line 1, strike ''(B)'' and insert ''(C)''.

On page 21, line 11, strike ''2021'' and insert ''2024''.

On page 21, line 12, strike ''2021'' and insert ''2024''.

On page 21, line 19, strike ''2022'' and insert ''2025''.

On page 21, line 20, strike ''2022'' and insert ''2025''.

On page 22, line 2, strike ''2022'' and insert ''2025''.

On page 22, line 3, strike ''2022'' and insert ''2025''.

On page 186, strike lines 1 through 3 and insert the following:

SEC. 7. EXTENSION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or amendment made by this Act, any reference in this Act or an amendment made by this Act to ''2020'' shall be deemed to be a reference to ''2023''.

SEC. 8. AGRICULTURAL WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD; CERTIFICATION OF PESTICIDE APPLICATORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending not earlier than October 1, 2021, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator'')—

(1) shall carry out—

(A) the final rule of the Administrator entitled ''Pesticides; Agricultural Worker Protection Standard Revisions'' (80 Fed. Reg. 67496 (November 2, 2015)); and

(B) the final rule of the Administrator entitled ''Pesticides; Certification of Pesticide Applicators'' (82 Fed. Reg. 952 (January 4, 2017)); and

(2) shall not revise or develop revisions to the rules described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1).

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Prior to October 1, 2021, the Administrator may propose, and after a notice and public comment period of not less than 90 days, promulgate revisions to the final rule described in subsection (a)(1)(A) addressing application exclusion zones under part 170 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, consistent with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.).

(c) GAO REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a study on the use of the designated representative, including the effect of that use on the availability of pesticide application and hazard information and worker health and safety; and

(2) not later than October 1, 2021, make publically available a report describing the study under paragraph (1), including any recommendations to prevent the misuse of pesticide application and hazard information, if that misuse is identified.

The committee-reported amendments, as amended, were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 1029), as amended, was passed.

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

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

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following calendar bills en bloc: Calendar Nos. 453 through 465.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills en bloc.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the bills be considered read a third time and passed, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

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

MAJOR ROBERT ODELL OWENS POST OFFICE

The bill (S. 2549) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1234 Saint Johns Place in Brooklyn, New York, as the ''Major Robert Odell Owens Post Office'', was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2549

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

SECTION 1. MAJOR ROBERT ODELL OWENS POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1234 Saint Johns Place in Brooklyn, New York, shall be known and designated as the ''Major Robert Odell Owens Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Major Robert Odell Owens Post Office''.

STANLEY MICHELS POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (S. 2692) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4558 Broadway in New York, New York, as the ''Stanley Michels Post Office,'' was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2692

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

SECTION 1. STANLEY MICHELS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4558

Broadway in New York, New York, shall be known and designated as the ''Stanley Michels Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Stanley Michels Post Office Building''.

MARVIN GAYE POST OFFICE

The bill (H.R. 1496) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3585 South Vermont Avenue in Los Angeles, California, as the ''Marvin Gaye Post Office,'' was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

LANCE CORPORAL JORDAN S. BASTEAN POST OFFICE

The bill (H.R. 2673) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 514 Broadway Street in Pekin, Illinois, as the ''Lance Corporal Jordan S. Bastean Post Office,'' was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

U.S. NAVY SEAMAN DAKOTA KYLE RIGSBY POST OFFICE

The bill (H.R. 3183) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13683 James Madison Highway in Palmyra, Virginia, as the ''U.S. Navy Seaman Dakota Kyle Rigsby Post Office,'' was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

J. ELLIOTT WILLIAMS POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 4301) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 Tom Hall Street in Fort Mill, South Carolina, as the ''J. Elliott Williams Post Office Building,'' was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

TUSKEGEE AIRMEN POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 4406) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 99 Macombs Place in New York, New York, as the ''Tuskegee Airmen Post Office Building,'' was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

MABEL LEE MEMORIAL POST OFFICE

The bill (H.R. 4463) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6 Doyers Street in New York, New York, as the ''Mabel Lee Memorial Post Office,'' was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

BLOOMINGDALE VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 4574) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 108 West Schick Road in Bloomingdale, Illinois, as the ''Bloomingdale Veterans Memorial Post Office Building,'' was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

LANCE CORPORAL THOMAS E. RIVERS, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 4646) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1900 Corporate Drive in Birmingham, Alabama, as the ''Lance Corporal Thomas E. Rivers, Jr. Post Office Building,'' was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

FIRST SERGEANT P. ANDREW MCKENNA JR. POST OFFICE

The bill (H.R. 4685) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 515 Hope Street in Bristol, Rhode Island, as the ''First Sergeant P. Andrew McKenna Jr. Post Office,'' ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

MAURICE D. HINCHEY POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 4722) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 111 Market Street in Saugerties, New York, as the ''Maurice D. Hinchey Post Office Building,'' was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS ALWYN CRENDALL CASHE POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H R. 4840) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 567 East Franklin Street in Oviedo, Florida, as the ''Sergeant First Class Alwyn Crendall Cashe Post Office Building,'' was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

CELEBRATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN HOMEBREWERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 567, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 567) celebrating the 40th anniversary of the American Homebrewers Association.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 567) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

GREAT OUTDOORS MONTH

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 568, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 568) designating June 2018 as ''Great Outdoors Month.''

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 568) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following bills en bloc: Calendar No. 100, S. 724, with a floor amendment; Calendar No. 306, H.R. 219; Calendar No. 159, H.R. 220; Calendar No. 96, S. 215; Calendar No. 130, S. 490; Calendar No. 139, H.R. 2292; Calendar No. 144, H.R. 951; Calendar No. 136, H.R. 446; Calendar No. 137, H.R. 447; and Calendar No. 138, H.R. 2122.

I further ask unanimous consent that applicable committee or floor amendments be agreed to, the bills, as amended, if amended, be considered read a third time and passed, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

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

TO AMEND THE FEDERAL POWER ACT TO MODERNIZE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR NECESSARY HYDROPOWER APPROVALS

Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 724) to amend the Federal Power Act to modernize authorizations for necessary hydropower approvals.

The amendment (No. 3391) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To include a provision relating to the payment of annual charges)

At the end, add the following:

(c) OBLIGATION FOR PAYMENT OF ANNUAL CHARGES.—Any obligation of a licensee or exemptee for the payment of annual charges under section 10(e) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 803(e)) for a project that has not commenced construction as of the date of enactment of this Act shall commence not earlier than the latest of—

(1) the date by which the licensee or exemptee is required to commence construction; or

(2) the date of any extension of the deadline under paragraph (1).

The bill (S. 724), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 724

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

SECTION 1. MODERNIZING AUTHORIZATIONS FOR NECESSARY HYDROPOWER APPROVALS.

(a) PRELIMINARY PERMITS.—Section 5 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 798) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''three'' and inserting ''4''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''Commission may extend the period of a preliminary permit once for not more than 2 additional years beyond the 3 years'' and inserting the following: ''Commission may—

''(1) extend the period of a preliminary permit once for not more than 4 additional years beyond the 4 years'';

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) after the end of an extension period granted under paragraph (1), issue an additional permit to the permittee if the Commission determines that there are extraordinary circumstances that warrant the issuance of the additional permit.''.

(b) TIME LIMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECT WORKS.—Section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806) is amended in the second sentence by striking ''once but not longer than two additional years'' and inserting ''for not more than 8 additional years,''.

(c) OBLIGATION FOR PAYMENT OF ANNUAL CHARGES.—Any obligation of a licensee or exemptee for the payment of annual charges under section 10(e) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 803(e)) for a project that has not commenced construction as of the date of enactment of this Act shall commence not earlier than the latest of—

(1) the date by which the licensee or exemptee is required to commence construction; or

(2) the date of any extension of the deadline under paragraph (1).

SWAN LAKE HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT BOUNDARY CORRECTION ACT

The bill (H.R. 219) to correct the Swan Lake hydroelectric project survey boundary and to provide for the conveyance of the remaining tract of land within the corrected survey boundary to the State of Alaska, was considered, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

TO AUTHORIZE THE EXPANSION OF AN EXISTING HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

The bill (H.R. 220) to authorize the expansion of an existing hydroelectric project, and for other purposes, was considered, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZING THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION TO ISSUE AN ORDER CONTINUING A STAY OF A HYDROELECTRIC LICENSE

The bill (S. 215) to authorize the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue an order continuing a stay of a hydroelectric license for the Mahoney Lake hydroelectric project in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes, was considered, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 215

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

SECTION 1. STAY AND REINSTATEMENT OF FERC LICENSE NO. 11393 FOR THE MAHONEY LAKE HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(2) LICENSE.—The term ''license'' means the license for the Commission project numbered 11393.

(3) LICENSEE.—The term ''licensee'' means the holder of the license.

(b) STAY OF LICENSE.—On the request of the licensee, the Commission shall issue an order continuing the stay of the license.

(c) LIFTING OF STAY.—On the request of the licensee, but not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall—

(1) issue an order lifting the stay of the license under subsection (b); and

(2) make the effective date of the license the date on which the stay is lifted under paragraph (1).

(d) EXTENSION OF LICENSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the time period specified in section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806) that would otherwise apply to the Commission project numbered 11393, the Commission may, at the request of the licensee, and after reasonable notice, in accordance with the good faith, due diligence, and public interest requirements of, and the procedures of the Commission under, that section, extend the time period during which the licensee is required to commence the construction of the project for not more than 3 consecutive 2-year periods from the date of the expiration of the extension originally issued by the Commission.

(2) REINSTATEMENT OF EXPIRED LICENSE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the period required for the commencement of construction of the project described in paragraph (1) has expired prior to the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission may reinstate the license effective as of the date of the expiration of the license.

(B) EXTENSION.—If the Commission reinstates the license under subparagraph (A), the first extension authorized under paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of that expiration.

(e) EFFECT.—Nothing in this Act prioritizes, or creates any advantage or disadvantage to, Commission project numbered 11393 under Federal law, including the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.) or the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.), as compared to—

(1) any electric generating facility in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) any electric generating facility that may be examined, proposed, or developed during the period of any stay or extension of the license under this Act.

TO REINSTATE AND EXTEND THE DEADLINE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF A HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT INVOLVING THE GIBSON DAM

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 490) to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project involving the Gibson Dam, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

S. 490

SECTION 1. REINSTATEMENT AND EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION PROJECT INVOLVING GIBSON DAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the time period specified in section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806) that would otherwise apply to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission project numbered 12478–003, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (referred to in this section as the ''Commission'') may, at the request of the licensee for the project, and after reasonable notice, in accordance with the good faith, due diligence, and public interest requirements of, and the procedures of the Commission under, that section, extend the time period during which the licensee is required to commence construction of the project for not more than 3 consecutive 2-year periods from the date of the expiration of the extension originally issued by the Commission.

(b) REINSTATEMENT OF EXPIRED LICENSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the period required for the commencement of construction of the project described in subsection (a) has expired prior to the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission may reinstate the license effective as of that date of expiration.

(2) EXTENSION.—If the Commission reinstates the license under paragraph (1), the first extension authorized under subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of that expiration.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 490), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

TO EXTEND A PROJECT OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION INVOLVING THE CANNONSVILLE DAM

The bill (H.R. 2292) to extend a project of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission involving the Cannonsville Dam, was considered, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

TO EXTEND THE DEADLINE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF A HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

The bill (H.R. 951) to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project, was considered, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

TO EXTEND THE DEADLINE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF A HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

The bill (H.R. 446) to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project, was considered, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

TO EXTEND THE DEADLINE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF A HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

The bill (H.R. 447) to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project, was considered, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

REINSTATE AND EXTEND THE DEADLINE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF A HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT INVOLVING JENNINGS RANDOLPH DAM

The bill (H.R. 2122) to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project involving Jennings Randolph Dam, was considered, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS U.S. WORKFORCE ACT OF 2018

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 5956.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5956) to incentivize the hiring of United States workers in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

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

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. McCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 5956) was passed.

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

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

MARRAKESH TREATY IMPLEMENTATION ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 414, S. 2559.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2559) to amend title 17, United States Code, to implement the Marrakesh Treaty, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (S. 2559) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2559

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 ''Marrakesh Treaty Implementation Act''.

SEC. 2. IMPLEMENTATION AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 17, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 121—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by inserting ''in the United States'' after ''distribute'';

(ii) by striking '', nondramatic'';

(iii) by inserting ''or of a previously published musical work that has been fixed in the form of text or notation'' after ''literary work'';

(iv) by striking ''specialized formats'' and inserting ''accessible formats''; and

(v) by striking ''blind or other persons with disabilities'' and inserting ''eligible persons'';

(B) in subsection (b)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting ''in the United States'' after ''distributed'';

(II) by striking ''a specialized format'' and inserting ''an accessible format''; and

(III) by striking ''blind or other persons with disabilities'' and inserting ''eligible persons''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''a specialized format'' and inserting ''an accessible format'';

(C) in subsection (c)(3), by striking ''specialized formats'' and inserting ''accessible formats''; and

(D) in subsection (d)—

(i) by striking paragraphs (2) and (4);

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (1) as paragraph (2);

(iii) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(iv) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following:

''(1) 'accessible format' means an alternative manner or form that gives an eligible person access to the work when the copy or phonorecord in the accessible format is used exclusively by the eligible person to permit him or her to have access as feasibly and comfortably as a person without such disability as described in paragraph (3);'';

(v) by inserting after paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following:

''(3) 'eligible person' means an individual who, regardless of any other disability—

''(A) is blind;

''(B) has a visual impairment or perceptual or reading disability that cannot be improved to give visual function substantially equivalent to that of a person who has no such impairment or disability and so is unable to read printed works to substantially the same degree as a person without an impairment or disability; or

''(C) is otherwise unable, through physical disability, to hold or manipulate a book or to focus or move the eyes to the extent that would be normally acceptable for reading; and''; and

(vi) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated, by striking ''; and'' at the end and inserting a period; and

(2) by inserting after section 121 the following:

''§ 121A. Limitations on exclusive rights: reproduction for blind or other people with disabilities in Marrakesh Treaty countries

''(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 106 and 602, it is not an infringement of copyright for an authorized entity, acting pursuant to this section, to export copies or phonorecords of a previously published literary work or of a previously published musical work that has been fixed in the form of text or notation in accessible formats to another country when the exportation is made either to—

''(1) an authorized entity located in a country that is a Party to the Marrakesh Treaty; or

''(2) an eligible person in a country that is a Party to the Marrakesh Treaty,

if prior to the exportation of such copies or phonorecords, the authorized entity engaged in the exportation did not know or have reasonable grounds to know that the copies or phonorecords would be used other than by eligible persons.

''(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 106 and 602, it is not an infringement of copyright for an authorized entity or an eligible person, or someone acting on behalf of an eligible person, acting pursuant to this section, to import copies or phonorecords of a previously published literary work or of a previously published musical work that has been fixed in the form of text or notation in accessible formats.

''(c) In conducting activities under subsection (a) or (b), an authorized entity shall establish and follow its own practices, in keeping with its particular circumstances, to—

''(1) establish that the persons the authorized entity serves are eligible persons;

''(2) limit to eligible persons and authorized entities the distribution of accessible format copies by the authorized entity;

''(3) discourage the reproduction and distribution of unauthorized copies;

''(4) maintain due care in, and records of, the handling of copies of works by the authorized entity, while respecting the privacy of eligible persons on an equal basis with others; and

''(5) facilitate effective cross-border exchange of accessible format copies by making publicly available—

''(A) the titles of works for which the authorized entity has accessible format copies or phonorecords and the specific accessible formats in which they are available; and

''(B) information on the policies, practices, and authorized entity partners of the authorized entity for the cross-border exchange of accessible format copies.

''(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to establish—

''(1) a cause of action under this title; or

''(2) a basis for regulation by any Federal agency.

''(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the ability to engage in any activity otherwise permitted under this title.

''(f) For purposes of this section—

''(1) the terms 'accessible format', 'authorized entity', and 'eligible person' have the meanings given those terms in section 121; and

''(2) the term 'Marrakesh Treaty' means the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works by Visually Impaired Persons and Persons with Print Disabilities concluded at Marrakesh, Morocco, on June 28, 2013.''.

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 1 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 121 the following:

''121A. Limitations on exclusive rights: reproduction for blind or other people with disabilities in Marrakesh Treaty countries.''.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 2018, THROUGH MONDAY, JULY 9, 2018

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn, to then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted, on the following dates and times, and that following each pro forma session, the Senate adjourn until the next pro forma session: Friday, June 29, at 8:30 a.m.; Tuesday, July 3, at 9 a.m.; Thursday, July 5, at 1 p.m. I further ask that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, July 5, it next convene at 3 p.m., Monday, July 9; 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; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Bennett nomination; finally, that notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII, the cloture motions filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m., Monday, July 9.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL AT 8:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:37 p.m., adjourned until Friday, June 29, 2018, at 8:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

ALAN RAY SHAFFER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ACQUISITION AND SUSTAINMENT. (NEW POSITION)

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MICHAEL T. HARVEY, OF TEXAS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, VICE PAIGE EVE ALEXANDER, RESIGNED.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

GEN. ROBERT B. ABRAMS

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

KATHLEEN E. AALDERINK
TRAVIS P. ABEITA
BENJAMIN C. ABSHIRE
ASHLEE R. ADAME
BROOKS D. ADAMO
BRYAN D. ADAMS
CHRISTOPHER K. ADAMS
DANIEL J. ADAMS
DONALD J. ADAMS
MATTHEW G. ADAMS
MICHAEL A. ADAMS II
NICHOLAS S. ADAMS
SCOTT D. ADAMSON
ADEKUNBI H. ADEWUNMI
LANCE A. ADSIT
SARAH E. AFFALTER
TIA M. AHLF
ANDREW D. AHN
SIMMONA A. AHN
JUSTIN V. AHRENS
MERRIDETH T. AKERS
JACOB A. AKINS
STEPHEN D. ALBERT
JOSHUA R. ALBRITTON
TREVOR J. ALDRIDGE
BENJAMIN J. ALDUS
JEREMIAH A. ALEFOSIO
KELLY N. ALEXANDER
TIMOTHY A. ALEXANDER
WILLIAM J. ALEXSON
DANIEL C. ALLEN
DOUGLAS C. ALLEN
JOEL M. ALLEN
PATRICK C. ALLEN
ROBERT D. ALLEN
TIMOTHY J. ALLEN
ERIN A. ALMAND
ERIC A. ALMEIDA
KEDEM J. ALON
JASON A. ALTENHOFEN
HUNTER LESLIE L. ALTMAN
RAFAEL A. ALVARADO
JOSE L. ALVAREZ, JR.
TIMOTHY R. ALVORD
DANIEL C. AMACK
DANIELLE S. AMASON
JACKY R. AMERSON, JR.
DARBY L. ANABLE
JOSEPH M. ANDERSEN
AMANDA Y. ANDERSON
BRYAN C. ANDERSON
DAVID J. ANDERSON
ESTHER M. ANDERSON
GEORGE E. ANDERSON
JON R. ANDERSON
KEVIN S. ANDERSON
MUNSON J. ANDERSON III
RYAN T. ANDERSON
SEAN K. ANDERSON
DEREK S. ANDEWEG
JEFFREY S. ANDRADE
JONATHAN S. ANDRESEN
JOSHUA R. ANSON
JEFFREY D. ANTAL
JEREMY P. ANTHONY
MARCUS K. ANTHONY
THOMAS D. ANTONOFF, JR.
BRYANNA N. APPLEBY
SHARON ARANA
GEORGE A. ARBUCKLE
ROBERT A. ARCAND
JEFFREY B. ARCHER
ZACHARY W. ARENDSEE
JOSEPH M. ARGANBRIGHT
MARVIN RAY ARIDA
JOSHUA M. ARNALL
AARON C. ARNTZ
ANTHONY D. AROCHA
JONATHAN M. ARONOFF
JARED M. ASCHENBRENNER
MICHAEL C. ATKINSON
TRENTON C. ATWOOD
BRADY J. AUGUSTIN
LAJUAN D. AUSTIN
LANCE A. AUSTIN
KEVIN AUTREY
THOMAS V. AVOLIO
TY S. AXSON
MICHELLE L. AXTMAN
JOHNMICHAEL B. AYERS
RICHARD T. AYERS
CURTIS A. BABBIE
PHILIP W. BACHMEYER
EVAN J. BACKES
EDWARD J. BAE
LEIGHTON F. BAGBY
MARK A. BAILIE
ADAM L. BAIR
CASSIDY J. BAIR
CHRISTOPHER M. BAIR
KAITLIN R. BAIRD
NICHOLAS J. BAKER
MICHAEL V. BAKKE
DANIEL A. BALCH
ERIC K. BALDOCK
JOSEPH R. BALDWIN
MARY K. BALDWIN
NEWTON L. BANG
JOEL F. BANJOJOHNSON
DOUGLAS H. BANNING
KARAN BANSAL
WAYNE R. BARBER
JASON M. BARHORST
ROBERT D. BARLOW
AUSTIN M. BARNES
BRETT O. BARNES
CAMERON A. BARNES
JOEL R. BARNES
ALEXANDER E. BARNETT
LEVI J. BARNETT
RYAN J. BARNUM
DONALD A. BARRETT
MARIE F. BARRETT
JOSHUA B. BARROGA
MATTHEW M. BARRY
MARK J. BARTAK
STEVEN M. BARTELS
AUSTIN G. BARTLETT
LYNDON G. BARTLETT
DAVE G. BARTOLOME
ALEXANDER P. BARWIKOWSKI
ZACHRY H. BASNIGHT
JACOB ALAN BASS
JUSTIN K. BATEMAN
DOUGLAS S. BATES
SEAN M. D. BATSON
JUSTIN J. BAUMAN
DAVID T. BAXTER
CHARLES L. BAYNE
JAMES E. BEARD
ANDREW L. BEASLEY
KENDALL G. BEASLEY
THOMAS M. BEASLEY
MATTHEW A. BEAUDREAULT
ANDREW J. BEAUREGARD
JESSICA L. BEAUREGARD
JOSEPH M. BECKER
JEFFREY K. BEENE
BRADY L. BEHRENDT
ANDREW T. BEIDLER
JOHN R. BEILSTEIN
JESSE D. BEINHOWER
BRADLEY S. BELL
BRETT I. BELL
JUSTIN R. BELLAMY
BRIAN A. BELONGIA
REBECCA R. W. BELONGIA
RAFAEL E. BELTRAN
ROBERT J. BELUS
JOSH A. BENFER
LOUIS L. BENNETT
WILLIAM G. BENNETT
CODY A. BENOY
HOWARD D. BENSINGER
CHRISTOPHER D. BENSON
ROBERT L. BENT
TIMOTHY J. BENT
NICHOLAUS J. BENTE
STEVEN L. BENTHAL
TYLER R. BERENSEN
JEREMY S. BERGER
KAWIKA H. BERGGREN
ADAM P. BERGOO
RICHARD C. BERNARD
THERON R. BERRY
MYLES A. BERTHOLD
PETER J. BETZ
DANIEL B. BEVERS
PATRICK E. BEVILLE
JAMES E. BEVINS
SAMUEL M. BEXTEN
BRIAN J. BEYER
BRIAN A. BIACAN
GREGORY A. BIELER
DEREK J. BIERMANN
NICHOLAS D. BIGGERT
PETER C. BILLINGS
KYLE L. BINGMAN
LEVI S. BIRD
DERRICK W. BIRDSELL
KEVIN W. BISHOP
MARK R. BISHOP
MICHAEL J. BLACK
TIMOTHY A. BLACK
AARON M. BLACKBURN
SAMUEL A. BLAKELY
ANDREW S. D. BLANCHARD
JASON D. BLAND

KYLE C. BLANK
ALDRIN P. BLASQUEZ
MARC P. BLEHA
DAVID L. BLESSINGER
JAMES H. BLICK
ALEXANDER J. BLUE
DAYTON D. BLUME
HOBAN A. BLUME
ROBERT B. BLUMENKRANTZ
WILLIAM W. BLUMHOEFER
DAVID J. BLUMMER
MARK A. BOATMAN
NEIL F. BOCKUS
JESTIN A. BOELMAN
KEENAN M. BOES
SCOTT D. BOGNER
MICHAEL S. BOLTON
JEFFREY R. BONNER
STEVEN M. BOOKER
GORDON D. BOOM
KYLE J. BOOMER
JASON D. BOOTH
MELVIN K. BOOTHE
DEVIN M. BORDELON
MARY L. BORDELON
ANDREW D. BORDERS
CORTNEY R. BORGAN
JUSTIN D. BORGERDING
MICHELLE D. BOSTIC
STEVEN P. BOSTWICK
JOSHUA C. BOSWORTH
BENJAMIN J. BOTNICK
RICHARD G. BOTTINELLI
REBECCA J. BOULERICE
SINORAKHOUNE BOUNMASANONH
JARED J. BOWEN
RUDOLPH T. BOWEN II
JOSHUA D. BOWER
GLENN D. BOWERSOX
BRADLEY B. BOWLES
JAMES A. BOWRON
NATHAN H. BOYER
STEPHANIE A. BOYER
ANTHONY C. BRADEN
CHASE B. BRADLEY
KEVIN A. BRADY
TAYLOR M. BRANCO
CHAD R. BRANDL
THOMAS A. BRATTON
JUSTIN M. BRAZELL
JOHN T. BREAM
CODY J. BREAU
JASON P. BREAZEALE
CHAD J. BRENNER
SCOTT A. BRENNER
DANIEL R. BREWER
JOSEPH C. BREWER
NICHOLAS K. BREWER
STEPHEN R. BRIGHTMAN
JOSEPH M. BROCK
MARK S. BRODIE
JEFFREY A. BROFFMAN
JAMES W. BRONCHEAU
RYAN K. BROOKINS
ROGER K. BROOKS
JACOB G. BROULLIRE
AARON R. BROWN
CHRISTOPHER M. BROWN
COREY A. BROWN
DAVID T. BROWN
DAVID W. BROWN, JR.
ERIK BROWN
GREGORY E. BROWN
JAMIL L. BROWN
JEFFERY L. BROWN, JR.
JESSE ANDREW BROWN
NICHOLAS W. BROWN
NIKITA F. BROWN
ROBERT L. BROWN
ELEANOR J. BROWNDYMKOSKI
JUSTIN J. BROZZETTI
SEAN M. BRUCERENNICK
ELON N. BRUMFIELD
TYLER M. BRUMMER
VINCENT C. BRUNO
KYLE M. BRUTON
PATRICK J. BRUTON
BRADLEY W. BRYANT
MICHAEL J. BRYANT
ANDREW J. BUCHANAN
DANIEL R. BUCHANAN
SAMANTHA L. BUCHHOLTZ
ERIC A. BUCHIARELLI
JACOB D. BUCKMAN
CHERIE L. BUDAY
JAMES M. BUELL
KENNETH I. BULL
AMBER D. BULLARD
AUSTIN R. BULLER
ADAM M. BUNKER
ANTHONY BUNKER
JESUS M. BURCIAGA, JR.
NICHOLAS K. BURG
ALEXANDER D. BURGESS
TY J. BURGESS
PATRICK T. BURKE
JAMES T. BURNETT
TRAVIS J. BURNETTE
MICHAEL S. BURNS
RONALD W. BURNS
SHAWN C. BURNSIDE
JACOB B. BURNUM
KEVIN D. BURRIS
ERIC D. BURTON
ADAM N. BUSH
MALIA D. BUSH
PHILIP J. BUSH
CASEY G. BUTIKOFER
DAVID J. BUTLER
JOHN A. BUTLER
JOSEPH G. BUTLER
TITUS A. BUTLER
SPENCER A. BUTT
DAVID P. BUTZIN
CHRISTOPHER L. BUZZETTA
BRADLEY M. BYINGTON
DANIEL K. BYNUM
KYLE L. BYRD
WILLIAM R. BYRNE
RAFAEL V. CABRERA
ERIC P. CADORETTE
CHRISTOPHER C. CADY
CHRISTOPHER S. CAHILL
AARON M. CAIN
SHAUN C. CAIN
JUAN C. CALDERON
JAMES C. CALDWELL
ROY M. CALILUNG
LISA M. CALLAHAN
SEAN T. CALLAHAN
JOSHUA CALTAGIRONE HOLZLI
CHARDAY S. CAMINERO
ANDREW C. CAMPBELL
GREGORY S. CAMPBELL
JOHN M. CAMPBELL
LAURA E. CAMPBELL
MATTHEW C. CAMPBELL
JEFFREY J. CAMPEAU
BRIAN M. CAMPION
DELWYN CAMPO
DEREK J. CANDIOTTI
JOSHUA R. CARAGAN
DARYL R. CARDEN
DEREK J. CARDEN
JOSEPH A. CARDOZA
SCOTT M. CARLAN
CLAIRE J. CARLOS
BRIAN J. CARPENTER
ROBERT D. CARPENTER
WILLIAM A. CARPENTER
THOMAS E. CARR
SHAWN E. CARRIER
BRIEANNA C. CARROLL
JASON D. CARROLL
TYLER D. CARSON
SHANNAN L. CARTER
MATTHEW S. CARVER
MICHAEL F. CASANO
MICHAEL C. CASE
KEITH R. CASEY
MICHAEL A. CASEY
JOSHUA P. CASKEY
JUSTIN L. CASSIDY
RENEE D. CASSIDY
JENNIFER L. CASTANEDA
DANIEL A. CASTLE
JOSEPH V. CASTRO
ANDREW L. CAULK
ROBERT F. CAULK
GREGORY L. CAYLOR
KASIDIT V. CHALAOPAK
JOEL N. CHALMERS
AARON S. CHAMBERLAIN
ROBERT E. CHANCE III
CLINTON H. CHANDLER
KEVIN M. CHANG
JOSE A. CHAPARRO
NICHOLAS A. CHARBONNEAU
TRAVIS LEE CHASE
MICHAEL J. CHETKOWSKI
BRYANT Y. CHEUNG
DAVID F. CHICK, JR.
KYLE A. CHILDRESS
NICHOLAS M. CHISLER
MATTHEW I. CHISM
RANDALL V. CHLEBEK
RACHEL E. CHRASH
PETER CHRIST
NICHOLAS R. CHRISTI
RYAN D. CHRISTIE
ANDREW J. CHUNG
DEAN A. CHUVA
RYAN S. CHYLEWSKI
DANIEL CIPERA
ANDREW D. CIPOLLA
COLBY B. CLARK
GARY M. CLARK
TYLER C. CLARK
MEGAN A. CLAYTON
KATRIINA M. CLEGG
KYLE D. CLEMENTS
JONATHON R. CLIMER
RYAN W. CLISSET
PHILIP D. CLOSSON
KURT D. CLOUTIER
JAMES A. COCHRAN
JOHN M. COCKBURN
JOHN J. COCOMAZZI
JEFFREY M. COE
MATTHEW S. COFFEY
BENJAMIN R. COFFMAN
MAYO L. COINER III
THOMAS G. COKER
DEREK COLE
KYLE J. COLE
SHANE E. COLEMAN
KEVIN D. COLLETT
GARRETT C. COLLINS
PHIL D. COMPTON
CHRISTOPHER R. CONLEY
LIAM D. CONLEY
MICHAEL B. CONNELLY
BRIAN P. CONNOLLY, JR.
NOEL B. CONRAD
JARED M. CONSOLO
ELLIE J. CONSTANTINE
RYAN C. CONWAY
JOEL E. COOKE
ANDREW L. COOPER
AUSTIN B. COOPER
NICHOLAS A. COOPER
LUKE J. COQUERILLE
HUGH T. CORBETT
CURTIS D. CORDON
JOHN C. CORDOVA
MATTHEW M. CORK
STEWART J. CORNETT
ROBERTO J. CORNIER
TATIANA C. CORNIER
MICHAEL Q. CORPUZ
JASON A. CORRELL
MATTHEW R. CORUM
CHRISTOPHER M. COSTELLO
ROBERT G. COURTADE
ROBERT L. COWSERT
ANGIE M. COX
MICHAEL G. COX
SHAWN D. COX
ZACHARY J. CRAMPTON
MATTHEW C. CRANDALL
IAN R. CRAWFORD
JON L. CREMER
CHRISTOPHER W. CREVELING
DENNIS M. CROSS
DANIEL W. CROUCH
COREY W. CROWELL
STANLEY D. CROZIER, JR.
STEPHEN L. CROZIER
BRIAN B. CRUM
JAMIE CUBARRUBIA
ANGELICA CUBILLOS FONSECA
BRIAN J. CUCE
TARYRECE CULBERSONSWINT
FRANKLIN B. CULICK
STEFANIE M. CULP
ELIJAH D. CULPEPPER
BROOKE C. CULTRA
RICHARD D. CULVER
BRET M. CUNNINGHAM
JUSTIN F. CUNNINGHAM
NICHOLAS L. CUNNINGHAM
BRIAN A. CURD
JOSEPH R. CURRAN
MICHELLE M. CURRAN
MAXWELL D. CURRIER
THOMAS PATRICK CUSHING
JOSEPH D. CZIKO
AARON A. DACHROEDEN
JOSEPH J. DAGOSTINO
KRISTOFER R. DAHL
JASON M. DALL
DANIEL C. DALRYMPLE
JACOB J. DALRYMPLE
DEVIN K. DALTON
CHRISTOPHER J. DAMELE
DAVID R. DAMERON
WILLIAM P. DANA
RICHARD S. DANAHER
JUSTIN W. DANCER
MATTHEW R. DANIELS
THOMAS E. DANIELS
MATTHEW G. DARBY
ANTHONY R. DARR
JOEL K. DARRINGTON
AARON W. DARTY
MANUEL S. DASO
SEBASTIEN L. A. DAUBY
THOMAS R. DAUGHERTY
TIMOTHY M. DAVES
RONALD C. DAVIES
ALAN P. DAVIS
ANDREW R. DAVIS
CHRISTOPHER A. DAVIS
DANIEL J. DAVIS
DONALD A. DAVIS
ERIC L. DAVIS
KYLE J. E. DAVIS
KYLE S. DAVIS
LOVELL C. K. DAVIS, JR.
MATTHEW W. DAVIS
MELVIN L. DAVIS
NICHOLAS J. DAVIS
SCOTT D. DAVIS
STEVEN A. DAVIS
TRENT A. DAVIS
JOSH J. DAWKINS
JUSTIN D. DAY
LINNA T. DE CUIR
ADRIAN D. DE LA CRUZ
JESUS R. DE LEON
WILLIAM E. DEAN
CHRISTOPHER B. DEANS
MATTHEW A. DEARBORN
NATHAN L. DEAVER
RYAN A. DECAMP
MATTHEW R. DECKER
NATHAN S. DECKER
CAITLYN A. DEFABO
JOSHUA D. DEFRANK
JEREMY K. DEGUZMAN
LUCIAN A. DEKICH
CHRISTOPHER M. DEL CAMPO
ANTHONY J. DEL VECCHIO
ROBERT J. DELABAR
COLLEEN M. DELAWDER
NATHANIAL E. DELEON
ALFREDO DELGADO
JONATHAN J. DELGADO
JOSE O. DELIZSOTO
JOHN A. DELOSREYES
WESLEY J. DEMBEK

DAJON D. DEMILLE
CHRISTOPHER P. DEMMON
BRIAN J. DENDY
GABRIEL J. DENNY
CARL P. DENSFORD
VENANCIO E. DEOCARIZA
AMBER N. DERIGGI
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GARRETT L. STRASSLER
KYLE V. STRATHMAN
PRZEMYSLAW STREKOWSKI
WILLIAM D. STRELKE
JENNIFER L. STRETCH
CLAYTON S. STRICKLAND
GENE T. STRICKLAND
SARAH B. STRICKLAND
DANIEL J. STRISHOCK
WALTER B. STUDLEY
JETHA L. STUGER
KENNETH J. STURGIS
ALTON N. STYRON
DARSHAN R. SUBRAMANIAN
ADAM J. SUGALSKI
BRANDON M. SULLIVAN
ERIC R. SULLIVAN
JESSE L. SULLIVAN
SEAN M. SULLIVAN
KYLE S. SULTEMEIER
LACEY M. SUPINGER
DANIEL M. SURRENCY
STEPHEN J. SUTARA III
TONY R. SUTPHIN
BRADLEY E. SUTTON
DOUGLAS P. SUTTON
MATTHEW L. SUTTON
ERIK L. SVENDSEN
ASHLEY L. SWANSIGER
CODY J. SWEATT
KEVIN M. SWEET
THOMAS M. SYNOVEC
JOSEPH J. SYSKO
JONATHAN R. SZUL
TIFFANY M. SZUMILA
EDWARD A. TABBUTT
PELENATO TAGOAI
ERIC R. TALBOT
TAYLOR M. TALLY
ALESSANDRO L. TAMAYO, JR.
RYAN E. TAMEZ
YANCY Y. TANG
RYLAN P. TANNER
EDWARD L. TARALA, JR.
JUSTIN M. TARR
KIMBERLY M. TAT
CHRISTOPHER S. TAYLOR
DAVIEN G. TAYLOR
JARED B. TAYLOR
JARED T. TAYLOR
JASON R. TAYLOR
LIAM R. TAYLOR
RUSNEISHA L. TAYLOR
STEPHANIE D. TAYLOR
ANDREW L. TEAGUE
MATTHEW T. TEGELER
CHRISTOPHER S. TEGTMEYER
STEPHEN J. TELANO
RYAN J. TELL
ALISHA R. TEMPLES
MERCY S. TEO
KAZ I. TEOPE
FRANK J. TERRANOVA
CAROLINE J. TETRICK
DERRICK G. TETZMAN
TIMOTHY A. THACKABERRY
ASHLEY A. THOMAS
DENZIL R. THOMAS III
ERIC J. THOMAS
HAWKINS B. THOMAS II
JACOB M. THOMAS
JASON W. THOMAS
JOSHUA C. THOMAS
MATTHEW G. THOMAS
RONNIE L. THOMAS
FLEMING R. THOMPSON
HOLLY K. THOMPSON
JEREMY A. THOMPSON
SEAN E. THOMPSON
ZACHARY E. THOMPSON
NATHAN J. THOMSEN
DAVID L. THOMSON
JARRAD F. THORLEY
MARK R. THORLEY
JUSTIN R. THORNTON
AMANDA L. THORSEN
KYLE R. THURMOND
DAVID B. TILLER
NATHAN F. TILTON
PATRICK L. TIMS
JOHN R. TINER
EDWARD E. TISON
AARON M. TISSOT
JOHN D. TOBIN
JOSHUA K. TOBITT
MATTHEW R. TOLENTINO
PAOLO C. TOLENTINO
BENJAMIN F. TOLER
JONATHAN C. TOLMAN
JOSEPH R. TOMCZAK
MEYLIANA H. TONGKO
RAFAEL F. TORO QUINONES
BENJAMIN A. TORRES
FRANCISCO J. TORRES
CHRISTOPHER J. TOTORICA
JOEL M. TOURIGNY
CHRISTOPHER Y. TOVAR
BRYAN S. TOWNSEND
MACLANE A. TOWNSEND
TOSHIRO J. TOYAMA
THOMAS J. TRADUP
JESSICA R. TRAN
ALEXANDRA L. TRANA
SETH Q. TRAUTMAN
JOSHUA C. TRAYERS
JORDAN S. TRIBBLE
DAVID A. TRONE
HARRY J. TROSCH IV
CHRISTOPHER B. TRUELOVE
LEONARD D. TRUJILLO
WESLEY C. TUBMAN
JARED D. TUINSTRA
CHRISTOPHER F. TULK
BRETT F. TURNER
JEFFREY E. TURNER, JR.
ALEX E. TURTON
ALEKSEY TYABUS
BORI SITHA UM
FORREST J. UNDERWOOD
NICHOLAS S. UNDERWOOD
CAMERON C. UNTERBERGER
BRADY A. URBANOVSKY
CHRISTOPHER J. URSINO
CHRISTOPHER R. VAIL
KELLY MACKEY VAIL
MIGUEL F. H. VALENZUELA
MIGUEL A. VALLEJO
MICHAEL J. VALLONE
ANDREW T. VAN HISE

CODY J. VANCISE
ERIC M. VANDER WYST
HEATHER A. F. VANDER WYST
CHAD B. VANDERHORST
MICHAEL J. VANDERLAAN
JAMES R. VANDERNECK
CODY A. VANDERPOL
ALEXANDER W. VANE
NICHOLAS T. VARNUM
ALBERT R. VASSO
ROBERT C. VASTA
ALAN N. VAUGHN
SCOTT A. VAUGHN
FRANCISCO VAZQUEZ
TIMOTHY H. VEDRA
ANDREW Y. VEERATHANONGDECH
NICOLAS A. VELATI
DANIEL A. VELO
JENNIFER M. VELO
PHILIP M. VELTRE
EDWIN VENTURA
ANNAMARIA L. VESELY
ASHLEY N. VETEK
DAVID F. VILELA
ANDREW N. VOGEL
JOHN S. VOGEL
CHRISTOPHER R. VON ALMEN
KYLE W. VONNAHMEN
JACOB L. WADDY
CAHN J. WADHAMS
JOSEPH B. WAECHTER
MATHEW C. WAGGONER
MICHAEL D. WAGNER
RESHARD E. WAGSTAFF
ARLEN B. WALKER
BENJAMIN R. WALKER
DAVID L. WALKER
DIAUNDRA N. WALKER
JEREMY A. WALKER
KRIS D. WALKER
RANDY R. WALKER
MICAH A. WALLER
ALEX M. WALLIS
CLINTON T. WALLS
CHRISTOPHER D. WALSH
WESLEY M. WALSH
SANDIETTA S. WALTER
JIMI WANG
STEVEN S. WANG
TIMMY T. WANG
DANIEL S. WANGELIN
BRADLEY S. WARD
SCOTT R. WARD
PATRICK H. WARFEL
AARON M. WARREN
CHRISTOPHER A. WARREN
NICHOLAS W. WARREN
ANDREW W. WASHER
JONATHAN L. WATFORD
LASHAUN M. WATKINS
CHERILYN J. WATLER SPEIGHT
JASON P. WATSON
SHANE D. WATTS
CHRISTOPHER T. WATZ
JUSTIN C. WEAVER
ALEXANDER L. WEBB
DANIEL J. WEBER
CHASE M. WEBSTER
CHRISTOPHER R. WEED
TYLER C. WEEKS
BRIAN L. WEHRY
JUSTIN M. WEILER
SARA E. WEIMAR
ALEXANDER I. WEINER
LEAH K. WEIS
JOSHUA R. WELCH
ERIC M. WELLS
FELICIA R. WELLS
RICHARD A. WELLS
SCOTT K. WELSHINGER
JOSHUA R. WENTA
NIKITA C. WERLING
ANDREW L. WEST
ADAM J. WESTCOTT
WILLIAM L. WESTCOTT, JR.
KATHLEEN J. WESTRICK
SEAN T. WESTRICK
BRENDEN A. WETZBARGER
CHRISTOPHER P. WEYERS
LUKE E. WEYHMULLER
AMANDA R. WHALEN
DANIEL P. WHALEN
HARVEY M. WHITE
JESSE D. WHITE
JONATHAN B. WHITE
ROMEO P. WHITE
RYAN C. WHITEHEAD
PAUL B. WHITTAKER
TRAVIS J. WHITTEMORE
TRAVIS J. WHITTON
MATTHEW E. WICHMANN
TRAVIS C. WIDMAN
TIMOTHY K. WILDE
SPENCER H. WILE
CHRISTOPHER M. WILINSKI
PHILLIP A. WILKERSON
JOSHUA P. WILKERSONBIENICK
ABIGAIL M. WILKINS
KENNETH D. WILKINS
MATTHEW D. WILLEY
ALEXANDRA WILLIAMS
BRIAN P. WILLIAMS
DONALD WILLIAMS
ELLEN M. WILLIAMS
JAMES A. WILLIAMS
JASON B. WILLIAMS, JR.
JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS
KEITH B. WILLIAMS
MATTHEW S. WILLIAMS
MCKAY D. WILLIAMS
MICHELLE Y. WILLIAMS
ZACHARY L. WILLIAMS
DOMINIQUE D. WILLIS
ABEL B. WILSON
KARL A. WILSON
LAWRENCE M. WILSON
LAYNE W. WILSON
LINDSAY K. WILSON
MARK A. WILSON
PHILLIP W. WILSON
SEAN S. WILSON
SHARI E. WILSON
CODY J. WILTON
ZACHARY A. WINDHORST
BRANDON J. WINGERT
CORRY A. WINSLOW
TIMOTHY M. WINTCH
JEFFREY M. WINTER
DALE L. WINTERS
CHRISTY M. WISE
CHRISTOPHER C. WITTWER
ROSS W. WOHLFAHRT
CLARK L. WOLFE
KRISTEN J. WOLVERTON
ARMAND WONG
JONATHAN R. WOOD
MAX WOOD
SHAWN WOODALL, JR.
DIONDRA R. WOODERT
PHILLIP J. WOODHULL
ROBERT WOODS
MARK D. WRAY
DALLAS M. WRIGHT
GREGORY A. WYMAN
REBECCA L. WYNN
ALEXANDRE P. WYRICK
RONI YADLIN
EDWARD E. YANG
JOHN A. YATES
JONATHAN M. YATES
ASHLEE M. YEHLE
TODD M. YEHLE
CATHRYN J. YERAGE
EDWARD L. YERAGE
WILLIAM T. YETMAN
NICHOLAS Y. YEUNG
STUART V. YODER
ANDREW N. YORK
ALBERT C. YOUNG
ALEXANDER L. YOUNG
JOSHUA B. YOUNG
OYUNCHIMEG YOUNG
STEPHANIE C. YSEBAERT
MARK K. ZAKNER
LEE M. ZANIEWSKI
JOSHUA J. ZATTLER
DAVID S. ZEIGLER
PAUL B. ZEIGLER
JESSICA M. ZEMBEK
PETER T. ZEVETCHIN
RAYMOND P. ZHANG
CAROLYN F. ZIAJA
SARAH E. ZIAJA
DREW M. ZIMMER
NICOLAS H. ZIMMERMAN
JAMIE T. ZIMMERMANN
CELINE M. ZIOBRO
MATTHEW S. ZIPPER
JOSEPH R. ZUJUS
STEVEN D. ZUMWALDE
CARL A. ZUNKER
ISAIAH S. ZYDUCK

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

BENJAMIN E. SOLOMON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant colonel

WILLIAM J. NELS

To be major

AARON J. FINLAY
SANG M. LEE
KELLIE A. WHITTLINGER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant colonel

VENDECK M. DAVIS

To be major

RYAN G. LAVOIE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 624:

To be colonel

HARRY A. HORNBUCKLE
MICHAEL J. KIMBALL

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

TRAVIS A. MONTPLAISIR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

ARIANA P. BENSUSAN

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 28, 2018:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

TARA SWEENEY, OF ALASKA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ROBIN S. BERNSTEIN, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

JOSEPH N. MONDELLO, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

GORDON D. SONDLAND, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE EUROPEAN UNION, WITH THE RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

HARRY B. HARRIS, JR., OF FLORIDA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

RONALD GIDWITZ, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM.

BRIAN A. NICHOLS, OF RHODE ISLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE.

TIBOR PETER NAGY, JR., OF TEXAS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (AFRICAN AFFAIRS).

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. PAUL A. FRIEDRICHS

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. MICHAEL T. MORAN

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MARK H. BERRY

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. MARK J. MOURISKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. EILEEN H. LAUBACHER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. ANN H. DUFF

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) JOHN W. KORKA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. NANCY S. LACORE
CAPT. THEODORE P. LECLAIR
CAPT. ERIC C. RUTTENBERG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) MARY C. RIGGS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) ALAN D. BEAL
REAR ADM. (LH) BRIAN S. HURLEY
REAR ADM. (LH) ANDREW C. LENNON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. ROBERT T. CLARK

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL F. FAHEY III
BRIG. GEN. HELEN G. PRATT

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. SCOTT A. HOWELL

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. AUSTIN S. MILLER

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ERIC M. SMITH

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. RICHARD M. CLARK

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. DARRYL A. WILLIAMS

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE TO THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS AND FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10 U.S.C., SECTION 5046:

To be major general

COL. DANIEL J. LECCE

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. CHARLES Q. BROWN, JR.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. NARCISO CRUZ
COL. MARK K. MIERA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH F. JARRARD
BRIG. GEN. TRACY R. NORRIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. LAUREL J. HUMMEL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. TOMMY H. BAKER
BRIG. GEN. GREGORY S. BOWEN
BRIG. GEN. SCOTT A. CAMPBELL
BRIG. GEN. JAMES D. CRAIG
BRIG. GEN. GORDON L. ELLIS
BRIG. GEN. JOHN M. EPPERLY
BRIG. GEN. TIMOTHY E. GOWEN
BRIG. GEN. PAUL F. GRIFFIN
BRIG. GEN. KENNETH S. HARA
BRIG. GEN. CHRISTOPHER F. LAWSON
BRIG. GEN. JAMES E. PORTER, JR.
BRIG. GEN. RAFAEL A. RIBAS
BRIG. GEN. TIMOTHY J. SHERIFF
BRIG. GEN. THOMAS F. SPENCER
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL D. TURELLO
BRIG. GEN. SUZANNE P. VARES–LUM
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM J. WALKER
BRIG. GEN. RONALD A. WESTFALL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. MIGUEL AGUILAR
COL. EUGENE S. ALKIRE
COL. MARK J. BERGLUND
COL. RONALD W. BURKETT II
COL. ROBERT F. CHARLESWORTH
COL. NICK DUCICH
COL. ROBERT D. FERGUSON
COL. ADAM R. FLASCH
COL. KEVIN W. GALLAGHER
COL. JOHN T. GENTRY, JR.
COL. BRYAN J. GRENON
COL. JOHN D. HAAS
COL. EDWARD H. HALLENBECK
COL. JOE D. HARGETT
COL. ROBERT F. HEPNER, JR.
COL. CHARLES G. KEMPER IV
COL. STEVEN T. KING
COL. MICHAEL J. LEENEY
COL. ROY J. MACARAEG
COL. JOANNE E. MACGREGOR
COL. MARIE M. MAHONEY
COL. SHAWN P. MANKE
COL. JAMES G. MCCORMACK
COL. MIGUEL A. MENDEZ
COL. NEAL S. MITSUYOSHI
COL. SHARON D. MOORE
COL. MICHAEL J. OSTER
COL. GREGORY C. PARKER
COL. SCOTT T. PETRIK
COL. JERRY F. PROCHASKA
COL. JAVIER A. REINA
COL. YESENIA R. ROQUE
COL. LEO A. RYAN
COL. MICHAEL J. SCHLORHOLTZ
COL. SCOTT M. SHERMAN
COL. TYLER B. SMITH
COL. WALTER B. STUREK, JR.
COL. JOHN F. TAYLOR, JR.
COL. THOMAS E. VERN, JR.
COL. DAMIAN K. WADDELL
COL. ROBERT F. WEIR
COL. KATHERINE E. WHITE
COL. JAMES C. WILKINS
COL. TIMOTHY J. WINSLOW

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 156:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. CHRISTOPHER C. FRENCH

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. CARL E. MUNDY III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. LORETTA E. REYNOLDS

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. GIOVANNI K. TUCK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH T. GUASTELLA, JR.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. ROBERT G. CARRUTHERS III
COL. QUVATOR R. GORE
COL. ADAM L. ROBINSON
COL. KEVIN L. VINES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. STEPHEN M. RUTNER

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) MARCUS A. HITCHCOCK

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. LOVE

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. THOMSON III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. JOSEPH R. BALDWIN

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. WILLIAM P. PENNINGTON

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. THOMAS W. BERGESON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. SLIFE

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NAVY AND FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE SERVING AS THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 5148:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JOHN G. HANNINK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED

WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JAMES J. MALLOY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. ANDREW L. LEWIS

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN M. JANSEN

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF KOURTNI L. STARKEY, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF HERMANN F. HINZE, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF JOSEPH B. RYAN, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL FRANCIS ADAMITIS AND ENDING WITH LESLIE ANN ZYZDAMARTIN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 24, 2018.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BARBARA B. ACEVEDO AND ENDING WITH CHRISTY L. ZAHN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 24, 2018.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH WILLIAM P. MORSE AND ENDING WITH NICHOLAS M. STRELCHUK, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH WADE B. ADAIR AND ENDING WITH JAY W. VEEDER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 18, 2018.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JAMES D. ATHNOS AND ENDING WITH SARAH MONROE WHITSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 18, 2018.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JULIE LALEH ADAMS AND ENDING WITH CHRISTOPHER THOMAS ZONA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 18, 2018.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ERIC T. ASHLEY AND ENDING WITH MICHAEL J. RYHN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 6, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH GILBERT AIDINIAN AND ENDING WITH D011955, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 6, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DIANE M. ARMBRUSTER AND ENDING WITH LELAND T. SHEPHERD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 17, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DONALD C. BREWER III AND ENDING WITH CHARLES F. WALLACE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 17, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JAMES D. SPENCER II, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTOPHER A. BASSETT AND ENDING WITH SCOTT E. BOYD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 17, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JULIE A. CRAIG, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF CHARLES G. BLAKE, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF THOMAS A. URQUHART, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF PATRICIA YOUNG, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DIEGO L. BECERRA III AND ENDING WITH MICHAEL E. ZELLOUS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 24, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PATRICK M. ABELL AND ENDING WITH ALBERT F. YONKOVITZ, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 24, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH GEORGE R. K. ACREE AND ENDING WITH ARTHUR E. ZEGERS IV, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 24, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MELISSA K. G. ADAMSKI AND ENDING WITH JAMES YI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 24, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DENNIS R. BELL AND ENDING WITH BRETT J. TAYLOR, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 4, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH THEODORE W. CROY III AND ENDING WITH BILL A. SOLIZ, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 4, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH EDGAR G. ARROYO AND ENDING WITH G010491, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 4, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEFFREY M. ALLERDING AND ENDING WITH VANESSA WORSHAM, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 4, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATION OF BRIAN F. SAYLER, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH WILLIAM B. MURPHY AND ENDING WITH DAVID M. SOLORZANO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 4, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ERIC N. HATCH AND ENDING WITH YANNICK N. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 4, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ANTHONY HALL AND ENDING WITH CHRISTINA M. WRIGHT, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 4, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MICHAEL G. MOURITSEN, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF DAVID E. ROBERTS, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF PETER R. PURRINGTON, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF CHAD K. BRINTON, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF CHRISTOPHER K. JAMES, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF TONY J. WOODRUFF, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JONATHAN M. FAUST AND ENDING WITH CARLOS M. POVENTUDESTRADA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 11, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRENDAN E. BELL AND ENDING WITH JAYLON L. WAITE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 18, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DOUGLAS R. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH LAURI M. ZIKE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 18, 2018.

ARMY NOMINATION OF LESLIE M. LATIMORELORFILS, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ANGEL M. SANCHEZ, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF FREDRICCO MCCURRY, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JIMMIE A. HILTON, JR., TO BE COLONEL.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF BRETT M. MCCORMICK, TO BE MAJOR.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF JONATHAN M. PICKUP, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN R. BUSH AND ENDING WITH HOLLY B. SHOGER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ERIK E. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH MATTHEW L. TARDY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRADFORD W. BAKER AND ENDING WITH MICHAEL P. OHARA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DERRICK E. BLACKSTON AND ENDING WITH MICHAEL G. WHEELER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DAVID J. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH DAVID M. ZIELINSKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARK R. ALEXANDER AND ENDING WITH ANDREW T. NEWSOME, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JILLENE M. BUSHNELL AND ENDING WITH MICAH A. WELTMER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ENID S. BRACKETT AND ENDING WITH JOSHUA P. TAYLOR, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN E. GAY AND ENDING WITH WILLIAM H. SPEAKS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH FRANKLIN W. BENNETT AND ENDING WITH MATTHEW T. WILCOX, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CARVIN A. BROWN AND ENDING WITH MARK W. YATES, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTOPHER R. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH DAVID P. WOLYNSKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARC A. ARAGON AND ENDING WITH ROBERT A. YEE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DOUGLAS A. BECK AND ENDING WITH STEVEN W. TOPPEL, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 15, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ROBERT A. VITA, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DARIN E. MARVIN AND ENDING WITH ERIC E. PERCIVAL, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 15, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN J. DOHERTY AND ENDING WITH WILLIAM ORTIZ, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 15, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATION OF DAVID A. FORD, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RICHARD S. ARDOLINO AND ENDING WITH ANDREW C. SMITH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 15, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHERYL D. DANDREA AND ENDING WITH JOHN C. HAZLETT II, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 15, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RICHARD E. BOUCHER AND ENDING WITH CINDY L. RHODES, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 15, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEFFREY W. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH RICHARD B. WILDERMAN, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 15, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CLIFFORD J. ALLEN AND ENDING WITH ABRAHAM N. YOUNCE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 15, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARK S. COLLINS AND ENDING WITH THOMAS W. TREFNY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 15, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JONAS B. E. GIL AND ENDING WITH CHRISTIE M. RUSHING, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 15, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JONATHAN E. BUSH AND ENDING WITH JAMES C. WILTRAUT, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 15, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATION OF MELISSA M. FORD, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF MATTHEW H. ROBINSON, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ROBERT L. ANDERSON II AND ENDING WITH DANIELLE M. WOOTEN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 17, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATION OF HAROLD C. BARNES, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PAUL R. ALLEN AND ENDING WITH KIM T . ZABLAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 17, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JASON W. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH LAGENA K. G. YARBROUGH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 17, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PAUL C. CHAN AND ENDING WITH NATHANIEL R. STRAUB, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 17, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PHILIP B. BAGROW AND ENDING WITH DAVID S. YANG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 17, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH HUGH BURKE AND ENDING WITH CHRISTOPHER M. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 17, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ZACHARY M. ALEXANDER AND ENDING WITH MARK L. WOODBRIDGE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 17, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RENE J. ALOVA AND ENDING WITH STEPHEN S. YUNE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 17, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ADRAIN D. FELDER, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ASHLEY D. GIBBS, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF REYNALDO A. JORNACION, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JAY D. LUTZ AND ENDING WITH MARC F. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEROME R. CAYANGYANG AND ENDING WITH TIMOTHY J. LONEY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATION OF DONNA M. JOHNSON, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KEVIN M. CORCORAN AND ENDING WITH SUNG H. YI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DEBRA A. BRENDLEY AND ENDING WITH CYNTHIA M. SCHWARTZ, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTOPHER C. BURRIS AND ENDING WITH JASON L. WEISSMAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL R. BASSO AND ENDING WITH DONALD H. YAGER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH STEVEN A. BLAUSTEIN AND ENDING WITH SONJA A. CARL, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JAMES G. COX AND ENDING WITH DARYL S. WONG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RICHFIELD F. AGULLANA AND ENDING WITH JERICHO B. TIMOG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SARAH E. ABBOTT AND ENDING WITH JUSTIN R. WIESEN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MATTHEW R. ARGENZIANO AND ENDING WITH MICHAEL A. WOODS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEANINE F. BENJAMIN AND ENDING WITH SAVANNA S. STEFFEN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHARLES B. ABBOTT AND ENDING WITH STEVEN ZIELECHOWSKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH HASAN ABDULMUTAKALLIM AND ENDING WITH STANLEY C. WARE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRADLEY H. ABRAMOWITZ AND ENDING WITH CORNELL A. WOODS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH FRANCIS J. CARMODY III AND ENDING WITH MATTHEW N. WATTS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LUCAS G. BARLOW AND ENDING WITH CHRISTINA J. WONG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KATHARINE M. CEREZO AND ENDING WITH JOE M. VASQUEZ, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KEVIN J. ALTEMARA AND ENDING WITH JACOB E. WILSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PATRICK A. BATISTE AND ENDING WITH ROBERT J. WRENN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 7, 2018.

NAVY NOMINATION OF DOUGLASS R. WEISS, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF LEROME S. SNAER, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF DANIEL J. RIZZO, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

FOREIGN SERVICE

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH GEORGE EUGENE ADAIR AND ENDING WITH BRIAN J. MCKENNA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 10, 2018.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

HON. STEVE CHABOT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Cincinnati Children's Hospital on their remarkable achievement of being ranked the second-best children's hospital in the nation and the best hospital to treat pediatric cancer and diseases affecting the digestive tract according to U.S. News and World Report.

Over the past seven years, this hospital, located in my district, has consistently been rated third best overall in the nation. Their commitment to excellence is continually recognized across the country, and they have been a stalwart in the Cincinnati community for a long time. Not only do they provide world class care for their patients, but they also engage with the local community and throughout the region. Without a doubt, the hospital prioritizes the kids they treat and their families.

To continue that mission, the hospital has recently started construction on a new clinical care building. I will continue to work with them to ensure that I am doing whatever I can to help them further succeed as they move forward.

Again, I want to congratulate Cincinnati Children's Hospital on this tremendous accomplishment, and look forward to them becoming number one in the future. They make Cincinnati proud.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE DEDICATION OF COLEMAN'S VETERANS MEMORIAL

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the dedication of a new veterans memorial in the Village of Coleman, Wisconsin. Found within Lillian's Park, the "All Veterans Memorial" honors veterans from every branch who have served in wars on behalf of our country. We will never know all the sacrifices our veterans have made, however this memorial will stand in recognition of their service and honor their example.

The "All Veterans Memorial" was made possible by the generous support of American Legion Post 280 and the Coleman community. The Kalbes-Seewald American Legion Post sold their legion hall last fall and dedicated the proceeds to the construction of a memorial for the veterans of our armed forces, as well as POWs/MIA. The Village of Coleman has also enthusiastically supported the project and contributed generously to its development.

The "All Veterans Memorial" is a fine tribute to the men and women who have given so much to our country. I hope that every visitor to Lillian's Park will pause beside the granite stone to remember our veterans—past, present, and future. Mr. Speaker, I urge all members of this body to join me in commending American Legion Post 280 and the Village of Coleman as they dedicate this new monument.

RECOGNIZING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF PLEASANT VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH OF SALEM, MISSOURI

HON. JASON SMITH

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Pleasant Valley Baptist Church of Salem, Missouri on the occasion of its 150th Anniversary.

The church was founded in 1868, when a small group met in southern Dent County at the home of J.F. Halbrook. The church began with 11 charter members and Rev. John A. Summers was selected as the first Pastor.

The church continued meeting at the home of J.F. Halbrook during the early years. Later they moved to a log school house in the Miner community and in 1878, thanks to Mr. and Mrs. J.M. Orchard, the church moved to its present location in the Doss community. Today, the church has 308 members and is involved in local and nationwide missions.

For continuing its work of proclaiming the Good News of Jesus Christ through 150 years of change and challenge, it is my great pleasure to honor Pleasant Valley Baptist Church today before the United States House of Representatives.

HONORING FULTON CHAPTER NO. 35, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR, ON THEIR 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Fulton Chapter No. 35, Order of the Eastern Star, on their 100th Anniversary.

On September 21, 1917 Chapter No. 35 was founded by first Worthy Matron Anna Christian and first Worthy Patron Howard B. Lang. While the chapter has roots in Fulton, the dedicated members live throughout Missouri and surrounding states. There were 22 original signers who saw the vision of what the Fulton Chapter No. 35 could become. These signers were: Lena Newkomm, Julia Ann Neal, Anna Christian, Charles H. Christian, Selena Loveng, Bertie Fay Jackson, J. Roy Jackson, Gertrude Clatterbuck, Edgar Clatterbuck, Norma Lang, Howard B. Lang, Gertrude M. Brown, Jella D. Brown, Doyle S. Brown, Lulu Beaven, Theodore Beaven, Marie Le Noir, William Meng, John R. Pratt, Harry H. McIntire, Alice Koontz, and Elmer L. Koontz. Currently, the Fulton Chapter No. 35 is 102 members strong.

The members of this Masonry organization are dedicated men and women who consistently represent the spirit of fraternal love and the desire to work together to benefit mankind. Their hard work and charity is constantly felt by the community and dearly appreciated by the many lives they have and continue to touch.

They have been active in many charitable causes to benefit the community: Callaway Relay 4 Life, MoChip, Cancer Research, and the Masonic Home to name a few. Since the foundation of the organization, the lessons shared at the meetings have remained scriptural, the purpose beneficent, and the teachings moral. This type of teaching is a nod to the founder of the Order of the Eastern Star, Dr. Robert Morris, who had the vision of using beautiful and inspiring Biblical examples which in turn would be the noble principles Eastern Star members are encouraged to emulate. With this vision, the environment within the Eastern Star organization is dedicated to charity, truth, and loving kindness.

I ask you to join me in honoring Fulton Chapter No. 35, Order of the Eastern Star on their 100th Anniversary.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND CULTURE 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLAN

OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, this year the Northern Mariana Islands Museum of History and Culture celebrates its 20th anniversary.

Our islands' only, locally-run museum is as much a tribute to the story of the people of the Marianas as it is to the resilience and determination of those who have led the Museum's operation. They have kept the Museum alive despite many years of inadequate funding, understaffing, and a destructive typhoon that could well have shut it down permanently.

The Museum is located in a 92-year-old hospital built during the time the Northern Marianas were under the administration of Japan. The structure itself is an artifact of our history, and before its renovation looked the part. Its concrete, paint-less exterior told the story of war and every typhoon that has passed through our islands in the last century.

Today, within the Museum a visitor can view artifacts from the time of the ancient Chamorro people, and of the Spanish, German, and Japanese occupations that descended upon us.

These artifacts, and the paintings and photographs that are part of the displays, tell the story of how our people survived, adapted, and thrived throughout our history. They—and other objects stored away in the Museum—are lovingly preserved by their local conservators, who exhibit a profound dedication to keeping the memories of our people alive.

The NMI Museum of History and Culture is an independent program of our Governor's Office. Sadly, the facility fell on hard times in the mid–2000s, when massive budget cuts forced the lay-off of most staff. At this low point, the Museum had only one employee, whose availability determined when the museum would open and close. As a result, many a visitor was turned away who could have experienced the history of the Chamorro people.

In 2015, the Marianas were hit by Typhoon Soudelor, the most devastating typhoon in decades. That terrible storm could well have meant the end for our Museum. The typhoon left many artifacts damaged, the roof leaking, mold along the walls, floors flooded, and much of the plumbing a wreck. And the museum was forced to close its doors to visitors—indefinitely.

Into this scene of destruction a new energy arrived in the person of Mr. Danny Aquino. Appointed Executive Director last year, Mr. Aquino was tasked with the grueling repair of the museum.

And more help was on the way. An outpouring of financial and material support from IT&E, Saipan Stevedore, Saipan Shipping, CMS Trucking, Soudelor Corporation, Tropical Gardens, Tan Holdings, Tan Siu Lin Foundation, McDonald's of Saipan, Tasi Tours and other local businesses, a $55,000 appropriation from the Saipan and Northern Islands Legislative Delegation, and $50,000 from the Marianas Visitors Authority gave Aquino and his team the funds to start repairs.

Help from the staff of the Mayor of Saipan also moved the work along at a faster pace. The Mayor's team assisted museum staff with grounds maintenance, landscaping, and other outdoor work. Somehow, restoration took less than six months to complete; and the Museum reopened last November to its first visitors in a very long time.

I visited the museum in February to see this progress. I had been there shortly after Typhoon Soudelor; and I can report the difference between then and now is night and day. Mr. Aquino's can-do attitude, and the tireless work of his staff—James Cabrera, James Macaranas, Allan Lifoifoi, and Wenny Haruo—drove the repair efforts and the result is a museum that the Marianas can truly be proud of.

Today, visitors to our islands can orient themselves to the three-and-a-half millennia of Marianas history at our Museum. Residents can take pride in who they are and where they come from by strolling through this beautiful facility. And students—many of whom are required to take a course on the history of our islands—can enlarge their vision of the future by learning about our past at the Northern Mariana Islands Museum of History and Culture.

Please join me in congratulating the Northern Mariana Islands Museum of History and Culture on 20 years of serving our islands and our people.

TRIBUTE TO DEE AND MIKE HUGHES

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Dee and Mike Hughes of Clarinda, Iowa on the very special occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary. They celebrated their anniversary on May 12, 2018.

Dee and Mike's lifelong commitment to each other and their family truly embodies Iowa values. As they reflect on their 50th anniversary, I hope it is filled with happy memories. May their commitment grow even stronger, as they continue to love, cherish, and honor one another for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this great couple on their 50th year together and I wish them many more. I ask that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating them on this momentous occasion.

CONGRATULATING FAYETTEVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT A-SHIFT RESCUE 1 ON BEING PRESENTED THE PUBLIC SAFETY VALOR AWARD

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Captain Michael Bartch, Lieutenant Kenneth Tatum, Firefighter James Strickland, Firefighter Thomas Farrell, and Firefighter Chiara Furlanetto-Duehning for receiving the Greater Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce's Public Safety Valor Award as part of the Fayetteville Fire Department A-Shift Rescue 1.

We are all too familiar with the heroic work our firefighters do in our communities. Whether it is keeping us safe or saving the lives of others, the men and women who put on these uniforms are unsung heroes in towns and cities all across our nation. They work long hours, day and night, to ensure that we can feel safe as we go about our lives.

The Valor Award is presented to those who execute extreme acts of heroism in order to save the lives of others in our community. The Fayetteville Fire Department A-Shift 1 exemplified this when they saved an individual who was stuck in a grain silo with temperatures well over one hundred degrees. They were able to extract the individual and get him to the hospital where he made a full recovery. It is lifesaving acts such as this which humble me and make me appreciate the selflessness of our firefighters that put their lives in danger to help others.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating these heroic men and women of the Fayetteville Fire Department A-Shift Rescue 1 on receiving the Greater Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce's Public Safety Valor Award.

HONORING ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE PARISH ON THEIR 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor St. Thomas the Apostle Parish on their 150th Anniversary. They will be celebrating this historic milestone in June of 2019.

Since the early 1800's, the St. Thomas area had been visited by Jesuit missionary priests. In 1838 Father Ferdinand Helias, S.J. celebrated the first Mass in the area called ''Indian Bottom'' and went on to establish a strong faith community for many parishioners by founding approximately 20 mission churches in central Missouri. To this day, 7 of those mission churches are still in operation, serving the community members of Westphalia, Rich Fountain, Taos, Loose Creek, and Jefferson City.

In 1869, Archbishop Peter Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, officially erected St. Thomas the Apostle Parish. When St. Thomas was established as a town, it was decided to move the church there and construction began in 1883. On October 22, 1884 the new building was dedicated and Father Aloysius Mayer served as the first pastor. Impressively, this is the church still being used today. In 1987, the pipe organ built by the J.G. Pfeffer Company of St. Louis was installed and in 2016 was historically restored. This year the Organ Historical Society recognized the organ as an instrument of national heritage.

Generations of families have benefited from the various spiritual opportunities offered at St. Thomas the Apostle. Weekly Sunday school and sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion are a real treasure to those living in this rural community. The Totus Tuus Summer camp offered for children 1st-12th grade gives kids a fun and faith based experience during the summer months. Parish groups cater to a variety of parishioners at St. Thomas the Apostle Parish from the Catholic Youth Organization, to Quilters, Knights of Columbus, a Prayer Line, St. Ann's Sodality, and even a bowling alley. The annual parish picnic is a favorite social event for locals and even residents of the surrounding counties.

The church property is also home to the town's first school which was built in 1874. In 1903, a new two-story school was built where students were taught for the next 63 years by lay teachers; Precious Blood Sisters of Ruma, Illinois; Sisters of the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ; and School Sisters of Notre Dame. Starting in 1962, the school operated as a public school in the Cole R–II School District and then in 1989, it was re-established as a Catholic School. In 2006, the two-story school building was renovated and a new gym was constructed. Throughout the years this school has shaped the minds of many generations and is still providing a positive influence in students' lives today.

The City of St. Thomas has seen many businesses come and go throughout the years, but the anchor in the community has been the steadfastness of St. Thomas the Apostle Parish.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in congratulating St. Thomas the Apostle Parish on

their 150th Anniversary. This milestone is a great testament to the commitment this parish has shown to the Lord, their parishioners, and the entire community.

CELEBRATING THE 176TH ANNIVERSARY OF MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE

HON. TERRI A. SEWELL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Marion Military Institute on 176 years of service to our nation's Armed Forces. Located in the heart of Alabama's Black Belt, and only thirty minutes from my hometown of Selma, MMI is a pillar of the 7th Congressional District. Since its founding, MMI has achieved a national reputation for preparing young men and women for successful civilian and military careers.

Marion Military Institute is one of only four military junior colleges in the United States, and is the nation's oldest military junior college, tracing its origin back to 1842 with the founding of Howard College in Marion, Alabama. MMI is also one of the first schools to establish a Student Government Association and a student honor system. Former President Howard Taft was the president of the board of trustees, and former president Woodrow Wilson was the keynote speaker of the convocation at MMI chapel in 1905. Marion Military Institute continued as a private high school and junior college until 2006, when the Alabama State Legislature incorporated the military institution into the Alabama Community College System.

I was reminded of Marion Military Institute's legacy when I recently addressed the impressive Corps of 446 cadets. As our country's oldest military junior college, MMI has produced over 210 Generals and Admirals for our Armed Forces. I am also proud to say that there are 348 men and women MMI graduates in all five Service Academies.

College students across the nation attend MMI to establish a strong foundation for their careers and to take advantage of its leadership development opportunities. Marion Military Institute teaches students to never give up, to push forward, and to excel in all of life's pursuits.

In the student body, about 40 percent of the cadets will pursue a civilian career and are enrolled in the Leadership Education Program. Others are working toward receiving an appointment to one of the five U.S. Service Academies. Unique to the four military junior colleges is the Early Commissioning Program, which provides an opportunity for qualified students to earn a commission as a Second Lieutenant after receiving their associate's degree to serve in either the National Guard or the U.S. Army Reserve. Students also can enter the U.S. Marine Corps Program that allows students to work and train with a Selection Officer. Lastly, students can enter the Air Force ROTC, a program that is designed to give men and women the opportunity to become Air Force officers while completing their degrees.

This summer, I was also pleased to have a wonderful Marion Military Institute graduate named Jordan Ceasar intern in my Washington, D.C. office. Jordan learned about a new side of public service as he assisted constituents, studied the legislative process, and learned how to advocate for policy reforms.

Marion Military Institute has a strong history of developing our country's future leaders for military, government, and community service, and I am thrilled to celebrate their 176th Anniversary. With college enrollment averaging an all-time high, I am sure Marion Military Institute will continue to be a pillar of the Black Belt and produce America's leaders for another 176 years.

RECOGNIZING COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR ERIC B. HILL

HON. DARIN LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. LaHOOD. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize Command Sergeant Major Eric B. Hill on his retirement from a career of honorable service in the United States Army.

In 1983, Command Sergeant Major Hill enlisted in the Army and was initially assigned to the 388th Chemical Company. As he continued his service, Command Sergeant Major Hill excelled in a multitude of duty assignments and was repeatedly promoted as a non-commissioned officer. From his days as a young Sergeant serving in the 388th Chemical Company to the highest rank of Command Sergeant Major in the 419th Movement Control Battalion, he has exemplified the true meaning of leadership and commitment. Command Sergeant Major Hill honorably served our nation through several combat deployments including Operation Iraqi Freedom from 2003 to 2008 and Operation Enduring Freedom from 2010 to 2011.

Throughout his duty assignments, Command Sergeant Major Hill was highly decorated in recognition of his exceptional service. He is a recipient of several service awards including the Purple Heart, Bronze Star Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, Combat Action Badge, Meritorious Service Medal, and the Army Commendation Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters.

I would like to acknowledge Command Sergeant Major Hill for his 31 years of service and sacrifice to our country. I am grateful for his dedication, bravery, and selfless service. It is an honor to recognize servicemen like Eric Hill and I thank him for his sacrifice for our country.

TRIBUTE TO ANNE AND JERRY TOWNSEND

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Anne and Jerry Townsend of Mount Ayr on the very special occasion of their 60th wedding anniversary.

Their lifelong commitment to each other and their family truly embodies Iowa's values. As the years pass, may their love continue to grow even stronger and may they continue to love, cherish, and honor one another for many more years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this great couple on their 60 years together and I wish them many more. I ask that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating them on this momentous occasion.

IN RECOGNITION OF MS. JONI McGEE'S 15 YEARS OF SERVICE WITH THE PECOS COUNTY VSO

HON. WILL HURD

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. HURD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to offer my sincere gratitude to Ms. Joni McGee upon her retirement from 15 years of service with the Pecos County Veterans Service Office. Her commitment to the Pecos County community has and will continue to have an impact on all those she has worked with.

I am proud to serve alongside hardworking men and women like Ms. McGee in the 23rd Congressional District of Texas. Her time as a County Veteran Service Officer has undoubtedly had a tremendous impact on the wellbeing of veterans in our community. I wish her all the best in the many years to come.

PROTECT HEALTH CARE ACCESS FOR ALL

HON. TERRI A. SEWELL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bring awareness to the Republicans' effort to dismantle the Affordable Care Act and weaken protections provided by Medicaid and Medicare. Republicans began their sabotage of the ACA when many of their Governors, including Alabama's Governor, refused to expand Medicaid. In these states, the full benefits of the law haven't been realized. Working families have been left behind, rural hospitals have closed, and premiums have risen.

Make no mistake, these governors created an environment in which Republican politicians could campaign on the failures of the ACA, all while taking NO credit for the failures they created. The millions of working Americans who fall in the Medicaid gap and live in non-expansion states have been overlooked! This body needs to be laser focused on improving the marketplace for the working Americans who have fallen victim to the lack of Medicaid expansion.

Last year, I sat down with my hairdresser in Birmingham, and she immediately told me about how she had lost her health coverage. She didn't know why, but as she explained her situation, I quickly realized that she had fallen into our state's Medicaid gap.

A few years before in 2014, thanks to the Affordable Care Act, she received Cost Sharing Reductions to afford commercial health insurance for the first time at an affordable rate.

Unfortunately, President Trump has decided that he doesn't value those CSRs and has pulled those subsidies. But last year, before his harmful decision was implemented, my hairdresser fell victim to another form of health care sabotage—our Republican Governor's failure to expand Medicaid.

Since 2014, my hairdresser had comprehensive coverage through Blue Cross, subsidized by cost sharing reductions from the ACA. She had access to primary care appointments and everything she needed to lead a healthy life. Unfortunately, hairdressing is one of the many careers in the service economy in which income fluctuates from year to year. And in 2017, her income fell below the poverty line.

If she lived in an expansion state, she would have had the option to be covered by Medicaid while she continued to work. But instead, she lives in Alabama. She was left without coverage because she made too much to qualify for Medicaid.

She was forced into the commercial market with no premium assistance whatsoever. Premiums are higher in states that didn't expand Medicaid. Therefore, premiums in Alabama are much higher than what she could afford. President Trump's elimination of the cost-sharing reductions has been cited by insurers as a driving force behind premium hikes in 2018.

My hairdresser was anxious about having an emergency in which she would be left with large medical bills she couldn't pay. I was heartbroken seeing her pain. Fortunately, we were able to connect her with patient navigators at a large hospital in Birmingham. The Trump Administration has ended contracts with navigators under the ACA, but since the hospital has sufficient resources, they have taken the cost of continuing the program on themselves.

I was happy we could help her, but there are millions of working Americans like her who don't have that kind of access to their Member of Congress. For these Americans, even a year without basic health care coverage can be catastrophic.

When I think about the health disparities currently plaguing Republican states, I think about all of the constituents I've met while in Congress. We cannot allow our working constituents to continue being victims of political malpractice. We can no longer ignore the vulnerable residents of non-expansion states and their needs.

Make no mistake, the ACA strengthened access to primary health care services across the country, even in non-expansion states. In Alabama alone, the law gave 897,000 mental health and substance use disorder benefits, treated more than two million children and adults for pre-existing conditions, and gave more than 650,000 Medicare enrollees free preventives services. However, approximately 235,000 Alabamians would have gained health insurance coverage if the state expanded Medicaid.

It is my sincere hope that Congress will work together to alleviate the economic constraints of health care access for hardworking individuals across America. We need to restore what was best about the ACA and improve access for all.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, June 27, 2018, I was recorded as a NO on Roll Call No. 302. I had intended to vote YES on Roll Call No. 302.

CRISIS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we held a hearing on human rights abuses and targeted killings in the Anglophone region of the Republic of Cameroon. We explored the roots of this emerging crisis, and U.S. policy options for addressing human rights violations and instability in the Anglophone region, which affects not only stability in Cameroon, but also in the region.

The increased tempo of government repression is fueling secessionist sentiment, leading to instability in the country in advance of presidential elections scheduled for October. Cameroon's political stability is of great importance to the U.S. because the country plays a critical role in American counterterrorism efforts against Boko Haram in the west and central Africa.

We also have ongoing concerns about 85-year-old strongman Paul Biya, who has either served as Prime Minister or as President since 1975 and who seems disconnected if not at odds with many of the people he is supposed to serve—particularly the English-speaking minority.

As the U.S. is involved in training and equipping Cameroonian security forces to strengthen regional capacity to combat terrorism, it is necessary to re-evaluate further counterterrorism cooperation with Cameroon to ensure the protection of Cameroonian civilians and respect for civil and political rights—including the most fundamental of rights, the right to life.

Understanding the history of Cameroon—or, rather, "the Cameroons," as the choice between the singular and plural form is fraught with significance—is necessary for understanding the present crisis.

While it is a country of great African ethnic diversity, the main dividing line is linguistic, reflecting a colonial past which saw the French-speaking region gain independence from France in 1960 and union with the southern portion of the former mandate territory of British Cameroon the following year.

The country that was formed was the Federal Republic of the Cameroon, and the national flag that was adopted had two stars, signaling to the world the union of two coequal states under one constitution. English speakers were always a minority, however, and the political and constitutional basis under which they entered into a union eroded over time.

In 1972, then-President Ahmadou Ahidjo abolished the federal system of government and created a unitary "United Republic of Cameroon." The flag was not changed until 1975 to reflect this new imposition of monist rule, when the two stars gave way to one. In 1984, President Biya again revised the Constitution, which changed the country's name to the present "Republic of Cameroon." The current Constitutional iteration dates back to 1996, and on paper, at least, restores a certain degree of federalist autonomy in response to Anglophone demands.

The reality is, however, different.

In 2016, the central government triggered a crisis by appointing French-speaking teachers and judges in the Anglophone areas.

To English-speakers, it felt like an occupation. Certain Anglophone activists declared independence of a "Federal Republic of Ambazonia" in 2017, which had led to a heavy-handed response by the military. Security forces have reportedly burned down villages, arrested and killed protesters in Anglophone areas, though it also must be noted that French-speaking teachers have been targeted by English-speaking separatists.

As Congress, we need to address whether we can continue to cooperate with Cameroon's security forces, given the reported abuses, and if so, how.

As the International Crisis Group—which is supplied one of our witnesses—has emphasized, the Cameroonian government's use of the military against its English-speaking citizens has exacerbated the situation. Indeed, our U.S. Ambassador to Cameroon Peter Barlerin has criticized Cameroon's actions and has expressed his concerns about the government's use of disproportionate force.

The Anglophone crisis casts a shadow upon the upcoming presidential elections. The credibility of the election, slated for October, is already under question as the government has yet to make serious preparations. It is assumed that strongman Paul Biya will run for re-election, but given his age and frequent absences abroad it is uncertain who will succeed him eventually.

There are also growing humanitarian concerns attributable to the Anglophone crisis. An estimated 160,000 people have been displaced within Cameroon, and over 21,000 Cameroonians have fled to neighboring Nigeria as refugees.

The continued malign presence of Boko Haram in northeastern Cameroon, attacking people in both Cameroon and in Nigeria, is a further complication which has led to an estimated 96,000 Nigerians fleeing the other way to Cameroon. Congress must then also weigh the need to assist Cameroon in its fight against Boko Haram.

Given all these spillover factors, we can see that a failure to solve the Anglophone crisis is not purely a domestic affair, but a regional one which implicates U.S. security interests.

HONORING ROSA BILSTON

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Rosa Bilston, my constituent from New Haven, for her commitment to the nation and to public service. Despite recent shootings at schools across the country, Congress has

failed to pass any meaningful reform to school safety or firearm regulations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the house not to forget that at the core of this discussion is the fact that the lives of children like Ms. Bilston are impacted every day by gun violence. It is with great pride that I include in the RECORD the powerful words of Ms. Bilston.

ROSA BILSTON, AGE 11—SPEECH ON GUN VIOLENCE

Today I would like to talk about gun violence. A few months ago, 17 people were killed at Parkland school in Florida. Then, a few weeks ago, 10 people were killed in a shooting in a Texas school.

Hearing about this was very hard for me because my family is from Texas. It shook me to know that children were killed in a place I feel so close to.

When I was in Kindergarten, there was a shooting in Sandy Hook, Connecticut. Many children died. This was told to me at the time, but I didn't remember it for a long while. We were just about to leave for Germany, and our minds were focused on leaving the country.

I remembered it again after the Parkland shooting and at first I found it appalling that two shootings could be so close together in our country.

But then I realized there were lots more school shootings in America. In fact, this year, there have been 22 school shootings. And this spring, a friend of mine lost her friend in Guilford. He was handling a gun. It wasn't a school shooting but he was still killed by a gun. This was appalling to me and to my friend.

I'm talking about guns today for two reasons. The first is that children should be aware of this, because it is happening to children.

The second is that I strongly believe President Trump should ban assault weapons. These kill lots of people very quickly. I would also like to see more background checks: at present people who are mentally troubled are able to own war weapons which are made to kill mass numbers of people. These should not be owned by anyone other than people in the army.

I personally do not believe that anyone should own a gun, but I understand that others do not have this view. My grandmother in England has a gun. I definitely believe, and I think others can agree with this, that the conditions here for gun owning should be the same as they are for my grandmother. Her gun is kept in a locked cabinet, away from ammunition. The police check this every year, and every year she completes paperwork to prove that she is still healthy. I believe this should be the norm here too.

The way I think we should change policy is by protesting. Over the past years it has been the grown-ups who have been saying that things are not okay. Congress has not changed anything. The government has not changed anything. Obama tried to ban assault rifles during his presidency but Congress said no. So now grown-ups have tried everything they can. Congress must hear a new voice. That is the voice of children, our friends and our neighbors and classmates. It should not just be those with personal connections to those who've died, it should be all those who see something here is wrong.

If the new generation doesn't step up to the plate, nothing will happen. As Dr. Martin Luther King said, ''Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter.'' We must not be silent. Thank you.

HONORING ROSETTA SEXTON

HON. MIKE QUIGLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the distinguished career of Rosetta Sexton, a valued, respected and devoted member of my staff. After over twenty-one years of service to the constituents of the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois, Mrs. Sexton will be retiring from her role as Senior Outreach Coordinator with the U.S. House of Representatives.

Rosetta, one of 5 children born in Chicago, Illinois to Joe and Rose Ferazzo, attended St. Angela Grade School. She attended Notre Dame High School for Girls located on the northwest side of the City of Chicago. When she was 15, she met the love of her life, John Sexton. They married in 1972 and together raised their family. John and Rosetta were very active in the 36th Ward Regular Democratic Organization working with Alderman William J.P. Banks and State Senator James DeLeo. In 2001, when John was diagnosed with throat cancer, Rosetta remained by his side offering immeasurable love and support and living up to her designation as the rock of their family. Since her husband's death in 2004, she continues to provide the same warmth and strength to her family.

Rosetta would be the first to tell you that her family is her first priority; they are the loves of her life. Her family includes her daughter, Laurie Moran and her husband, Joseph, and their children, Jack and Alyssa; her son, John Jr., and her daughter Diana Bowler, her husband, Matt, and their children, Blake, Brooklyn, Brynn, and their fourth child due in July. I am pleased that her retirement will offer her the opportunity to spend more quality time with those closest to her.

I invite my colleagues, my staff, and my constituents to join me in thanking her for her unrelenting dedication to the people of Illinois' Fifth District. I thank her for her invaluable service, professionalism and friendship and wish her well in all future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY ZAC BUTTERCASE

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Deputy Zac Buttercase of Sidney, Iowa on his selection as the 2018 Iowa American Legion Law Enforcement Officer of the Year. Zac is a Deputy with the Fremont County Sheriff's Department. The Williams-Jobe-Gibson American Legion Post No. 128 nominated Deputy Buttercase for this Award.

Deputy Buttercase has been with the Fremont County Sheriff's Department since 2014. He is a K–9 handler with his canine partner, Judge. Deputy Buttercase is a veteran of the Iowa National Guard and has served deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud and congratulate Deputy Zac Buttercase for his selection for this award. Zac has made a difference by helping and serving others. It is with great honor that I recognize him today. I know that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in honoring his accomplishments. I thank him for his service to the Fremont County and to his country and I wish him all the best in all his future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF ROGER MATTES, JR., GOVERNOR OF ROTARY DISTRICT 7410

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Roger Mattes, Jr., who will become governor of Rotary District 7410 on Sunday, July 1. District 7410 covers forty-three Rotary clubs in ten counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania and serves over a thousand members. Roger joined Rotary International in 1985. Since then, he has served the organization in many capacities, including as president of his local chapter and on the Board of Directors. He is a graduate of Rotary Leadership Institute and a recipient of Rotary's Paul Harris Fellowship Award.

Roger is a 1976 graduate of Valley Forge Military Academy. He attended DePauw University, graduating in 1980 with a Bachelor's degree in English. He went on to obtain his G.R.I. from the Pennsylvania Realtors Institute. In 1991, Roger received his Juris Doctor from Drake University Law School in Des Moines, Iowa.

Roger has been practicing law for over twenty years and is president of Mattes & Mattes, P.C. in Scranton. He is admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals, and the U.S. District Court Middle District of Pennsylvania, among others. His outstanding work as an attorney has earned him several awards, including the American Lawyer's Distinguished Service Citation and the Winner's Circle Award.

It is an honor to recognize Roger Mattes as he assumes the role of governor for Rotary District 7410. His achievements are significant, and his service to the people of Northeastern Pennsylvania is immeasurable. May he continue his commitment to community service, and I wish him all the best.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MARKUP

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today we held a markup on various important measures. I'd like to express support of the Democratic Republic of the Congo Democracy and Accountability Act, H.R. 6207, of which I am the proud sponsor, along with our lead Democratic cosponsor, my good friend and ranking member of our subcommittee, Rep. KAREN BASS.

I would also like to thank Chairman ED ROYCE and Ranking Member ENGEL, both of whom are original cosponsors, for scheduling this bill for markup so soon after introduction.

A sense of urgency with regard to the DR Congo is not misplaced.

As many of you know, the DRC is a strategically-located, resource-rich country which, unfortunately, has been misgoverned for most of its history.

H.R. 6207 supports the humanitarian and accountability efforts of civil society groups pushing back against civil strife and political repression. In particular, it acknowledges the role of the faith community and the Catholic Church, which educates and heals the Congolese people through its schools and hospitals while upholding the need for the rule of law and respect for constitutional principles in the DRC.

H.R. 6207 also supports a free and fair electoral process in the DRC which is long overdue. It is in our national security interest to support the Congolese people's call for democracy and accountability. Plus it is the right thing to do.

Notably, H.R. 6207 puts human rights violators and corrupt actors in the Democratic Republic of Congo under notice, codifying existing tools that allow us to sanction bad actors.

I urge my colleagues to join us by cosponsoring H.R. 6207.

I am also proud to be a sponsor of H.R. 1697, the Israel Anti-Boycott Act.

This Act will help protect Israel from unfair and punitive boycott efforts fomented by biased international organizations.

I commend my good friends PETER ROSKAM, JUAN VARGAS, and LEE ZELDIN for introducing this critical bipartisan measure to protect Israeli and American sovereignty and economic interests. I would also like to recognize our Chairman ED ROYCE's work to amend this bill to bring it to a full committee vote.

The notoriously anti-Israel agenda of the UN Human Rights Council in recent years has developed into a dangerous assault on Israel's economy. Pursuant to a March 2016 UNHRC resolution decrying businesses that operate beyond Israel's 1949 Armistice lines, the Human Rights Council in recent years has carried out an insidious blacklisting effort that is tantamount to economic warfare against the State of Israel.

Earlier this year the Council announced that it had compiled a list of 206 companies that it believed ought to be boycotted because they operate outside Israel's old boundaries. Of these 206 UN-blacklisted companies, 143 are based in Israel and 22 in the United States. Clearly it is right to protect these companies from damaging boycotts and to stand by our stalwart ally, Israel, the only democratic country in the region.

This legislation directs the President to amend U.S. commerce and foreign trade laws to prohibit American companies from knowingly complying with boycotts targeted at American allies. I urge my colleagues to support this measure to deliver badly-needed protection to American and Israeli companies whose legitimate business should not be manipulated to serve a hateful, anti-Israel political agenda.

I further urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5898, the UNRWA Accountability Act, another bipartisan measure introduced by DAVID CICILLINE and LEE ZELDIN.

For years the United States has been the world's largest donor to an organization that amplifies a Palestinian curriculum which propagates anti-Israel and anti-Semitic animus while entrenching conflict between Israelis and Palestinians. By conferring refugee status to successive generations of displaced Palestinians, UNRWA contributes to a ballooning population of aggrieved people who in turn are manipulated by those seeking to maintain pressure upon Israel.

United States aid to UNRWA must conform to United States' interests in securing true peace for Israel and the Palestinian people. This means applying real oversight and scrutiny to UNRWA's policies. It also means identifying alternatives to UNRWA if its mandate is at odds with our interests. This legislation requires a report that will help Congress conduct this critical oversight. This bill has my full support.

I would like to thank Representative NORMA TORRES for introducing H. Res. 944. This is a simple, compassionate resolution that expresses solidarity for the people of Guatemala who lost their loved ones and their homes to the terrible volcanic eruption of Mount Fuego on the third of June.

I am proud to be the lead Republican cosponsor of this resolution, for which Ms. TORRES, along with her staffer Clay Boggs, deserve the credit.

I also want to note as an aside, that Congresswoman TORRES and I have at times found ourselves on different sides of policy debates, including toward Guatemala.

What is important, however, is that when disaster strikes, we put aside our differences and unite in solidarity with those who suffer. Indeed, we have received thanks from people in Guatemala, and I am sure Ms. TORRES has as well, who note with appreciation this bipartisan coming together to support the Guatemalan people.

I urge my colleagues, Republican and Democrat, to join us.

RECOGNIZING THE MONTANA OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES ASSOCIATION

HON. GREG GIANFORTE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Montana Outfitters and Guides Association. The organization started Big Hearts Under the Big Sky, a program providing guided and outfitted trips at no charge to recipients. The recipients include breast cancer patients and survivors, children with serious illnesses, and veterans.

The association identifies families and matches their recreation wishes with member organizations. Recipients get to experience Montana's breath-taking scenery in backcountry outings. Some choose to fly fish the Yellowstone River, while others hunt trophy elk, moose, and other big game.

Celebrating its tenth year, Big Hearts Under the Big Sky is a testament to the restorative power of Montana's outdoors, to the hard work of Montana's more than 200 licensed outfitters and guides, and to the selflessness of the volunteers and sponsors who make this program possible.

For opening Montana's outdoor treasures to those who need it most, I recognize the Montana Outfitters and Guides Association for embodying the spirit of Montana.

CONGRATULATING MASTER TROOPER JAMES TOON ON BEING PRESENTED THE PUBLIC SAFETY VALOR AWARD

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Master Trooper James Toon for receiving the Greater Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce's Public Safety Valor Award.

A native of Whiteville, North Carolina, Master Trooper Toon moved to Fayetteville in 1989 where he was stationed at Fort Bragg while serving in the Army. After serving our country as a Demolition Sergeant, Master Trooper Toon joined the Fayetteville Police Department for three years before joining the North Carolina State Highway Patrol where he has served faithfully ever since.

While Master Trooper Toon was off-duty traveling to downtown Fayetteville, he came across a car on fire. After pulling over to investigate, he noticed individuals trapped inside the burning vehicle. He was able to free one woman from the car, and because of his heroism, she made a full recovery. I want to thank Master Trooper Toon for his courage and valor in this heroic act.

Master Trooper Toon is married to his wife Kimberly, and they have two wonderful children. I am extremely grateful for Master Trooper Toon's service to our community and I wish him continued success. The Valor Award is presented to those who execute extreme acts of heroism in order to save the lives of others in our community, and I can think of no more deserving recipient than Master Trooper Toon.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating Master Trooper James Toon on receiving the Greater Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce's Public Safety Valor Award.

CHILDREN ON THE BORDER

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD this article by Ms. Phyllis Beren concerning children separated from their parents at the southern border.

CHILDREN ON THE BORDER

(By Phyllis Beren)

As I thought about the honor of separating young children from their families at the U.S. border, what came to mind was the London bombings during World War II, when many children were evacuated to the country to stay with foster families. I recalled the war nurseries of the Hampstead Clinic in London and the work of Anna Freud and Dorothy Burlingham, who ran these nurseries and observed the children who were separated from their mothers during the war. One of their observations that has

stayed with me for more than forty years of practice as a psychoanalyst and child therapist was the traumatic effect of separation from their mothers. ''The war acquires comparatively little significance for children so long as it only threatens their lives, disturbs their material comfort or cuts their food rations. It becomes enormously significant the moment it breaks up family ties and uproots the first emotional attachments of the child within the family group. London children, therefore, were on the whole much less upset by bombing than by evacuation to the country as a protection against it.'' (p. 37 War and Children, by Anna Freud and Dorothy T. Burlingham)

I don't believe it is an exaggeration to say that our country is now engaged in a war—a war to overthrow our democracy, a war on our constitution and legal system, a war on our principles, and a war on being human. Usually the first to suffer are the most vulnerable and defenseless, as we are now witnessing in the treatment of young children at our border. We are giving no thought to the child abuse we are inflicting on these children—in fact, we are doing the opposite; we are turning a blind eye, which is the main characteristic of child abuse. Child abuse takes many forms, not only visible, external bruises. The wrenching separation that these young children are experiencing every minute they are apart from their families is a trauma inflicted that will remain an open wound. Daily, we are reading about the visible distress these children show—terror, severe separation anxiety, sleeplessness, nightmares, crying, begging for their parents.

Why is zero tolerance an acceptable policy? ''Zero tolerance'' implies a police state where torture or murder is necessary if one crosses the border illegally. Zero tolerance gives permission to commit child abuse by separating the children from their parents. All child experts agree that such separation is a form of child abuse that can leave the children with permanent mental and physical damage. Separation of children from parents is child abuse; it is not an attempt to enforce the law, but rather an attempt to terrorize the parents by threatening them with the permanent loss of their children. Families with children can be detained together if necessary, without resorting to abuse by separating children from their parents, destroying the family bond, and inflicting severe and often irreversible mental and physical harm on the children.

As a child, I had the good fortune to survive World War II with my parents by my side. We were together in a displaced persons camp in Germany in the American section from 1946 to 1952 before immigrating to the United States. The United States Army, our heroes, who oversaw the camp provided a safe community for the refugees. There is no comparison between my childhood in the DP camp and the children separated from their families at our border. Today, I no longer recognize the country we live in.

We adult citizens of this country and our elected representatives know of this abuse, and we are nevertheless allowing it to continue, which makes all of us complicit.

TRIBUTE TO KATELYN THOMPSON

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Katelyn Thompson, from Guthrie County Hospital in Guthrie Center, Iowa. Ms. Thompson was awarded the 2018 DAISY Award For Extraordinary Nurses at a ceremony on May 10, 2018.

This award is part of the DAISY Foundation's program to recognize the superhuman efforts nurses perform every day. Katelyn was nominated by patients, families, and colleagues because of her willingness to give her best efforts for the patients at GCH.

I applaud and congratulate Katelyn for her award and for providing excellent patient care in Iowa's Third District. I am proud to represent her and all the employees of the Guthrie County Hospital in the United States Congress. I know that my colleagues join me in congratulating Katelyn Thompson and wishing her well and continued success in the future.

THE BANKSTON FORK BAPTIST CHURCH'S 200TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the bicentennial anniversary of the Bankston Fork Baptist Church in Harrisburg, Illinois. The church was founded in 1818 by Wilson Henderson and Chester Carpenter.

The Bankston Fork Baptist Church has existed as a religious body for 200 years and has continuously given back to the community. After the church opened, they immediately started to spread their message of love, friendship and equality throughout the area. Bankston Fork Baptist Church is one of the oldest churches in Illinois and the church has occupied five different buildings in four different locations during its tenure.

I offer my congratulations to the members of Bankston Fork Baptist Church on their bicentennial anniversary. I wish them many more prosperous years in the future.

COMMEMORATING OLYMPIA MIDDLE SCHOOL ON RECEIVING THE SCHOOL TO WATCH RECOGNITION

HON. DARIN LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize Olympia Middle School as a 2018 winner of the Schools to Watch initiative. This recognition is a testament to the hard work both the faculty and students have put into another successful year.

The Schools to Watch program was developed in 1999 by the National Forum to Accelerate Middle-Grades Reform as a way to highlight schools across the country that meet a high standard for educational excellence. The initiative chooses schools based on a holistic evaluation of academic excellence, developmental responsiveness, and social equity, all within a strong organizational support structure.

I was not surprised to hear that Olympia Middle School was selected for this honor because I know the level of hard work and dedication the staff, administration, and students all exhibit. Congratulations to Olympia Middle School. I am proud to represent this shining example of educational excellence.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF ZONING ADJUSTMENT HOME RULE ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced the District of Columbia Board of Zoning Adjustment Home Rule Act. This bill would give the District the authority to appoint all members of the D.C. Board of Zoning Adjustment (Board), except when the Board is performing functions regarding an application by a foreign mission with respect to a chancery. The Board issues special exceptions, or variances, to the regulations issued by the D.C. Zoning Commission (Commission). This bill does not alter the authority of the Board.

Like every other jurisdiction in the United States, the District should be free to set its own local land-use policies. As the District continues to contend with rapid population growth and economic development, it is more important than ever that the members of the Board are accountable to District residents and local elected officials.

Under current law, in general, the Board consists of a representative each from the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) and the Commission, each of whom may be a federal official, and three mayoral appointees, subject to D.C. Council approval. The Board has no authority over federal property.

Under current law, when the Board is performing functions regarding an application by a foreign mission with respect to the location, expansion or replacement of a chancery, the Board consists of the Executive Director of NCPC; the Director of the National Park Service, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, or the Administrator of General Services, as designated by the President; and the three mayoral appointees. This bill does not change this composition.

This is an important step to recognize and increase home rule for the District, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING LUKE COHEN

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Luke Cohen on the occasion of his Bar Mitzvah, and for his dedication to public service. Recent events in our nation have highlighted the social and political divide that we all must work to bridge. It is with great pride that I include in the RECORD the powerful words of Mr. Cohen, delivered on the day of his Bar Mitzvah.

Mr. Speaker, while this speech encourages us all to fight for equality and protection under the law, it also reminds us that we must work to improve our society for our children and grandchildren.

BAR MITZVAH SPEECH

(By Luke Cohen)

Hello everyone, and thanks for coming. For my Bar Mitzvah, I decided to explore the consequences of hate and the importance of tolerance. I found this topic interesting because, after the tragedy at the rally in Charlottesville last August, I thought about all the people who have been killed because they were black or immigrants or just because they were different from someone else.

I believe that acceptance and tolerance are really needed in our society. Just because someone is different from you does not mean its ok to make fun of them or be mean or hateful towards them and yet it still happens everyday, all around the world.

This year I learned about the Anti-Defamation League or ''ADL.'' ADL is a non-profit organization whose mission is ''To stop the defamation of the Jewish people, and to secure justice and fair treatment to all. . .'' Their mission is pretty straight forward, but it is hard to achieve. I like that ADL is trying to stop hatred and make sure all people get treated fairly because it is an important goal. Working towards that goal can have a good impact in the world. Although ADL was founded to combat anti-Semitism and protect Jewish people, it has grown to help everyone.

On the ADL's website there is a video called the Imagine video, which imagines a world without racism, homophobia or anti-semitism, a world in which many terrible hate crimes didn't happen. So I watched the video and it really inspired me. This video was made in 2013 and shows people who were killed by hate crimes and what they could have accomplished.

Let's watch it together now. . .*https://www.adl.org/imagine-a-world-without-hate*

JEWISH CONNECTION

I hope you found this video as inspiring as I did. I found this video really sad as well, because of how in less than 2 seconds, someone can kill a person and crush out all of their potential. I also found this video inspiring because if we stop hate crimes like these, so many people can achieve their potential and greatly help the world. Just for a second, think of someone who you know about who was killed and think of what they could have accomplished if they hadn't been murdered.

For example, I think about what more Martin Luther King Jr. could have done. I think he could have worked to improve pay for poor, minority workers and continued being a voice for positive change in America.

Since I decided to explore hate crimes, I wanted to see what Judaism says about hatred and tolerance. For example, the Book of Leviticus, which is one of the books of the Old Testament, says, ''You shall not take vengeance or bear a grudge against your countrymen. Love your fellow as yourself.'' This means that you should not hold anger or take revenge on people around you, and I agree with that. In my view, each person deserves fair treatment and nothing good happens if people take revenge or hate out on other people. But I don't think we should act a certain way simply because of what is in the bible or torah. We should act that way because we actually care about people and know that hatred is destructive and hurtful.

Another passage is from a Midrash or ancient commentary on the Bible that links the last quote to hatred and revenge. Rabbi Akiva says, ''Thus, one should not say, 'since I am scorned, I should scorn my fellow as well; since I have been cursed, I will curse my fellow as well.' '' These quotes mean that you should take revenge on people because your anger or hatred for other people.

As humanists we believe that hatred and revenge are not ok. Our reason for thinking that we should eliminate hatred and revenge is that people shouldn't have to suffer and get hurt because of other people's hatred. We are responsible for our own actions. I will explain later, that I started the No Place For Hate club at school-to raise awareness of these issues and discuss the impacts they can have.

Finally, in the book of Yoma, it says, ''However, considering that the people during the Second Temple period were engaged in Torah study, observance of mitzvoth, and acts of kindness, and that they did not perform the sinful acts that were performed in the First Temple, why was the Second Temple destroyed? It was destroyed due to the fact that there was wanton hatred during that period.'' Yoma goes on to say that the sin of wanton hatred is equivalent to the worst transgressions including bloodshed. I think this means that hatred destroys things, lives, and potential and it makes the world worse. So God thought that the good acts did not make up for hatred, which is just as bad as physically hurting people.

And, as we see with hate crimes, hate can have serious consequences even in a world of kindness and mitzvoth. Also, Even as humanists we can learn a lot from the Bible's teachings. In thinking about the imagine video and the concepts of hatred and hate crimes, I decided to research three victims of hate crimes from the video: Yitzhak Rabin, an important Jewish figure, Matthew Shepard, who was killed for being gay, and James Byrd, who was killed for being black.

My dad said that I can't talk about hate crimes at a Bar Mitzvah without mentioning the Holocaust, which was a huge hate crime against the Jews. More than 6 million Jews were killed by the hatred of Adolf Hitler and the Nazis. The Nazis killed lots of other people too. But today I will talk about individual hate crimes. Like the three people I chose.

YITZHAK RABIN

First, I will focus on Yitzhak Rabin. He was a famous Prime Minister of Israel who was killed because of a hate crime. In the late 1940's, he fought in the arab-Israeli war, which was a war between Israel and five other Arab nations, over the Israeli territory. In 1967, he served as chief of staff of the Israeli military during the 6-day war against Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

In 1973, Rabin was appointed minister of labor, and served 3 years as prime minister before he was forced to resign. But, in 1992, he regained his position of Prime minister and focused his attention on the Arab-Israeli Peace Process, which is a complicated issue with many different opinions.

OSLO ACCORDS

I think there is conflict because the land given to create the state of Israel in the 1940's is coveted Jewish land and the hold land for the other two monotheistic religions as well, which are Islam and Christianity. One part of the peace process was called the Oslo accords. The Oslo accords were meant to make both Israel and Palestine recognize each other as legitimate countries, and to make peace by reaching agreement on disputed lands.

Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian Leader shook hands on the first Oslo agreement on the White House Law in 1993. Later, Arafat, Rabin, and Israeli President Shimon Peres got the Novel Peace prize in 1994 for these efforts. Then they signed a second agreement—Oslo 2—on September 28, 1995.

Some of the Israeli people were angry because they thought the Palestinians were trying to get the land and not make peace. Any many Palestinians believed that Israel mistreated them and came in and stole most of their land. Many people hated each other on both sides. Shortly after Oslo 2 was signed, on November 4, 1995, Rabin was killed by Yigal Amir. Amir was an Israeli Law student and orthodox jewish extremist. He believed that Yitzhak Rabin was giving the Palestinians too much kindness with the peace process and shouldn't allow the Palestinians any control over the land. Yitzhak Rabin's assassination was a hate crime because was killed due to Amir's hate for the Palestinians and what Rabin was trying to accomplish. And, ironically, Rabin was killed at a peace rally. Yitzhak Rabin's death was especially tragic for many reasons. He was an amazing leader and was a key force behind the peace agreements, which started to work before his death. Unfortunately, without Rabin, the peace agreements collapsed. Five years later, there were riots, attacks and sucide bombings, which ended the peace process. There has been little real progress since. Imagine what might have happened if he wasn't killed.

MATTHEW SHEPARD/JAMES BYRD, JR.

Then I researched Matthew Shepard who had a very different story. He was born in 1976 in Casper, Wyoming and he was a pretty normal kid, who did all the normal kid stuff. He had one difference though. He was gay, which was much less tolerated in the past than it is today.

He had a normal life though, or at least until an awful thing happened on October 7, 1998. On that day, he met 2 guys, Russell Henderson and Aaron Mckinney, whom Shepard believed were also gay, at a bar in Chicago. When he got in their pickup truck to leave the bar with these ''Gay Men,'' they kidnapped him. After beating him severely, they tied him to a fence in the freezing cold. He was not found for 18 hours and even though he was rushed to a nearby hospital he died 5 days later.

Both Russel Henderson and Aaron McKinney were arrested after the police found Shepard's belongings in Mckinney's van. They were later convicted for the murder of Shepard and each received a life term in prison. They had no motive for the crime other than that they hated gay people and Shepard was gay. Unlike Yitzhak Rabin, who had the opportunity to do great things before he died, Matthew Shepard was only 21 when he was killed. Imagine what he could have accomplished if he lived a full life.

James Byrd Jr. was also in the imagine video and was killed in a terrible hate crime, but this was because he was black. It is hard to talk about hate crimes, especially in America, without talking about hate crimes against black people. This is an awful story. On June 7, 1998, James Byrd was 31 years old. He was walking home in Jasper, Texas, where he lived with his wife and three children. Three white men asked him if he needed a ride and then brutally murdered him. They threw his body in front of an African-American cemetery and just drove away. This was another terrible event and it saddens me just to think about it. Imagine what good he could have done is he had not been murdered.

The murders of Matthew Shepard and James Byrd were two of the worst hate crimes I've ever heard of. Both men were killed because of other people's hatred and prejudice. When Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. were killed, there was no federal law to punish these kinds of crimes. Their murders made people press for a change in the law. Years later, President Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crime Prevention Act. This was to punish people who commit terrible hate crimes like these and hopefully prevent some of them from happening in the future.

I spoke with Fara Gold, a Civil Rights prosecutor at the Department of Justice, who prosecuted the first case under the Shepard/Byrd Act. In another sad hate crime, three white men branded swastikas on a Native American boy who accidentally wandered off the Indian Reservation. She told me that the men wouldn't have served their full jail time without this new law.

THE ''NO PLACE FOR HATE'' CLUB

In thinking about how to take action in my community, I created a club called ''No Place for Hate'' at my school. The club has about 17 members. It's a club that encourages kindness and tries to create a tolerant, inclusive school environment. On April 25, ADL recognized the efforts of our club and name Alice Deal Middle school as an official ''No Place for Hate'' School. A school qualifies by doing an activity that promotes a healthy school climate and having most people in the school sign a pledge saying that they will try to make the school a good place for everyone there.

Our first activity was a ''Yellow Brick Road'' to peace. One morning, every class in the school had a group discussion about hate and tolerance. Then, everyone around the school decorated a ''brick,'' which was a half sheet of paper, that said ''We can make. Deal an accepting community by. . .'' and people had to express their ideas. We then put the completed sheets up in the gallery, which is a place that everyone walks through and can see everyday.

People also signed a Resolution of Respect. They agreed to six principles to combat prejudice and hate and promote respect and dignity. Such as, I WILL SPEAK OUT AGAINST prejudice and discrimination.

These principles are what drive the club at Alice Deal Middle School and other NPFH schools. I think these are great principles that could be used in everyday life to make the world a better place. Now, I would like to invite my fellow members of our Club to stand up and be recognized.

I will carry the club through the end of this year and into next year with the support of the club members. We hope to make the NPFH club one that carries through the Deal community for years to come.

This experience has taught me that, even though we've come a long way, hate continues to be a common problem in our communities. Through efforts like NPFH, we can try to stop some of those acts from happening. All the schools at the NPFH ceremony had done activities, which showed me that young people can make a difference. For example, there was a high school senior who was Sikh, which is a religion. After a hate crime at a sikh (seek) temple, she went out in her community to educate all kids in her county about her religion to prevent ignorance and hatred. Many of the other schools did very impressive things too.

I hope that my presentation encourages everyone to open their hearts and think about whether we truly accept people with differences. If you would like to donate to the No Place for Hate program, I would be happy to give you the information about how you can do that. Before I close, I would like to thank a few people who helped me. First, I would like to thank Rabbi Jeremy for helping me find the quotes from the Jewish texts and Norman hall for teaching our class this year. Next, I would like to thank Ms. Newman and Seth Gordon-Lipkin for their help with the club. I would also like to thank all the people who came out today to support me. And most of all I would like to thank my family, especially my parents, for their help and supportiveness and for making today possible. Finally I would like to thank Rigby and Juliet for their support and friendship throughout this whole project and their parents for their help too. In closing, this experience has shown me that we can all make a difference and take a stand against intolerance. As Albus Dumbledore said in Book 4 of Harry Potter, ''Difference of habit and language are nothing at all if our aims are identical and our hearts are open.''

Thank you.

CONGRATULATING FAYETTEVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT ENGINE 3, ENGINE 14 AND RESCUE 1 FOR RECEIVING THE PUBLIC SAFETY VALOR AWARD

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Assistant Chief Robert Brinson, Captain Michael Reep and Captain Jonathan Ferguson, along with Firefighters Stacy Ritchie, Corey Sasser, Albert Lockamy, Zachary Wages and Stanton James for receiving the Greater Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce's Public Safety Valor Award for their work with the Fayetteville Fire Department Engine 3, Engine 14 and Rescue 1 teams.

We are all familiar with the heroic work our firefighters do protecting our communities. Whether it is giving us peace of mind or saving the lives of others when a crisis strikes, the men and women who put on these uniforms are unsung heroes in towns and cities all across our nation. They work long hours, day and night, to ensure that we feel safe as we go about our daily lives.

The Valor Award is presented by the Greater Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce to those who execute extreme acts of heroism in order to save the lives of others in our community. The members of Fayetteville Fire Department Engine 3, Engine 14 and Rescue 1 teams were put to the test when a vehicle struck a gas line and a life-threating fire rapidly progressed towards the car while a man laid unconscious inside. Because of the quick action and smart decisions made by the team, the victim was saved and taken to the hospital where he made a complete recovery. I'm absolutely awed by the selflessness and courage displayed by these men and women who put their lives in danger to help others on a daily basis.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating the Fayetteville Fire Department Engine 3, Engine 14 and Rescue 1 on receiving the Public Safety Valor Award for their courageous service to our community.

IN HONOR OF TAMINA CEMETERY AND COMMUNTITY PROJECT CDC

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize and celebrate the rich, vibrant history and perseverant spirit of the people of the Tamina Community in the Eighth Congressional District of Texas.

Tamina's roots can be traced back to 1871, when scores of freed slaves came to work on the railroads. Under the guidance of educator R.B. Niles and businessman John Nilor, a community began to grow—marking the beginning of what would someday be known as one of the oldest and most historic communities in Texas.

Acting as a hub for railroad workers and as a home to many of the earliest employees of Grogan's Mill, Tamina quickly grew into a community largely defined by its resilience, diversity, and resourcefulness. As the world around it changed, the Tamina community adapted and thrived, all while remaining true to its values and deep roots.

Today, Tamina's heritage represents a wealth of big dreams, shared values, and common goals. A portion of this heritage, including the tombs of freed slaves, Native Americans, and the community's original settlers, has been preserved in the Tamina Sweet Rest Cemetery for over a century. Unfortunately, the rains and flooding of Hurricane Harvey and years of drainage issues have jeopardized the future of this symbol of Tamina's history.

In the spirit of comradery and resolve, which this community has embodied for decades, the descendants of Tamina's founders and its community leaders have formed the Tamina Cemetery and Community Project CDC. This group is committed to raising awareness and the money needed to fully restore and preserve the cemetery so that current and future residents can remember their history and the legacies of their forefathers.

It is my honor to represent this remarkable community in Congress, and I am proud to recognize the residents and community leaders organizing in support of the Tamina Sweet Rest Cemetery. I know that I am joined by the entire Eighth Congressional District of Texas in recognizing their tireless efforts and thanking them for their continued dedication to preserving the rich heritage of the Tamina Community for decades to come.

TRIBUTE TO CONNIE AND BOB BRUNSKILL

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Connie and Bob Brunskill of Ellston, Iowa, on the very special occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary. They were married on June 8, 1968 at the Nazareth Lutheran Church in Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Connie and Bob's lifelong commitment to each other and their family truly embodies our Iowa values. As they reflect on their 50th anniversary, may their commitment grow even stronger, as they continue to love, cherish, and honor one another for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this great couple on their 50th year together and I wish them many more. I ask that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating Connie and Bob Brunskill on this meaningful occasion and in wishing them both nothing but continued happiness.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2018

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union 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:

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chair, today, I will vote against H.R. 6157, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019.

The legislation includes several provisions that I strongly support, including giving servicemen and women a well-deserved raise of 2.6 percent. Those who serve in uniform have made extraordinary sacrifices for our country and have earned and deserve a pay raise. It also includes funding for Ukraine and Eastern Europe security initiatives to counter Russia's heightened military provocations and annexation of Crimea.

Despite these important initiatives, I have strong concerns with H.R. 6157. This legislation authorizes more than $674 billion, including $68 billion to the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) fund, an account which is not counted in the budget and is not paid for. It adds to the deficit and is used as a slush fund by the Pentagon.

Unlike every other federal agency, the Department of Defense (DOD) has yet to complete a financial audit; taxpayers deserve to know how the biggest bureaucracy in the federal government spends their money. In fact, a shocking report released in December 2016 exposed $125 billion in waste that the Pentagon tried to hide from the public.

I refuse to support increased bureaucratic waste at the expense of American taxpayers and our men and women in uniform. A more accountable and transparent department would ensure taxpayer dollars are directed towards the needs of our troops and the benefits they deserve, rather than buying unnecessary weapon systems and giving the president a blank check to fund wars Congress hasn't authorized.

I have always advocated for maintaining Congress's constitutionally-confirmed prerogative to declare war under the War Powers Act and limiting the President's authority to engage in armed conflict without the consent of Congress. I strongly oppose this legislation's continued funding for armed conflicts and wars that are not congressionally approved. The Pentagon uses the 2001 Authorization of Use of Military Force (AUMF) to continue to justify the 17 years our troops have been fighting in the Middle East. President Trump has sent troops to Syria, Yemen, and elsewhere without seeking a new AUMF, a violation of the War Powers Act.

Additionally, the bill prohibits the closing of Guantanamo Bay, which costs more than $100 million each year to house 41 prisoners and has been used as a top recruiting tool by terrorists. The prison at Guantanamo Bay has been a black eye for the United States, has eroded relationships with our allies, undermined U.S. missions abroad, and put U.S. citizens and our troops at risk of retaliation.

Congress can make responsible cuts to our defense budget without jeopardizing the safety of our troops or undermining our national security. Fiscal responsibility and accountability at the Pentagon would allow for funds to be better spent supporting the basic needs of our troops, meeting our obligations to veterans of past wars, and ensuring our true defense needs are prioritized.

HONORING JULIET FRANKLIN

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Juliet Franklin on the occasion of her Bat Mitzvah and for her dedication to public service. Recent events in our nation have highlighted the social and political divide that we must all work to bridge. It is with great pride that I include in the RECORD the powerful words of Ms. Franklin, delivered on the day of her Bat Mitzvah.

Mr. Speaker, while this speech not only calls us all to action to defend civil rights in our nation, this young lady's words also serve as a reminder that we must work to improve our society for our children and grandchildren.

JEWS IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

(By Juliet Franklin)

Good morning. Thank you for coming.

My B'nei mitzvah project is about Jews in the civil rights movement. I decided to do this as my project because I am really interested in history. One thing I seem to learn about over and over again in history is how certain groups of people get mistreated, and I think that is really unfair and unjust. In English class, we read Warriors Don't Cry, a book about integration in the civil rights movement, and it made me sad and angry how African Americans were treated in our country. I began to wonder what American Jews did to participate in this movement and what beliefs caused them to do so. I decided to look at this for my bat mitzvah.

During the 20th century, many Jews joined the African-American community in their struggle for civil rights. This is probably, in part, because certain Jewish principles are important to the idea of civil rights. The belief that Jews should do Tikkun Olam', an idea from a book of rabbinic teachings called the Mishnah, says that Jews should do acts of kindness to repair the world. Another important jewish concept is Tzedaka, an idea derived from the hebrew word ''tzedek'' or ''justice.'' From this principle, Jews are directed to give Tzedaka, meaning justice or charity to those who are in need. Finally, a central foundation in Judaism, from Leviticus in the Torah, is to ''love your neighbor as yourself.'' In our congregation, we believe that a neighbor does not have to be determined by the person's actual geography and that we can be loving, accepting, and supportive of all people.

Jews have their own long history of being discriminated against and being denied rights because they were viewed as different. These experiences of discrimination led many Jews to fight for their own civil rights. It also led some Jewish people to help African Americans in their fight for equality because of the belief that everyone deserves to have freedom, justice, and equality.

One notable example of Jews' involvement in trying to promote social change for African Americans was their help in the development of the NAACP. At the start of the 20th century, African Americans faced huge discrimination and persecution in the U.S. They were subject to lynching and other forms of mental and physical violence, often with no efforts by the government to stop it. In 1908, things reached a boiling point when two innocent African American men were lynched in Springfield, Illinois by a white mob during what became known as the Springfield riots. In the wake of these riots, the NAACP was formed in 1909, and several Jewish people are considered to be founders. For more than 100 years and still today, the NAACP works to remove barriers in racial discrimination through legal action and other democratic processes.

Jewish people have also worked to improve long-standing problems with educational opportunities for African Americans, particularly in the South. An especially important contributor was an American Jew named Julius Rosenwald, the son of Jewish immigrants who became the President and then Chairman of Sears, Roebuck, and Company, the equivalent of Amazon.Com today.

Despite his success, social justice for African Americans became a large focus for him as he recognized that African Americans and Jewish people shared an unfortunate experience of discrimination. He said ''[t]he horrors that are due to race prejudice come home to the Jew more forcefully than to others of the white race, on account of the centuries of persecution which they have suffered and still suffer.''

Rosenwald turned his concern into action. Between 1917 and 1948, Rosenwald contributed funding for over 5,000 schools for African-American kids across the deep South. In fact, by 1928, one-third of the South's rural black school children and teachers were served by Rosenwald Schools. Ultimately, he donated over 70 million dollars to causes to help African Americans, and if you think that sounds like a lot of money now, just imagine how much it was back then!

Though Julius Rosenwald's work did a lot of good, African Americans were still treated very unfairly in our country, and money alone was not going to fix it. During the 1950's and 60s, many Jews continued to help blacks in the south by participating in social action. It is estimated that Jews made up about 30% of the white volunteers that took part in the civil rights movement.

One way that some Jews participated was as freedom riders. Freedom riders rode interstate buses in mixed race groups into the segregated south, in hopes to change the segregated buses law. Being a freedom rider was a dangerous job. Many freedom riders were kicked off buses, beaten up by segregationists or police, or even killed. Jews also participated in dangerous voter registration efforts.

Rabbi Allan Levine is an amazing man who was a freedom rider and fought for civil rights. He was arrested for eating at a restaurant with black people in Jacksonville, Mississippi. He also marched from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama to demand voting rights for African Americans, facing violent state troopers on the Edmund Pettus bridge. His son Ori Levine said of his dad, ''Every time he went to the south he made sure to wear his yamakah.'' He wanted people to know that he was a Jew who came to fight for their rights. It was important for him that everyone knew that Jews fight for the rights of weaker people.''

Andrew Goodman and Mickey Schwerner were Jewish men from the north who traveled to the south to participate in civil rights actions in 1964. They worked with James Cheney, an African American, to help register African Americans to vote in Mississippi with the Congress for Racial Equality. While they were there, the three of them

were murdered by Ku Klux Klan members, and their dead bodies were hidden. Not until 2005, exactly 41 years after the murders to the day, was a man charged and ultimately convicted of direct involvement in the murders.

During this same period of time, on August 28, 1963, a man delivered a great speech during the March on Washington . . .

You probably think I'm talking about Martin Luther King Jr., but I'm actually not. Though Martin Luther King Jr.'s I have a dream' speech truly was amazing, I am talking about someone who is less well known—a Rabbi named Joachim Prinz—and he had an amazing speech too!

Joachim Prinz was born in Berlin, Germany in 1902, and, at age 24, he became a rabbi. He was an unconventional rabbi who spoke out strongly against Hitler, the Nazis, and the treatment of the Jews. He was arrested 3 times by the Gestapo, and finally kicked out of Germany in 1937. Still, because of his warnings about the Nazis, thousands of Jews left Germany and their lives were saved.

When Prinz left Germany, he came to America and spoke out against the government in Germany, as well as the US government's policies towards African Americans. While some of the members of the congregation liked those ideas, others felt the Civil Rights Movement should not be a Jewish problem. In response, Prinz stated ''I would not morally say justice to the Jews without saying justice to the blacks. It is indivisible.''

In 1963, he was invited to give that speech I mentioned before at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. He spoke about the Jews' historic quest for freedom and justice, and stated:

''When I was the rabbi of the Jewish community in Berlin under the Hitler regime, I learned many things. The most important thing that I learned under those tragic circumstances was that bigotry and hatred are not 'the most urgent problem. The most urgent, the most disgraceful, the most shameful and the most tragic problem is silence.'

It is too bad that his speech came right before Martin Luther King's powerful I Have a Dream' speech, because Prinz's speech was pretty great too, and now no one remembers it! What he wanted us to remember is that the we must not be a nation of silent onlookers. We should take action and not ignore injustice. Recently, I had the opportunity to interview his daughter, Deborah Prinz. My great-aunt Micki was kind enough to put me in touch with her. Ms. Prinz told me that he was very loving and determined to speak his mind even if he thought people wouldn't agree. For example, in his synagogue, even though it wasn't popular, he allowed girls to have bat mitzvahs, I asked her if she was inspired by her father and she replied yes. I agree, because she created a program called the Achieve Foundation, an organization where more than 2,000 children and adult volunteers tutor kids who need help in school but cannot afford tutors. She is following in her father's footsteps to make the world a better place, just like everyone else who puts their mind to it can.

I have mentioned a number of famous Jewish men who had important roles in the civil rights movement. Now, I want to tell you about a woman, maybe not as famous, but still very important. Her name is Millie Goodman, and she is an 89–year ''old Jewish, African-American woman who has been committed to fighting for civil rights throughout her life. She is also a cofounder of our DC Chapter of Machar, and she was generous enough to tell me about her experiences.

Growing up, she went to a Rosenwald school in the deep south. Millie started her career as a clerk and typist in Washington D.C with the federal government during the 1950s. Early on, she recognized the challenges of being an African-American woman in the government. For example, she watched white secretaries advance quickly, while African-American secretaries remained in the lower positions. One day, an office administrator stopped her and told her that he had tried to help black people but he did not think they appreciated it, and that this was why he could not take the chance to promote her. She said she 'went blind' with rage and threw her notes, inkwell, and paper on him, ruining his shirt. Her supervisor, a white woman from Texas, remained calm and did not let her get fired. Millie left that job and ultimately had a highly successful career, moving from an entry level position of GS–3 to GS–15, the highest level for a career civil servant.

Throughout her career, Millie volunteered with the NAACP. Having grown up in the South, she knew the role of the NAACP and participated in civil rights activities, including the 1965 march from Selma to Montgomery. Millie's family worried that she would be killed during the march and leave her 14 year-old daughter, Cheryl, without a mother, but Millie believed that she had to march to make Cheryl's life better.

While Millie had been born a Southern Baptist, she decided to convert to Judaism, saying that Judaism let her be free. Millie and her husband Joe found what they were looking for in Machar, as it had social justice as its foundation. Among the many things I learned from Millie, she taught me the importance of determination and commitment. She said ''You don't know what you can do until you do it.'' Looking back at Millie's life, I have realized that one person can certainly do a lot. With resilience, persistence, and passion, people can do whatever they put their mind to.

Another personal and important part of my project this year was a trip I took with my family to Birmingham, Selma, and Montgomery, Alabama. In Birmingham, we went to the 16th Street Baptist Church, a site where the Ku Klux Klan placed a bomb that killed four African American little girls. There was a park across the street where many children and adults protested, and the police responded with tear gas, water hoses, and dogs. It was really sad to imagine what happened there. We saw the real cell Martin Luther King Jr. was held in at the Birmingham jail where he wrote the ''Letter from a Birmingham Jail,'' a very famous letter where he describes his belief in non-violent civil action.

We went to the Civil Right Voting Institute and learned all of the ways that African Americans were denied the right to vote. For example, the government set up a lot of impossible tests that African Americans had to pass, like guessing the number of bubbles on a bar of soap, the number of jelly beans or cotton balls in a jar, or writing out the entire constitution word for word.

In Selma, we walked across the Edmund Pettus Bridge, where the police charged and beat many people during the first attempt to march from Selma to Montgomery on what is now called Bloody Sunday.

In Montgomery, we learned was it was like when Rosa Parks wouldn't move to the back of the bus. We also walked to the Capitol building, the very spot where the march from Selma ended and Martin Luther King spoke.

But, though our trip was so jam-packed with those things, we made sure to have time for other things like eating good Southern soul food, having a dip in the hotel hot tub outside in the cold air, and even escaping from an escape room with only 6 seconds left!!

Despite progress, African Americans and other people of color still face civil rights challenges including discriminatory police practices, gerrymandering, voter intimidation at polls, and voter identification laws.

But, you don't need to be a Martin Luther King Jr., a Julius Rosenwald, or a Joachim Prinz to have an impact, and you don't need to have a bat mitzvah project to get involved in working for civil rights for oppressed people.

I first started to learn about civil rights issues through books I read for fun or for school classes. Books like the March series by Congressman John Lewis, The Lions of Little Rock, Warriors Don't Cry, Turning 15 on the Road to Freedom, and many other books helped me learn about the experiences of others.

There are great DVDs you can watch that describe the lives of important people like Julius Rosenwald and Joachim Prinz.

You can also learn through visits to museums and other landmarks around DC and in different states like Alabama.

Second, speak up when you see discrimination happening around just like Luke is doing with his No Place for Hate Club.

Third, if you can find the time and get the support of your parents, look for ways to get involved through volunteering and social action. Many of you are already doing this. For example.

Many of us participated in the Black Lives Matter Protest, the Women's March, and the March Against Guns;

My dad and I volunteered at a Rock-the-Vote rally for students coming into D.C. for the gun march;

My friends Margaret, Luke, and I volunteer weekly at a soup kitchen; and Rigby tutors a young girl whose family recently immigrated to the US. Or, Machar's Social Action Committee is another great resource.

Finally, even if you don't have the time to participate in social action efforts, you can follow the Jewish principle of Tzedakah to help people and groups with money. You can pressure your parents to do this!

These actions, no matter how small, can make a difference in the lives and experiences of others and, by extension, yourself. Even though the freedom riders completed their task of integrating the busses, there is more to be done and we can all still get onboard the ride for freedom!

I want to thank Norm, Heather, Rabbi Jeremy, and Marlene for their help. I want to thank my Grandma and Steve for listening to me practice and offering advice. Of course, I want to thank my parents for all of their help with this project and taking me to Alabama and making me practice even when I didn't want to. And thanks to my sister too—she played a lot of Yahtzee while I was practicing! Finally, I want to say mazel toy and thanks to Luke and Rigby for being great friends and b'nei mitzvah partners and all my friends and family like my Nana from California for coming and giving me this opportunity to speak.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES A. HIMES

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, on June 14, 2018, I was unable to be present to cast my vote on the Securing the International Mail Against Opioids Act (H.R. 5788). Had I been present for Roll Call No. 265, I would have voted "AYE."

I was also unable to be present to cast my vote on the THRIVE Act (H.R. 5735). Had I been present for Roll Call No. 266, I would have voted "NAY."

SUBSTANCE USE-DISORDER PREVENTION THAT PROMOTES OPIOID RECOVERY AND TREATMENT FOR PATIENTS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. KEITH ELLISON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 22, 2018

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration of the bill (H.R. 6) to provide for opioid use disorder prevention, recovery, and treatment, and for other purposes:

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of the bipartisan legislation, SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (H.R. 6). This legislation includes several provisions which would improve access to health care and treatment services for low-income and at-risk Minnesotans.

In particular, I support allowing nurse practitioners and physician assistants to prescribe treatment for opioid use disorder, and increasing providers who can prescribe buprenorphine. These policies are particularly important for those living with addiction in Greater Minnesota and urban areas facing shortages or lack in treatment facilities and physicians. The legislation also includes provisions that ensure foster and incarcerated youth are covered under Medicaid and do not experience gaps in coverage and care.

I am committed to ensuring prevention and substance use treatment programs are properly funded, and all Americans have access to the services they need to live a sustainable and healthy life. We need solutions to these problems facing some of the most vulnerable Americans, and although H.R. 6 doesn't address all the issues we face in this crisis, it is a step in the right direction. However, Congress must continue to fund programs to support all communities impacted by the opioid epidemic.

RECOGNIZING AND COMMENDING JON TAITANO ON BEING CHOSEN AS ONE OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE'S TWELVE OUTSTANDING AIRMEN OF THE YEAR

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Senior Airman Jon Taitano, a combat communications specialist and client systems technician at Andersen Air Force Base on Guam. Senior Airman Taitano was recognized this weekend as one of the U.S. Air Force's Twelve Outstanding Airmen of the Year.

Airman Taitano was nominated by his unit, the 644th Combat Communications Squadron, for his superior leadership, job performance, and personal achievements. The 644th CCS is part of the 36th Contingency Response Group in Andersen Air Force Base's 36th Wing and is positioned to rapidly deploy combat ready Airmen and communications in support of Pacific Theater contingencies.

Senior Airman Taitano's work maintaining and troubleshooting classified and unclassified combat communications systems is critical to our national defense and the protection of Guam and the strategic military assets based there. I speak on behalf of the people of Guam when I say we are immensely proud to see a University of Guam graduate like Senior Airman Taitano recognized as one of the top performers in the U.S. Air Force.

TRIBUTE TO GARRET CALTRIDER

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Garret Caltrider of West Central Valley High School. Garret was recently honored for outstanding academic achievement at the Sixteenth Annual Governor's Scholar Recognition on April 29, 2018.

This statewide program is sponsored by the Iowa Governor's Office, the Iowa High School Athletic Association and the Iowa Farm Bureau. Each Iowa High School was invited to select a senior with the highest academic ranking. Not only are they academically gifted, but the selected students are often the youth who are successful in extra-curricular activities and community endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, it is a profound honor to represent leaders like Garret Caltrider in the United States Congress and it is with great pride that I recognize and applaud him for utilizing his talents to reach his goals. I invite my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Garret on receiving this esteemed designation, and wishing him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

HONORING RIGBY ZENTNER

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Rigby Zentner on the occasion of her Bat Mitzvah, and for her dedication to public service. Recent events in our nation have highlighted the need for comprehensive and compassionate immigration reform. It is with great pride that I include in the RECORD the powerful words of Ms. Zentner, delivered on the day of her Bat Mitzvah. As she has written, we have a moral duty to welcome those in need.

Mr. Speaker, this speech should serve as a reminder that we must work to improve our society for our children and grandchildren, and that our society is truly made richer and stronger by immigrants.

WELCOMING THE STRANGER

(Rigby Maya Zentner)

''Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door!'' Emma Lazarus

Thank you for coming. I really appreciate everyone being here today. Over the past year I have been researching Jewish values on welcoming the stranger, and how it relates to immigration in the past and today. I explored lessons from the Torah; the Jewish experience during their migrations; and my personal experience with helping to welcome a newcomer to America.

At the time I was choosing my Bat Mitzvah topic, there was a political uproar about immigration. The Trump Administration was working to:

Limit the rights of immigrants in the US
Put a travel ban on Muslim countries, and
Build a wall on the Mexican border.

I couldn't believe this was happening in our homeland and my core values and beliefs led me to want to do more research on how people are treated and welcomed in this country. I also wanted to find a way to help a stranger to America adjust to life in the United States.

All of us in this room have been a stranger before, whether it was being new to a country, school or activity. We all know what it is like when you are someplace where everybody knows each other and you don't know any of them and, most importantly, we all know how we would like to be treated and welcomed in those situations.

I am fortunate because I have almost always been surrounded by my friends and family. The times in my life when I have felt like a stranger are nothing compared to what some people have gone through in their lives as immigrants or refugees . . . but even some of my experiences have made me feel nervous and afraid.

For example, there was a time when my family and I used to go to my neighbors Super Bowl parties. My neighbor, who was around my age, would invite all her friends to the party as well. I only knew my neighbor and one of her friends. I would try to get myself included but it was really hard because all of them knew each other and went to the same school so they would talk about things that were happening at their school, or play games I didn't know how to play. They were not trying to be mean and I doubt the even noticed, but I felt really excluded and upset. After this experience I tried imagining what it would have been like to come to a new country and not know anybody or speak a different language, and I couldn't.

To get started on my research, and because this is my Bat Mitzvah, I wanted to explore my jewish culture. I decided to understand what the Torah, The five books of Moses, says about how to treat foreigners. I know that it is important to explore our history and culture because it shapes our morals and values.

My research led me to believe that Jewish people have welcomed foreigners with open arms. The Torah gives instructions on how to welcome strangers as many as 36 times. Exodus 22:20 says ''you shall not wrong nor oppress a stranger, for you were strangers in the land of Egypt.'' In other words, since Jews have been strangers we should feel empathy toward others and not harm them.

Leviticus 19:33–34 tells us, ''When strangers reside with you in your land, you shall not wrong them. The strangers who reside with you shall be to you as your citizens; you shall love each one as yourself, for you were strangers in the land of Egypt.''

Nevertheless, as I learned more about the history of these original Torah passages, it became clear that not everybody interpreted the Torah in this way.

Rabbi Jeremy told me that in these verses the Hebrew word ger is used, which can

translate to ''immigrant'' OR ''convert''. In the middle ages Rabbis interpreted ger as convert, so the Torah might be saying that you should treat converts to Judaism nicely INSTEAD of saying that Jews should treat all strangers well.

Because today the messages of the Torah are not always clear, I prefer to assume that my religion is instructing me to be kind to ALL strangers, and not just to Jews. It is important to always review our history and reflect on our actions so that we can learn from our mistakes.

In the past, Jews were not always welcomed to new communities in a kind way. And, it is this history that influenced Jewish culture and our ethics on welcoming strangers and helping others.

Around the world the treatment of Jews was frequently terrible. For example. . .

In Spain, in 1492, the inquisition forced Jews to convert or be killed;

In 1508 German people were allowed to confiscate and destroy all Jewish books

In 1547 Jews weren't allowed to live in Russia at all;

In France, in 1615, King Louis XIII declared that all Jews had to leave or be killed;

Between 1622 and 1629 Persian Jews were forced to convert to Islam

In 1654 Jews were expelled from Brazil.

The treatment of Jews became so bad, that, in 1848, a German newspaper said that killing a Jew should be treated as a misdemeanor instead of a serious crime.

In the early 1900s there were Pogroms in Russia where they rounded up all the Jews and either killed them, beat them, and made them leave. My great great grandfather fled these Pogroms and spent 7 years traveling across China and Asia Koshering meat for Jewish communities. When he finally got to America he sent for the rest of his family, including my great grandma, Yetta Greenberg.

America is known as a country of immigrants. Today, according to the Pew Research Center, the U.S. has more immigrants than any other country in the world. In the past 25 years, the U.S. immigrant population doubled from 23 million to 46 million foreign born people. Our country hasn't always been perfect, and our current situation is very upsetting, but America has a pretty great culture around letting in strangers and being welcoming to everybody.

Nevertheless, it is more complicated than that.

Jews came to America to escape the harsh treatment they received in Europe, Russia, Brazil and other places, in hopes that their lives would improve. Some things were better when they arrived, but it wasn't perfect.

Books, school, and, yes, even schoolhouse rock, taught me that American is the land of opportunity and in most instances it is . . . but not always.

In 1654, the first Jews arrived in America from Recife, Brazil to what is now New York City.

Initially, some parts of America tolerated different religions, but other places didn't. For example, for years Jews were banned from living in places like Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire. Furthermore, Jewish tradition made it hard to live in the colonies. There were laws against working on Sunday, the Christian Sabbath, so if Jews didn't work on Saturdays, the Jewish Sabbath, they could only work a five day week, making it harder for them to support their families.

In spite of these challenges, the early Jewish settlers to America were more able to worship freely and generally had more rights than they did in Europe. And, with the First Amendment protecting religion and free speech, America became one for the safest places in the world for Jews to settle.

Still, as I looked closer back in our history I found the treatment of immigrants and refugees in America to be inconsistent. One of our best presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt, made a terrible decision about Jewish refugees. During the Holocaust when many Jews needed a safe place, FDR and Congress turned them away. Congress turned down a bill that would have allowed 20,000 Jewish children from Germany to find safe haven in the U.S. Furthermore, when a ship with about 1,000 Jewish people trying to escape persecution tried to enter the United States it was turned away. After the ship was turned away TWICE it sailed back to Europe where many of the Jews were caught and sent to Nazi concentration camps.

Unfortunately, today we are experiencing a lot of anti-immigrant feelings. President Trump and his administration have repeatedly tried to place a travel ban on immigrants from several Muslim-majority countries.

Additionally, the Trump Administration is also trying to cancel DACA, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, which will directly impact about 690,000 people.

The Trump administration has started separating parents from children to try to make people not want to immigrate illegally. One example of this comes from an El Salvadoran family whose father fled to America to escape gang violence. After the Dad left, the gang tried to kill his 16 year-old son. So the Mom took the 16 year old, as well as her 3 year old son and 11 year old daughter across the border into America where she thought they would be safe. They were caught and her kids were taken from her and placed in foster care while the mother went through a trial to consider her application for refuge. The kids spent months in foster where they weren't even allowed to hug each other. How is it acceptable for our country to punish a 3 year old by separating him from his Mom and family—for any reason—is beyond me.

Many Americans believe that immigrants come and take jobs and resources and bring crime and other evils. When I first learned about immigrants, I thought that most barely spoke English, worked at fast food restaurants, and lived in tiny one bedroom apartments. These beliefs including my own early impressions-are based on inaccurate stereotypes.

In fact, America needs immigrants. They help our economy; they are often job-makers and entrepreneurs, taxpayers and consumers. ''Compared with all Americans, U.S.-born children of immigrants are more likely to go to college, less likely to live in poverty, and equally likely to be homeowners.'' Furthennore, immigrant-headed households who are close to the poverty line rely less on government help than U.S.-headed households in the same position.

The facts are clear-it is simply not true that most immigrants come over to America and sit around doing no work and relying on the social safety net.

Moreover, many undocumented immigrants in America are here because they are fleeing severe economic hardship, violence, or persecution. Because Jews have often been in a similar situation of fleeing to safety, I believe that we in particular need to welcome these strangers. Given the Jewish experience through the ages, and notably the Holocaust, the current situation in Syria should be especially meaningful to Jews.

We watch what is happening in Syria where hundreds of thousands of children and families have died since the start of the Syrian War. Yet, in the first three months of 2018, the U.S.-the richest, most powerful, greatest country in the world-has accepted only 11 Syrian refugees. You heard right–11 Syrian refugees in three months. This is unbelievable and I am speechless to as how our government is responding to this tragedy.

Still, there is room for hope. Individuals around the country are working tirelessly to assist Syrian refugees I am proud to say that my Machar congregation and people like Hannah in my B'Nei Mitzvah class, are working to help Syrian refugees in the U.S.

REMEMBERING MAJOR CHRISTOPHER T. ZANETIS

HON. SUSAN W. BROOKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to honor the life of a true American hero, Major Christopher ''Tripp'' Zanetis who gave his country the last full measure of devotion. On March 15, 2018, Major Zanetis and six other American soldiers were killed when their helicopter crashed during a mission in Iraq. Major Zanetis served with the 106th Rescue Wing, New York Air National Guard and was deployed in support of Operation Inherent Resolve in Iraq. I, along with all Americans, stand in eternal gratitude for the dedication, service and sacrifice of this young man. As we celebrate our nation's 242nd birthday and our freedoms on July 4th I would like to take a moment to honor and recognize the service of Major Zanetis who gave his life to protect the liberties Americans hold dear.

A native of Carmel, Indiana, Tripp graduated from Carmel High School in 1999, where he was on the Greyhounds' diving team and a member of the Ambassador's show choir. His education led him to New York City, where he received a Bachelor of Arts in Politics from New York University and graduated cum laude. Tripp quickly stood out as a leader serving on the student senate and as President of the student body. He was also a member of the NYU swimming and diving team.

On September 11, 2001, Tripp was living three blocks from the World Trade Center. In the midst of the terrorist attacks, Tripp volunteered at Ground Zero helping first responders aid victims. Tripp stayed at Ground Zero for hours assisting with the response. His experience on 9/11 inspired him to join the New York City Fire Department in 2004, where he ultimately became a Fire Marshal and was assigned to the Bureau of Fire Investigation's Citywide South in Brooklyn. In 2014, Tripp received a commendation for bravery for his role in the investigative unit.

Tripp joined the Air National Guard in 2008 and trained to fly the Air Force's combat search and rescue helicopter—the HH60G PaveHawk. He was later deployed to Afghanistan and Iraq in 2011 and 2012 with Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation New Dawn. During his service with the Air National Guard, he flew search and rescue helicopters with the 106th Rescue Wing. Tripp received the Meritorious Service Medal and five Air Medals for combat missions. While still on active duty, Tripp enrolled at Stanford Law School. There, he served as co-president of the Stanford Law Veterans organization, co-produced the Stanford Law musical, and facilitated Stanford Law's inaugural OutLaw Conference on LGBTQ Advocacy in the workplace. Tripp was also a member of both the International Refugee Assistance Project and the Stanford

Journal of International Law. He graduated with pro bono distinction in 2017.

His many awards are a testament to the exceptional character of this incredibly talented, compassionate, and immensely brave young man. A true public servant, Tripp continued striving for success beyond the combat field and advocated for LGBTQ and human rights. Tripp strived to make a difference, taking an internship with the Office of Legal Affairs at NATO Headquarters in Brussels. He was also a participant of the Stanford International Human Rights Conflict Resolution Clinic and was awarded the National LGBT Bar Association's Student Leadership Award.

Major Zanetis will forever be remembered as an extraordinary individual who gave his life defending the freedoms that we so cherish. Tripp came from a family of true patriots, following the example set by his maternal and paternal grandfathers who were both World War II veterans. Major Zanetis is survived by his parents, Sarah and John Zanetis; sisters, Angela and Britt Zanetis; nephew, Beau Zanetis; grandmother, Joyce Galbreath; numerous loving Aunts and Uncles; and his boyfriend, Jean Pouget-Abadie. Tripp also leaves behind his beloved Malinois, Nyx. I extend my deepest condolences to Tripp's family and friends who mourn his loss. On a day we gather together to honor our independence, may we remember the sacrifices made by patriots like Major Zanetis who so selflessly defend our rights and freedoms.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed H.R. 2, Agriculture and Nutrition Act, as amended.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4689–S4821

Measures Introduced: Thirty bills and eleven resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3153–3182, and S. Res. 558–568. **Pages S4733–35**

Measures Reported:

Special Report entitled "Further Revised Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals for Fiscal Year 2019". (S. Rept. No. 115–288)

S. 3158, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019. (S. Rept. No. 115–289)

S. 3159, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019. (S. Rept. No. 115–290)

H.R. 3776, to support United States international cyber diplomacy, 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. 3153, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System. **Page S4731**

Measures Passed:

KIWI Act: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. 2245, to include New Zealand in the list of foreign states whose nationals are eligible for admission into the United States as E–1 and E–2 nonimmigrants if United States nationals are treated similarly by the Government of New Zealand, and the bill was then passed. **Pages S4700–01**

Agriculture and Nutrition Act: By 86 yeas to 11 nays (Vote No. 143), Senate passed H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, by the order of the Senate of Thursday, June 28, 2018, 60 Senators having voted in the affirmative, and after taking action on the following amendments and motions proposed thereto: **Page S4709**

Adopted:

Roberts (for Isakson) Amendment No. 3348 (to Amendment No. 3224), to modify the provision relating to economic adjustment assistance for upland cotton users, to provide payments for losses relating to peach and blueberry crops, and the strike the provision relating to the use of the Commodity Credit Corporation. **Pages S4713–14**

Roberts (for Wyden) Amendment No. 3346 (to Amendment No. 3224), to provide that research extension grants may be made for the purposes of researching hop plant health. **Pages S4713–14**

Roberts (for Enzi/Wyden) Amendment No. 3181 (to Amendment No. 3224), to improve the Rural Energy for America Program. **Pages S4713–14**

Roberts (for King/Collins) Amendment No. 3221 (to Amendment No. 3224), to provide for a report on funding for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture and other extension programs. **Pages S4713–14**

Roberts (for Gillibrand/Toomey) Amendment No. 3390 (to Amendment No. 3224), to prohibit the slaughter of dogs and cats for human consumption. **Pages S4713–14**

Roberts (for Heinrich/Udall) Amendment No. 3287 (to Amendment No. 3224), to modify the study of marketplace fraud of traditional foods. **Pages S4713–14**

Roberts (for Rubio) Amendment No. 3364 (to Amendment No. 3224), to prohibit the use of funds to carry out programs in Cuba in contravention of the National Security Presidential Memorandum prohibiting transactions with entities owned, controlled, or operated by or on behalf of military intelligence or security services of Cuba. **Pages S4713–14**

Roberts (for Sullivan) Amendment No. 3303 (to Amendment No. 3224), to ensure that the Secretary of Agriculture enforces certain Buy American requirements with respect to fish harvested with United States waters. **Pages S4713–15**

Roberts (for Hirono) Amendment No. 3321 (to Amendment No. 3224), to provide additional assistance under the non-insured crop assistance program for certain producers. **Pages S4713–15**

Roberts (for Cortez Masto/Portman) Amendment No. 3388 (to Amendment No. 3224), to establish the Council on Rural Community Innovation and Economic Development. **Pages S4713–15**

Roberts (for Durbin) Amendment No. 3389 (to Amendment No. 3224), to reauthorize the rural emergency medical services training and equipment assistance program under section 330J of the Public Health Service Act. **Pages S4713–15**

Roberts (for Brown) Amendment No. 3323 (to Amendment No. 3224), to add a provision relating to extension and agricultural research at 1890 land-grant colleges. **Pages S4713–16**

Roberts (for Cantwell/Murkowski) Amendment No. 3365 (to Amendment No. 3224), to avert the waiving of liability for a utility whose line clearing work ignites a wildfire. **Pages S4713–14, S4716**

Roberts (for Moran) Amendment No. 3171 (to Amendment No. 3224), to include a provision on requirements for the calculation of a separate actual crop revenue and agriculture risk coverage guarantee for irrigated and nonirrigated covered commodities. **Pages S4713–14, S4716**

Roberts (for Thune/Brown) Amendment No. 3371 (to Amendment No. 3224), to provide that producers may change their election to participate in agriculture risk coverage or price loss coverage in the 2021 crop year. **Pages S4713–14, S4716**

McConnell (for Thune) Amendment No. 3134 (to Amendment No. 3224), to modify conservation reserve program provisions. **Pages S4714, S4716**

Roberts Amendment No. 3224, in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S4714, S4716–17**

Rejected:

Kennedy Amendment No. 3383 (to the language proposed to be stricken by Amendment No. 3224), to provide for certain work requirements for able-bodied adults without dependents and to require State agencies to operate a work activation program for eligible participants in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (By 68 yeas to 30 nays (Vote No. 141), Senate tabled the amendment.) **Pages S4707–09**

By 38 yeas to 57 nays (Vote No. 142), Roberts (for Lee) Amendment No. 3074 (to Amendment No. 3224), to prohibit certain practices relating to certain commodity promotion programs and require greater transparency by those programs. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the amendment, having failed to achieve 60 affirmative votes, was not agreed to.) **Pages S4714, S4716**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the motion to invoke cloture on Roberts Amendment No. 3224 (listed above), be withdrawn. **Page S4714**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the motion to invoke cloture on the bill, be withdrawn. **Pages S4713–14**

Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act: Senate passed H.R. 1029, to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to improve pesticide registration and other activities under the Act, to extend and modify fee authorities, after agreeing to the committee amendments, and the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S4771–S4807**

McConnell (for Udall) Amendment No. 3392, of a perfecting nature. **Page S4807**

Major Robert Odell Owens Post Office: Senate passed S. 2549, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1234 Saint Johns Place in Brooklyn, New York, as the "Major Robert Odell Owens Post Office". **Page S4807**

Stanley Michels Post Office Building: Senate passed S. 2692, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4558 Broadway in New York, New York, as the "Stanley Michels Post Office Building". **Pages S4807–08**

Marvin Gaye Post Office: Senate passed H.R. 1496, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3585 South Vermont Avenue in Los Angeles, California, as the "Marvin Gaye Post Office". **Page S4808**

Lance Corporal Jordan S. Bastean Post Office: Senate passed H.R. 2673, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 514 Broadway Street in Pekin, Illinois, as the "Lance Corporal Jordan S. Bastean Post Office". **Page S4808**

U.S. Navy Seaman Dakota Kyle Rigsby Post Office: Senate passed H.R. 3183, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13683 James Madison Highway in Palmyra, Virginia, as the "U.S. Navy Seaman Dakota Kyle Rigsby Post Office". **Page S4808**

J. Elliott Williams Post Office Building: Senate passed H.R. 4301, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 Tom Hall Street in Fort Mill, South Carolina, as the "J. Elliott Williams Post Office Building". **Page S4808**

Tuskegee Airmen Post Office Building: Senate passed H.R. 4406, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 99 Macombs Place in New York, New York, as the ''Tuskegee Airmen Post Office Building''. **Page S4808**

Mabel Lee Memorial Post Office: Senate passed H.R. 4463, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6 Doyers Street in New York, New York, as the ''Mabel Lee Memorial Post Office''. **Page S4808**

Bloomingdale Veterans Memorial Post Office Building: Senate passed H.R. 4574, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 108 West Schick Road in Bloomingdale, Illinois, as the ''Bloomingdale Veterans Memorial Post Office Building''. **Page S4808**

Lance Corporal Thomas E. Rivers, Jr. Post Office Building: Senate passed H.R. 4646, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1900 Corporate Drive in Birmingham, Alabama, as the ''Lance Corporal Thomas E. Rivers, Jr. Post Office Building''. **Page S4808**

First Sergeant P. Andrew McKenna Jr. Post Office: Senate passed H.R. 4685, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 515 Hope Street in Bristol, Rhode Island, as the ''First Sergeant P. Andrew McKenna Jr. Post Office''. **Page S4808**

Maurice D. Hinchey Post Office Building: Senate passed H.R. 4722, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 111 Market Street in Saugerties, New York, as the ''Maurice D. Hinchey Post Office Building''. **Page S4808**

Sergeant First Class Alwyn Crendall Cashe Post Office Building: Senate passed H.R. 4840, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 567 East Franklin Street in Oviedo, Florida, as the ''Sergeant First Class Alwyn Crendall Cashe Post Office Building''. **Page S4808**

American Homebrewers Association 40th Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 567, celebrating the 40th anniversary of the American Homebrewers Association. **Page S4808**

Great Outdoors Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 568, designating June 2018 as ''Great Outdoors Month''. **Page S4808**

Hydropower Approvals: Senate passed S. 724, to amend the Federal Power Act to modernize authorizations for necessary hydropower approvals, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Page S4809**

McConnell Amendment No. 3391, to include a provision relating to the payment of annual charges. **Pages S4808–09**

Swan Lake Hydroelectric Project Boundary Correction Act: Senate passed H.R. 219, to correct the Swan Lake hydroelectric project survey boundary and to provide for the conveyance of the remaining tract of land within the corrected survey boundary to the State of Alaska. **Page S4809**

Hydroelectric Project Expansion: Senate passed H.R. 220, to authorize the expansion of an existing hydroelectric project. **Page S4809**

Mahoney Lake Hydroelectric Project: Senate passed S. 215, to authorize the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue an order continuing a stay of a hydroelectric license for the Mahoney Lake hydroelectric project in the State of Alaska. **Page S4809**

Gibson Dam Hydroelectric Project: Senate passed S. 490, to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project involving the Gibson Dam, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S4809**

Cannonsville Dam Project: Senate passed H.R. 2292, to extend a project of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission involving the Cannonsville Dam. **Page S4809**

Hydroelectric Project Deadline Extension: Senate passed H.R. 951, to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project. **Page S4810**

Hydroelectric Project Deadline Extension: Senate passed H.R. 446, to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project. **Page S4810**

Hydroelectric Project Deadline Extension: Senate passed H.R. 447, to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project. **Page S4810**

Jennings Randolph Dam Hydroelectric Project: Senate passed H.R. 2122, to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project involving Jennings Randolph Dam. **Page S4810**

Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act: Senate passed H.R. 5956, to incentivize the hiring of United States workers in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. **Page S4810**

Marrakesh Treaty Implementation Act: Senate passed S. 2559, to amend title 17, United States Code, to implement the Marrakesh Treaty.

Pages S4810–11

Pro Forma Sessions—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Senate adjourn, to then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted on the following dates and times, and that following each pro forma session, the Senate adjourn until the next pro forma session: Friday, June 29, 2018 at 8:30 a.m.; Tuesday, July 3, 2018 at 9 a.m.; Thursday, July 5, 2018 at 1 p.m.; and that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, July 5, 2018, it next convene at 3 p.m., on Monday, July 9, 2018. **Page S4811**

Treaty Approved: The following treaty having passed through its various parliamentary stages, up to and including the presentation of the resolution of ratification, upon division, two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative, the resolution of ratification was agreed to:

Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled (Treaty Doc. 114–6) as amended. **Page S4721**

Bennett Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Mark Jeremy Bennett, of Hawaii, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit. **Page S4720**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, June 28, 2018, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, July 9, 2018. **Page S4720**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S4720**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senate resume consideration of the nomination at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, July 9, 2018; and that notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXII, the cloture motions filed on Thursday, June 28, 2018 ripen at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, July 9, 2018. **Page S4811**

Benczkowski Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Brian Allen Benczkowski, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice. **Page S4720**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Mark Jeremy Bennett, of Hawaii, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit. **Page S4720**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S4720**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S4720**

Ney Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Paul C. Ney, Jr., of Tennessee, to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense. **Page S4720**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Brian Allen Benczkowski, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice. **Page S4720**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S4720**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S4720**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Tara Sweeney, of Alaska, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Robin S. Bernstein, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Dominican Republic.

Joseph N. Mondello, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Tibor Peter Nagy, Jr., of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (African Affairs).

Gordon D. Sondland, of Washington, to be Representative of the United States of America to the European Union, with the rank and status of Ambassador.

Harry B. Harris, Jr., of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Korea.

Ronald Gidwitz, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium.

Brian A. Nichols, of Rhode Island, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

9 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

76 Army nominations in the rank of general.

8 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general.

19 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Foreign Service, Marine Corps, and Navy. **Pages S4818–21**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Alan Ray Shaffer, of Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment.

Michael T. Harvey, of Texas, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

1 Army nomination in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, and Navy. **Pages S4811–18**

Messages from the House: **Page S4729**

Measures Referred: **Page S4729**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S4729**

Executive Communications: **Pages S4729–30**

Petitions and Memorials: **Pages S4730–31**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Pages S4731–33**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S4735–37**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S4737–41**

Additional Statements: **Pages S4726–29**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S4747–71**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S4771**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S4771**

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—143) **Pages S4709, S4716–17**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 7:37 p.m., until 8:30 a.m. on Friday, June 29, 2018. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S4811.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Appropriations: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

An original bill (S. 3158) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019; and

An original bill (S. 3159) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Armed Services: Committee ordered favorably reported 2,737 nominations in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine legislative proposals to examine corporate governance, including S. 2756, to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise the regulations of the Commission regarding the qualifications of natural persons as accredited investors, S. 1744, to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to amend certain regulations, S. 2499, to require the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority to establish a relief fund to provide investors with the full value of unpaid arbitration awards issued against brokerage firms or brokers regulated by the Authority, S. 536, to promote transparency in the oversight of cybersecurity risks at publicly traded companies, 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, and H.R. 4015, to improve the quality of proxy advisory firms for the protection of investors and the U.S. economy, and in the public interest, by fostering accountability, transparency, responsiveness, and competition in the proxy advisory firm industry, after receiving testimony from Thomas Quaadman, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and Damon A. Silvers, AFL–CIO, both of Washington, D.C.; Darla C. Stuckey, Society for Corporate Governance, London, United Kingdom; and John C. Coates IV, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

NOMINATION

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Charles P. Rettig, of California, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Department of the Treasury, after the nominee testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Finance: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Jeffrey Kessler, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Lynn A. Johnson, of Colorado, to be Assistant Secretary for Family Support, Department of Health and Human Services, and Elizabeth Ann Copeland, of Texas, and Patrick J. Urda, of Indiana, both to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Randy W. Berry, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, and Alaina B. Teplitz, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Republic of Maldives, who were both introduced by Senator Gardner, and Donald Lu, of California, to be Ambassador to the Kyrgyz Republic, all of the Department of State.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 2823, to modernize copyright law, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nominations of Holly A. Brady, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana, Andrew Lynn Brasher, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama, James Patrick Hanlon, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Indiana, David Steven Morales, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, Lance E. Walker, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maine, and John D. Jordan, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri, Nick Willard, to be United States Marshal for the District of New Hampshire, and Mark F. Sloke, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama, all of the Department of Justice.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 40 public bills, H.R. 6259–6298, and 9 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 126–127 and H. Res. 972–978, were introduced. **Pages H5973–76**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H5977–78**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 6258, making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 115–792);

H.R. 5174, to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act with respect to functions assigned to Assistant Secretaries, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 115–793);

H.R. 5239, to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a voluntary Cyber Sense program to identify and promote cyber-secure products intended for use in the bulk-power system, and for other purposes, with amendments (H. Rept. 115–794);

H.R. 5240, to provide for certain programs and developments in the Department of Energy concerning the cybersecurity and vulnerabilities of, and physical threats to, the electric grid, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 115–795);

H.R. 3500, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service from rehiring any employee of the Internal Revenue Service who was involuntarily separated from service for misconduct, with an amendment (H. Rept. 115–796); and

H. Res. 928, resolution 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, with an amendment; adversely (H. Rept. 115–797). **Page H5973**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Curbelo (FL) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H5819**

Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019—Motion to go to Conference: The House agreed by unanimous consent to disagree to the Senate amendment and request a conference on H.R. 5895, making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019. **Page H5826**

Later, the Chair appointed the following conferees:

Representatives Frelinghuysen, Simpson, Carter of Texas, Calvert, Fortenberry, Fleischmann, Herrera Beutler, Taylor, Lowey, Kaptur, Visclosky, Ryan of Ohio, and Wasserman Schultz. **Page H5827**

Insisting that the Department of Justice fully comply with the requests, including subpoenas, of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the subpoena issued by the Committee on the Judiciary relating to potential violations of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act by personnel of the Department of Justice and related matters: The House agreed to H. Res. 970, insisting that the Department of Justice fully comply with the requests, including subpoenas, of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the subpoena issued by the Committee on the Judiciary relating to potential violations of the Foreign

Intelligence Surveillance Act by personnel of the Department of Justice and related matters, by a yea-and-nay vote of 226 yeas to 183 nays with one answering ''present'', Roll No. 306. **Page H5846**

H. Res. 971, the rule providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 970) was agreed to by a recorded vote of 224 ayes to 184 noes, Roll No. 305, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 224 yeas to 186 nays, Roll No. 304. **Pages H5825–26**

Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019: The House passed H.R. 6157, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, by a yea-and-nay vote of 359 yeas to 49 nays, Roll No. 313. **Pages H5851–52**

Rejected the Ted Lieu (CA) motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a recorded vote of 186 ayes to 224 noes, Roll No. 312). **Pages H5850–51**

Agreed to:

Clark (MA) amendment (No. 15 printed in H. Rept. 115–785) that was debated on June 27th that reduces and then increases the defense-wide research, development, test and evaluation account by $14.364 million with the intent of supporting DOD innovation (by a recorded vote of 252 ayes to 157 noes, Roll No. 309). **Pages H5848–49**

Rejected:

Gallagher amendment (No. 7 printed in H. Rept. 115–785) that was debated on June 27th that sought to increase funding for Navy AIM–120D missile procurement by $23.8M to help meet Indo-PACOM required critical capabilities and match the House-passed authorization in the FY 2019 NDAA, while reducing defense-wide operation and maintenance by the same amount (by a recorded vote of 116 ayes to 296 noes, Roll No. 307); **Pages H5846–47**

Gallagher amendment (No. 8 printed in H. Rept. 115–785) that was debated on June 27th that sought to increase funding for Air Force AIM–120D missile procurement by $33M to help meet Indo-PACOM required critical capabilities and match the House-passed authorization in the FY 2019 NDAA, while reducing defense-wide operation and maintenance by the same amount (by a recorded vote of 115 ayes to 296 noes, Roll No. 308); **Pages H5846–48**

Foster amendment (No. 24 printed in H. Rept. 115–785) that was debated on June 27th that sought to prohibit the use of funds to develop a space-based ballistic missile intercept layer (by a recorded vote of 160 ayes to 251 noes, Roll No. 310); and **Page H5849**

Courtney amendment (No. 29 printed in H. Rept. 115–785) that was debated on June 27th that sought to provide funding for long lead time materials to construct additional Virginia-class submarines in FY 2022 and FY 2023 (by a recorded vote of 144 ayes to 267 noes, Roll No. 311). **Pages H5849–50**

H. Res. 964, the rule providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6157) was agreed to yesterday, June 27th.

Amending title 5, United States Code, to clarify the sources of the authority to issue regulations regarding certifications and other criteria applicable to legislative branch employees under Wounded Warriors Federal Leave Act: The House agreed to discharge from committee and pass H.R. 6160, to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify the sources of the authority to issue regulations regarding certifications and other criteria applicable to legislative branch employees under Wounded Warriors Federal Leave Act. **Pages H5852–53**

Providing for the reappointment of Barbara M. Barrett as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution: The House agreed to discharge from committee and pass S.J. Res. 60, providing for the reappointment of Barbara M. Barrett as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. **Page H5853**

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure—Communication: Read a letter from Chairman Shuster wherein he transmitted copies of twenty resolutions that include 13 alteration projects, two construction projects, two acquisitions, two leases, and one design for alteration included in the General Services Administration's Capital Investment and Leasing Programs. The resolutions were adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on June 27, 2018. **Pages H5853–H5966**

Clerk to Correct Engrossment: Agreed by unanimous consent that in the engrossment of H.R. 6157, the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections and conforming changes to the bill including inserting amendment number 1 printed in House Report 115–785 at the end of the bill. **Page H5967**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes and seven recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5825–26, H5826, H5846, H5847, H5847–48, H5848, H5849, H5849–50, H5851, and H5851–52. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 1:44 p.m.

Committee Meetings

ARMY AND MARINE CORPS DEPOT POLICY ISSUES AND INFRASTRUCTURE CONCERNS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Readiness held a hearing entitled ''Army and Marine Corps Depot Policy Issues and Infrastructure Concerns''. Testimony was heard from Lieutenant General Aundre Piggee, Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4, U.S. Army; and Brigadier General Joseph Shrader, Commanding General, Marine Corps Logistics Command, U.S. Marine Corps.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a markup on H. Res. 256, expressing support for the countries of Eastern Europe and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; H. Res. 944, expressing solidarity with and sympathy for the people of Guatemala after the June 3, 2018, eruption of the Fuego Volcano; H.R. 1697, the ''Israel Anti-Boycott Act''; H.R. 4969, the ''Improving Embassy Design and Security Act of 2018''; H.R. 5576, the ''Cyber Deterrence and Response Act of 2018''; H.R. 5898, the ''UNRWA Accountability Act of 2018''; H.R. 6197, the ''Rescuing Animals With Rewards Act of 2018''; H.R. 6207, the ''Democratic Republic of the Congo Democracy and Accountability Act of 2018''; and H. Con. Res. 20, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the execution-style murders of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999. H. Res. 256, H. Res. 944, H.R. 1697, H.R. 4969, H.R. 5576, H.R. 5898, and H.R. 6207 were ordered reported, as amended. H.R. 6197 and H. Con. Res. 20 were ordered reported, without amendment.

OVERSIGHT OF FBI AND DOJ ACTIONS SURROUNDING THE 2016 ELECTION

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Oversight of FBI and DOJ Actions Surrounding the 2016 Election''. Testimony was heard from Rod J. Rosenstein, Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice; and Christopher Wray, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigations.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 6237, the ''Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019''; and to Call to the Attention of the House, pursuant to Committee Rule 14(i), the Classified Annex accompanying the ''Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019''. H.R. 6237 was ordered reported, as amended. This meeting was closed.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 2018

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

8:30 a.m., Friday, June 29

Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: Senate will meet in a pro forma session.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, June 29

House Chamber

Program for Friday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 9 a.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Bordallo, Madeleine Z., Guam, E950
Brady, Kevin, Tex., E947
Brooks, Susan W., Ind., E951
Cartwright, Matt, Pa., E943
Chabot, Steve, Ohio, E939
DeFazio, Peter A., Ore., E948
DeLauro, Rosa L., Conn., E942, E944, E945, E948, E950
Ellison, Keith, Minn., E950
Gallagher, Mike, Wisc., E939
Gianforte, Greg, Mont., E944
Himes, James A., Conn., E949
Hudson, Richard, N.C., E940, E944, E947
Hurd, Will, Tex., E941
LaHood, Darin, Ill., E941, E945
Luetkemeyer, Blaine, Mo., E939, E940
Norton, Eleanor Holmes, The District of Columbia, E945
Quigley, Mike, Ill., E943
Sablan, Gregorio Kilili Camacho, Northern Mariana Islands, E939
Sewell, Terri A., Ala., E941, E941
Shimkus, John, Ill., E945
Smith, Christopher H., N.J., E942, E943
Smith, Jason, Mo., E939
Wittman, Robert J., Va., E942
Young, David, Iowa, E940, E941, E943, E945, E947, E950

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