

PN2300 ARMY nomination of William Perez, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2301 ARMY nominations (6) beginning ROBYN D. BOLGLA, and ending RHONDA D. WYNDER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2302 ARMY nominations (17) beginning MICHAEL C. AMPELAS, and ending KURT G. ZIMMER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2303 ARMY nominations (12) beginning MICHAEL S. ALLAIN, and ending CARMEN M. TUCKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2304 ARMY nominations (8) beginning DONNA M. KENTLEY, and ending DAVID J. SKELLEY, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2305 ARMY nomination of Kimberly D. Dejesus, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2306 ARMY nominations (3) beginning ROYAL M. MINOR, III, and ending BENITO E. RODRIGUEZ, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2307 ARMY nominations (8) beginning EDWARD L. BARRON, JR., and ending MICHELE M. RICH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2308 ARMY nominations (30) beginning LORI J. ALLERT, and ending LARA K. TERAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2309 ARMY nominations (44) beginning CARL W. ADAMS, and ending JOHN H. WU, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2336 ARMY nominations (20) beginning DAWUD A. A. AGBERE, and ending D010823, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 23, 2018.

PN2337 ARMY nomination of Cynthia A. Hopkins, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 23, 2018.

PN2338 ARMY nomination of Michael J. Loomis, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 23, 2018.

PN2339 ARMY nomination of Latonia M. Mahnke, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 23, 2018.

PN2340 ARMY nomination of Justin A. Evison, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 23, 2018.

IN THE NAVY

PN2230 NAVY nomination of Travis A. Montplaisir, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 28, 2018.

PN2231 NAVY nomination of Ariana P. Bensusan, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 28, 2018.

PN2256 NAVY nomination of Bruce S. Kimbrell, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 9, 2018.

PN2257 NAVY nomination of Samantha C. Dugan, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 9, 2018.

PN2258 NAVY nomination of Brian L. Lees, which was received by the Senate and ap-

peared in the Congressional Record of July 9, 2018.

PN2310 NAVY nominations (28) beginning KORY A. ANGLESEY, and ending BENJAMIN C. WAITE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2311 NAVY nominations (32) beginning DAVID W. ALEXANDER, and ending HAROLD B. WOODRUFF, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2312 NAVY nominations (48) beginning JONATHAN D. ALBANO, and ending JAMES P. ZAKAR, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2313 NAVY nominations (70) beginning JANE J. ABANES, and ending MICHELLE L. WESTCOTT, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2314 NAVY nominations (25) beginning MATTHEW S. BAILEY, and ending ADAM B. YOST, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2315 NAVY nominations (42) beginning LYNDA S. AMELL, and ending CHADWICK Y. YASUDA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2316 NAVY nominations (52) beginning LALEH ABDOLAZADEH, and ending CHRISTOPHER L. YOUNG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2317 NAVY nominations (145) beginning LISA L. ABELS, and ending JERRY YUAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

PN2318 NAVY nomination of Javier Lopezmartinez, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 18, 2018.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, FINANCIAL SERVICES, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

RUSSIAN ELECTION INTERFERENCE

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, one of the interesting developments in our public debate in America today is Russia and the elections of 2016. Lost in all the noise and all the debate and all the legitimate issues that arise from it is this perception that if you are taking on Russian interference, that is a Democratic position or an anti-President Trump position, and that if you think this is all much ado about nothing, then you are taking a pro-President position. Nothing could be further from the truth. Vladimir Putin is neither a Republican nor a Democrat. He is not interested in making America great; he is interested in making America weak.

The reason Vladimir Putin is interested in making America weak is because while America is not at war with Vladimir Putin, Vladimir Putin is at

war with America. You may say: Well, that doesn't sound right because war means bullets, rockets, missiles, aircraft, and launching attacks. This misses the broader point. For Russia, under the Russian doctrine of conflict, information is a weapon; information war is a part of war. We are not in an armed conflict, but sadly, while we Americans go on about our lives and do not spend all day obsessing about Russia—until 2016 and some of the issues that arose there—Vladimir Putin is obsessed with America, and those in his government who surround him are as well.

We Americans look at Russia and say they are an important country. They have nuclear weapons and significant conventional military capabilities. But they have a very small economy of \$2 trillion—about the size of Italy's or Spain's. They are not really geopolitically relevant in many parts of the world. They still can't project power the way they used to during the Soviet Union. Yes, they are involved in Syria and other places, and they are doing more of that than ever before, and they have a veto vote on the United Nations Security Council. They are not really a relevant nation. Culturally, their people have much to be proud of and have contributed a tremendous amount to the world. On a daily basis, Russia may be a nuclear and somewhat military peer competitor of the United States but not economically, not commercially.

But the Russian Government's view of America is very different. They view America as an aggressive power that seeks to destroy Russia. I know that sounds bizarre to Americans who know that we spend little, if any, time thinking about how to go to war with Russia, but in their mindset, we do. They view us as an aggressive power that wants to fight and degrade them. They hold us responsible for the end of the Soviet Union, which, to them, represented power—not so much ideology, but power—for the current leaders. They blame us for expanding NATO in a way they feel encircles them. They blame us for the color revolutions throughout Europe, and they believe we want one of those to happen in Russia as well. Most of all, they think we are seeking to take advantage of Russia and humiliate them. This is the view of Russia's leaders. This is why, while we are not at war with Russia on information, Russia, under Vladimir Putin, is at war with the United States.

We keep talking about this issue as if it were espionage. I have had people come to me and say that everybody spies on everyone. This is not about espionage—trust me. Many countries in the world spy, and on each other, including our allies. This is not about espionage; this is about information warfare.

Information warfare is a part of the Russian doctrine of confronting an enemy and weakening them from within. What happened in 2016 and what is

happening now is nothing less than an information war against America—not for purposes of electing Donald Trump President or having Republicans win or vice versa but for purposes of dividing us among each other so they can weaken us from within, opening a permanent front domestically in order to hurt this country.

They do this all over the world. They do this in Eastern Europe. They do it all over the world where they have an interest, and it takes different forms. In many of the countries in which Russia is involved in information warfare, one of the things they do is openly and strongly financially support pro-Russian candidates, pro-Russian parties, or they may support pro-Russian separatists the way they did in parts of Ukraine.

We don't have a pro-Russia party in the United States. We don't really have pro-Russian constituencies in American politics—certainly not in large numbers that yield any power or influence. Instead, the way to weaken us is to divide us from within by pitting us against each other. The weapons they use in this war are their goals. Let me start with their goals.

How do they weaken us? The first is they seek to amplify political and social divisions in our country. You will see that both in 2016 and in the current efforts I am about to show that they focus largely on issues of race, immigration, and gun control. They know the issues that pit Americans against each other. They know the hot-button issues that get us to fight and call each other names and accuse one another of horrible things, and that is why they focus on those issues.

Another goal they have is to undermine confidence in our democracy—to be able to go around saying that our elections are rigged—so that we may come to doubt that a winner of an election really won.

The third is that they seek to weaken our image globally—for example, making up stories about how American troops in some country are killing civilians or committing war crimes and things of that nature, doctoring photos and video, and spreading fake news through their Russian propaganda outlets.

This is how they seek to weaken us. The methods they use are enlightening because they used them in 2016, and they are using them even at this very moment that I am speaking to you now. How do they amplify our political and social divisions? What do they do to get us to fight with one another? Because if they just put a bunch of segments on RT—everyone knows RT is the Kremlin's television station, but they are keen watchers of American habits. What do they know? They know a significant and growing percentage of Americans get their news and their information from social media.

In the old days, if you wanted to start a rumor, you started a rumor, and people had to tell someone else.

Propaganda and informational warfare is not new. What is new is the ability to spread it to millions of people instantaneously by using platforms that were not available just a short time ago. They know Americans increasingly, as I said, get information from social media.

The first thing they do is they develop networks of followers for fake social media accounts. "Fake" meaning they are real accounts but fake in that it is not the person. It is a Russian operative who creates a social media account. Initially, the account may not even have anything to do with politics. It might have a variety of different topics in order to attract people to follow it, until you get to 10,000 15,000, 20,000, 30,000 followers. Once they have reached a critical mass—and they have dozens of these—then, they use those platforms to inject divisive or false content or memes. They can use that, for example, to just sow instability and get us to fight with one another, but they can also use it to target specific candidates.

For example, they are using these networks, potentially, to leak stolen documents from a computer they hacked; or email doctored documents, where they change a few words and make it sound like you said something you never said; or, an even greater and growing threat, potentially, one day develop deepfake videos that you will watch on your news feed. You will look at the video, and it looks like someone saying and doing something, but it was carefully doctored and only an expert can tell. By the time a campaign or candidate bats it down, the election has passed, and that video has been spread far and wide and probably even found its way into regular media.

They know how the metrics work. How does the story pop up on your news feed, for example, on Facebook? It is based on how many people click and look at it. They unleash automated bots and even potentially paid advertising to drive traffic to those sites so those fake stories or that false content and that divisive content begins to rise on the news feed, meaning more people will read it. The result is, you have started a massive internet rumor that you know is going to get Americans to fight against one another.

This is not a relic of 2016. This is happening now. This is happening today. We were reminded of it earlier this morning, earlier today.

I want to show you two slides that Facebook revealed—two slides of content that Facebook has now removed because they have identified it as the work of Russian intelligence and their informational war against the United States.

Our first slide, under a fake account named Resisters, was posted on the 1st of September of last year. It says: Millions of indigenous people died during the conquest of America. History is history. But if we want integrity and

equality, we have to erase these bloody memories and start over. Congratulations, Louisiana.

What it posts is a picture—a picture with a sign on it that says: Christian terrorism begins in 1492.

Sorry. It says, Congratulations Los Angeles because what it was referring to was Los Angeles canceled Columbus Day. Columbus Day is no more in the Nation's second-largest city.

Why do they put that on Facebook? Why would they post that? Because they know it is going to get us to fight. Some people will see that and be outraged about Christian terrorism. It will make them angry that this kind of thing is happening, and they will ascribe this as the work of the political left. Others, potentially who agree with this message, will send it to their group of followers, saying: Look, this is exactly right. This is what we have been saying all along.

The point is, this is a message that would divide Americans against each other. It will get us to fight along religious lines and potentially ethnic lines. That is the purpose of this kind of stuff—a fake account they boosted with automated bots so it got on people's news feeds.

By the way, they do dozens and dozens of these sorts of posts. This is just one example of it. This may reach 4,000 there, 18,000 people over there. This stuff adds up.

Let me show you a second slide. This is a slide from Aztlan Warriors. As you can see, it is pictures and the names of various Native American figures from America's past giving thanks to our vets in the 500-year war against colonialism.

Look at that one. Why would they post that? Geronimo, Crazy Horse, Chief Joseph, and the like. Why would they post that? Again, this is just two examples of things they were pushing to get people to fight. Maybe they are hoping some political or well-known figure will like it and then create a scandal about them in the press, but they know this will outrage people.

This is an outrageous message. This is a message designed to generate outrage. This is not a pro-Trump message or pro-Democratic message; this is an outrage message. This is informational warfare. They know we have a First Amendment. This is protected speech, oftentimes. They use it against us. You can't do that in Russia. This stuff is censored in Russia, but they have figured out how to use this information to get us to fight against one another.

There are dozens of other ads like this that today were removed. One of them attacks President Trump as a Nazi—a divisive message designed to get us to fight. Again, these are not ads designed to win a campaign.

This ad is not going to lead you to directly go out and vote for your Congressman or against him or for your Senator or against him. This is designed to drive conflict, along lines in this country that they know drives

conflict. These are conflict messages. This is informational warfare. This is what they are doing now year-round. In campaigns, they may tailor it for something else, but this is what they are doing to us year-round.

This is what they did in 2016, with the primary objective of getting us to be divided, with the primary objective of ensuring that no matter who won that election—Hillary Clinton or Donald Trump—the next President of the United States was going to take office with a dark cloud over their head and a nation continually debating these issues and divided over it.

This is how you weaken an adversary from within. This is 21st century information warfare, and this is what is happening to our country. The target of this campaign is not the Democratic Party. It is not the Republican Party. It is you, the American people. A foreign country, under a foreign dictator, is coming into your homes, across your computer screen and your mobile phones, and targeting you for psychological and informational warfare. That is what we have to fully accept, as well as the implications it has for our country, for its future, for our Republic, for our elections, and for our ability to do work here.

They are better at this today than they were 2 years ago. Imagine when they start using that to try to influence the debates in the Senate or the House—contemporary issues. It is coming.

I don't have a magic solution for how to stop it. This is a 21st century reality. We have to address it and be prepared for it. I know this. I don't like Vladimir Putin. I don't respect Vladimir Putin. I don't consider him to be a great leader or anything like that. I largely consider him to be a weak and very corrupt man whose government is largely based on corruption and the ability to provide wealth to those who surround him, as long as they give him some of their money. He is largely an organized crime figure in charge of a nuclear arsenal and a great nation of great people. He has empowered himself with that. I do know he is a calculated actor. We have every reason to believe he makes decisions by weighing the benefits and the costs.

I believe, in 2016, he looked at the efforts in 2016 and said: I think weakening America from within through an informational warfare campaign will yield great benefits at a cost I am willing to pay.

I believe as we get closer to 2018 and future elections, he will have to make that decision again. I believe one of the things we can do is something that the Senator from Maryland, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, spoke about earlier and we are working on together; that is, we have to do what we can to ensure that when he makes a decision about what to do in 2018 or beyond, the price of doing it is substantially higher than the benefit he thinks he will gain from informational warfare.

That is the purpose of the DETER Act, a bill we have filed together and continues to gain cosponsors. It is to make sure Vladimir Putin knows how high the price will be in comparison to the benefit before he decides what he wants to do about 2018 or beyond.

The bill is pretty straightforward. It doesn't deal with 2016. It doesn't look backward. It looks forward. It says two things. The first is, after every election, the Director of National Intelligence has to issue a report, after consulting with the Attorney General, with the White House, with all the heads of the intelligence agencies, about whether Russia attempted to interfere in our elections.

I am not talking about five Russian guys on Twitter. I am talking about a real campaign to interfere in our elections and conduct informational warfare for the purposes of disrupting our election, for the purposes of undermining confidence in the ballot box, for the purposes of driving divisions in America. If the answer is yes, it defines very clearly a set of specific, very hard-hitting sanctions in waiting—sanctions in waiting—that will be imposed if, but only if, there is interference. Sanctions are important as a penalty for what has been happening in the past, but deterrence happens when people know it is going to happen in the future.

He has already paid the price for 2016. Those sanctions are already in place. That is already baked into the equation now. You can't reimpose the same sanctions. Vladimir Putin is well aware what will happen if he conducts a massive cyber attack on our infrastructure. He is well aware of what will happen if he launches a rocket, a missile against one of America's cities. He knows very well what will happen if he tries to shoot down one of our airplanes.

Right now, he is kind of wondering what will happen if "I did this again because they seem pretty divided about this whole thing. Maybe I can get away with it."

We have to change that equation, and that is what this bill is about. The best way to prevent these things is to change that calculus. The best way to deal with this or any problem is to prevent it from happening in the first place. I cannot guarantee that if we pass a strong deterrence bill, he will not still wage informational warfare, but I can almost guarantee that if we don't, he will at some point in the future, and the target could be the Republicans the next time or anyone, for that matter. Vladimir Putin is not a Republican. He is anti-American, and he seeks to destroy this country from within, with driving an informational warfare campaign.

We are prepared to change and tailor our bill. There are some parts of that bill that need to be altered and refined. We recognize that. We are working to do that. We are willing to take ideas from anyone. The purpose of this is not

to do something reckless or irresponsible. I am not interested, and I know Senator VAN HOLLEN is not interested, in a talking point or a messaging exercise. We want to pass a law, which means it has to have 60 votes in the Senate, a majority in the House, and something President Trump can sign.

We are willing to change the bill so long as it can pass, and it will actually have strong enough deterrence. That is good public policy without unintended consequences. That is the purpose of this.

I will close where I began. We make a terrible mistake if we think this somehow is an effort by Vladimir Putin to engage himself in a partisan competition in the United States. His goal is not to elect one party or any individual candidate. His ultimate goal is to divide us against each other.

I ask everyone this. If a stranger came into your home—no matter what problems you may have with your family member or your children—and actively encouraged you to fight with your spouse and fight with your kids and fight with your relatives, constantly trying to instigate, I know most people would tell this person: Listen, we are family, and we argue with one another, but you are not. You have no place to come into our home and get us to fight with one another.

We need to do that with our country. We need to do that with America. That is what we are hoping we can do here; 2016 is being dealt with. The Intelligence Committee that I sit on continues to do its work. We learn more every day that I think will help us be stronger for the future.

Is the independent counsel doing his work? I think the best thing that could happen is that all the truth can come out. The best thing for the President, the best thing for the country is that he be allowed to finish his work and that we know everything that happened in detail. The truth, I truly believe, is what is in the best interest of everyone, including the President of the United States.

We can't change the past. We can react to it, but we can't change it. We have a chance to influence the future, and that is the point of the DETER Act and why I hope we can make progress.

The election in the fall is less than 100 days away now. We are running out of time to put in place the things we need to put in place to ensure that this does not continue to happen.

We already are pretty irritated about these issues in America. The last thing we need is for some foreign, malign power, which seeks to weaken us, to have a foothold in making things worse and, in cases like what I just showed, getting us fighting with one another over things that aren't even real. We are the target of a psychological and informational war. It is time we stand up for ourselves, and I hope we will pass something like the DETER Act to do so.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

Mr. LANKFORD. 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. LANKFORD. Mr. President, over the past week, the Senate has debated and amended the financial services and general government appropriations bill. It is the first time that this bill has the potential to cross the floor of this Senate since 2007, when the bill was created. Not one time has it passed the Senate since this appropriations bill was created.

Usually, this particular appropriations bill is airdropped into an end-of-the-year spending package or an omnibus without ever being publicly debated, without ever coming to the Senate floor, without a single amendment. This year changed that.

This bill has been on this floor this entire week. And it was here last week. And it is being amended. And it is going through a process. That may not seem like a big deal to some. That should be a no-brainer for most Americans, certainly for most Oklahomans. They would think, of course, the bill is being amended and debated. But that has not happened since 2007, and we are changing a process, trying to relearn how to actually pass bills—to debate them and to go through this process.

I think countless Americans across the country who complain about the inaction of Congress and all the back-room deals have been justified in their complaints about this bill. But I am telling you, we are at a historic turning point of trying to shift this process around. We have demonstrated that appropriations bills can be debated and amended in an open, orderly, and fair process for all of the country to see.

I was grateful to accept the role of chairman of the subcommittee earlier this year because of the agencies and programs that are impacted by this particular appropriations bill. It affects the lives of millions of Americans, plays an important role in supporting the American economy, and promoting private sector growth.

The funding for this particular appropriations bill is \$23.688 billion. It includes funding for entities across all three branches of government, from the White House to the Supreme Court, to a diverse group of 27 independent agencies and the Treasury.

In fact, more than half of this particular appropriations bill, \$12.7 billion, funds the Department of the Treasury, the offices of which execute important functions that promote economic growth, combat illicit finance, safeguard our financial system, administer the Internal Revenue Code, and manage the Federal Government's fiscal operations.

Last year, the Tax Cut and Jobs Act passed this Congress and is now law. It

provided much needed relief to Oklahomans and all Americans by lowering tax rates for the middle class, simplifying tax rates for every American, and dramatically changing how we tax businesses.

The tax reform bill has helped small and large businesses and individuals throughout this year. In fact, as a direct result of that bill passing last year, this past quarter, our economy grew at 4.1 percent. Unemployment is down to historic levels. Wages have started to increase again.

We have seen some significant growth in our economy, but with that significant growth, from a new Tax Code, there are also significant changes that are happening in tax administration. This particular bill provides the funds necessary for the IRS to be able to complete its work to implement the tax reform bill to ensure that the tax forms and all of the IT systems are ready for the filing system and April 15. We want to make sure that Americans get their questions answered because there will be additional questions coming this next year as they file under a new system—hopefully a simplified system.

The bill also provides funding for the taxpayer assistance centers to ensure that local offices in my State—like those in Enid, Lawton, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa—remain open and available for individuals to have face-to-face conversations with someone from the IRS and that there is also the opportunity for them to be able to call directly, if they have questions for the IRS. These important centers help Oklahomans resolve tax issues, change tax account information, arrange payments, as well as get answers to questions regarding the new tax law.

This bill also includes \$159 million for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence. It is at the Treasury Department, but it levies the sanctions against terrorist organizations, international narcotics traffickers, rogue regimes, and individuals and entities involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It is an incredibly important office that functions in our Treasury.

The State of Oklahoma knows firsthand the devastation that can be caused by terrorism, and I am pleased that this terrorism finance entity received a \$17.2 million increase in our bill. It increases their capacity to curb terrorist financing and dismantle the financial networks that support them. If you stop the flow of money to terrorism and to cartels, you can stop the flow of drugs and violence and every other evil thing that they bring.

This bill also includes \$118 million for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network or what is called FinCEN. It combats money laundering. In 2018, financial institutions in Oklahoma have filed over 12,000 suspicious activity reports that they identified with FinCEN to identify suspicious activities or potentially suspicious activities that

helped FinCEN to follow the money and track down drug kingpins, money laundering, human smugglers, and other criminal enterprises.

Furthermore, this bill makes critical investments in our Nation's financial markets by providing targeted increases for the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The SEC—Securities and Exchange Commission—works to ensure that our financial markets are fair, orderly, and efficient. This helps Oklahoma companies have access to the capital they need to get started, to grow, to hire, and to thrive.

Over the past year, the SEC has made protection of Main Street investors its top priority. This will help ensure that Wall Street insiders can't manipulate stocks prices for retirees in Norman or give unscrupulous financial advice to investors in Broken Arrow. I am pleased we were able to fund this initiative. Households in Oklahoma have more than \$164 billion in mutual fund assets, and the SEC regulates investment companies that issue these securities so that families are not victims of Ponzi schemes or fraud that wipe out their entire life savings. With \$164 billion in Oklahoma money invested, it is incredibly important that we get this regulated and get it done right.

The bill provides funding, as well, for the CFTC, which ensures that derivatives markets in the United States are free from fraud, manipulation, and abuse of practices while ensuring that they remain globally competitive.

Some people may say: Well, the CFTC doesn't affect me directly. Do you know what? If you are a soybean farmer or a rancher or you are involved in oil and gas production in Oklahoma, CFTC markets help these people hedge their risk. It is very important to them and to our economy.

I am pleased that the CFTC Chairman, Christopher Giancarlo, is visiting Oklahoma next week to meet with agriculture and energy groups face to face and listen to their needs as the agency implements thoughtful rules and regulations that encourage participation and innovation in the markets. We welcome the CFTC Chairman to Oklahoma.

The bill also provides \$280 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, which supports law enforcement agencies operating in major drug trafficking regions and corridors. One of those initiatives in this program is the Texoma HIDTA, which encompasses a handful of counties in North Texas, as well as Cleveland, Comanche, McIntosh, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Pittsburg, Sequoyah, and Tulsa Counties. Those counties are sometimes used as a transnational shipping distribution area for drugs arriving from Mexico that are destined for Oklahoma and other parts of the country.

With this funding, the Texoma HIDTA coordinates training, information sharing, and joint task forces that

connect 70 different Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in Oklahoma and North Texas. For example, this week, from Wednesday to Friday, the Texoma HIDTA is hosting a training for local street patrol officers, investigators, and detectives to increase awareness of the trends, methods of operations, and drug activity of the most commonly encountered criminal street gangs. It is important that this program stays in place.

The bill includes \$99 million for the Office of National Drug Control Policy and the Drug-Free Communities Support Program that supports community coalitions to prevent youth drug use. Many youth have a difficult time navigating junior high and high school and early college, trying to stay away from drugs—and keep away. This program supports grants and nonprofit organizations in towns in my State like Oologah, Lexington, and Hulbert in their efforts to reduce teen substance abuse.

The bill also provides funding increases to the U.S. Postal Services inspector general to address the growing concern of narcotics trafficking through the mail. This funding increase will enable the inspector general to address the increase in the number of allegations of postal employees stealing drugs from the mail or postal employees assisting drug trafficking organizations in the delivery of narcotics shipped through the mail.

We have thousands and thousands of great employees in the U.S. Postal Service, but, sometimes, if we have a bad apple in the group, the mail itself is used to deliver some of the worst narcotics to Americans. We need to increase for the inspector general to be able to track down a bad actor, even in our U.S. Postal Service.

The bill provides full funding to the Federal Communications Commission to help close the digital divide between metropolitan areas and rural areas in Oklahoma. We want to protect consumer and public safety and improve the regulatory process for telecommunications companies throughout the State. This also sets the precedent for increasing cell phone coverage in some of the most rural areas in the country, including rural areas in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma receives the second largest allocation of Lifeline funds in the entire country, \$128 million. But there is some waste and inefficiency, and there are some individuals even in my State who are getting Lifeline funds but should not. So we have increased the ability to be more efficient and to make sure that Lifeline funds are targeted to people who actually need it the most.

Further, this bill provides full funding for the Federal Trade Commission to fulfill its mission to prevent anti-competitive mergers and anti-competitive business practices in the marketplace.

Each of the programs that I just mentioned has a real impact on Okla-

homa and Oklahoma families. But it is important to note that we are not just sending a check to these entities and agencies, and walking away.

Prior to passing the bill, we held open hearings to require agency leaders to publicly defend their budget requests, and we will continue to hold hearings and have conversations with agency heads and senior leaders and budget directors about the use of their funds. In some cases, we have made cuts already, and there will be others that may have to be made in the future.

Last year, we provided \$150 million for the Technology Modernization Fund at the GSA, the General Services Administration. They came back this year and asked for \$210 million. We said no. We have not seen results from that program yet, and we don't have any data on it, and I wasn't going to allocate \$210 million to something that we don't know is working.

The National Archives and Records Administration does incredibly important work to protect our Nation's history, but we reduced their budget for administrative expenses in this bill. They responded by finding more efficiencies to compensate for that. This can be a model for other agencies and entities.

There are ways to help protect Americans' money, and it begins by the government remembering that the money that is allocated in this bill is not our money; it is money that is coming out of the paychecks of hard-working Americans, and they want us to be responsible with it—rightfully so.

Again, this is a historic week for the Appropriations Committee, for this particular subcommittee, and for the Senate. I do applaud the determination of Chairman SHELBY and Vice Chairman LEAHY as they push these bills through and publicly debate these bills on the floor.

I also want to thank the ranking member of the subcommittee, Mr. COONS. He has been a great partner in this effort. Our team and his team have worked very cooperatively together through a lot of difficult issues.

I appreciate everyone's engagement on these issues as we try to solve this long term.

I look forward to continuing oversight in the months ahead as we pass this bill and then watch over how those dollars are actually spent. We want to make sure that decisions that have been made are best for the American people, best for the agencies, and best for the future of our country.

I look forward to seeing this bill completed in just the next few hours or next couple of days and finishing the work and then partnering this bill with what the House has passed to get a final conference report and put it on the President's desk.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I appreciate the comments of the Senator pre-

ceding me, and I thank him very much. He has worked very hard in the Appropriations Committee.

Senator SHELBY and I have worked very hard to get a bipartisan bill. I would hope that we could have a consent agreement very soon to bring the current bills to a conclusion.

I would note that both Mr. SHELBY and I have done our best to work with Members of both parties. Many people on the Appropriations Committee have concerns, some of which are by nature parochial, many national. I think we have tried to accommodate as many people as possible, and I hope that Senators can reach an agreement soon so we can know exactly what we will be voting on if not tonight, tomorrow morning.

I thank the Senator for his comment.

I see my friend is about to speak, so I will yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I appreciate the kind remarks and the comments about the appropriations process and bill by the ranking member, the vice chairman of the committee.

In this package of appropriations bills is the FSGG that was just talked about by the Senator from Oklahoma, the chairman of the subcommittee of which I am a member. Tonight, I want to speak about an aspect of that appropriations bill. I want to speak on the evolving threats in cyber security that not only pose harm to individual Americans but also to Federal agencies that are tasked with ensuring the economic and national security of our Nation.

In recent years, it has become clear that threats in cyber security are rapidly changing. Cyber attacks are not only growing in volume but also in complexity.

I chair a subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee, the Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, Insurance, and Data Security. I have convened hearings and publicly questioned Federal agencies and private corporations alike to determine what standards and practices they have in place to better protect their customers' personal and financial data.

With examples of breaches exposing the personally identifiable information of tens of millions of Americans, such as in the 2015 breach within the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, the ability to compromise data networks in the Federal Government cannot be overstated. Companies must do all they can to prevent hackers from gaining access to their customers' information. The Federal Government and State officials must do the same.

Advancements in information technology, or IT, will continue to drive the changes in our Nation's security, economic competitiveness, communications, healthcare, privacy, and other areas. The Federal Government must keep pace with these changes through nimble, expeditious, and results-driven decision making.

A stringent and cumbersome budgeting and acquisition process has tied the hands of Federal agencies in their efforts to modernize their IT systems in an efficient fashion.

The U.S. Government Accountability Office's 2015 "High-Risk Series" report highlighted several issues it deemed critical to improving IT acquisition. Specifically, the report stated that about 75 percent of the \$80 billion the Federal Government spends annually on IT investments is spent on operating and maintaining outdated and unsupported legacy systems, creating major cyber security vulnerabilities at home and abroad. In fact, the Federal Chief Information Officer, Suzette Kent, recently testified to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform last week, where she identified the replacement of legacy IT systems as critical to achieving stronger Federal cyber security protections.

With the support of the Trump administration, I partnered with Senator TOM UDALL of New Mexico to introduce the Modernizing Government Technology Act, which is being referred to as the MGT Act, in an effort to address the foundational cyber security threats that outdated legacy systems in our Federal agencies pose.

The MGT Act establishes IT working capital funds for 24 CFO Act-eligible agencies and allows them to use savings obtained through streamlining IT systems, replacing legacy products, and transitioning to cloud computing for further modernization efforts for up to 3 years.

The bill also creates the Technology Modernization Fund, a separate centralized fund within the Department of the Treasury. These resources would be administered across the Federal Government by the head of the General Services Administration in consultation with a board of Federal IT experts.

It is fitting that the MGT Act was signed into law last year as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, as cyber security policy is increasingly interwoven into comprehensive national security discussions.

As contributors to the original drafting of the MGT Act, Senate appropriators demonstrated their continued support for the innovative policy by appropriating \$100 million to the Technology Modernization Fund for fiscal year 2018, last year's appropriations bill. Of this original funding, the Technology Modernization Fund has already awarded substantial grants to applicant agencies, including the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Energy, and Agriculture, to replace their outdated, unsupported, and vulnerable systems.

Given these early-stage successes, I was disappointed to find that the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee for Financial Services and General Government, FSGG—the subcommittee that the Senator from Oklahoma chairs and that I am a member of—pro-

vided no funds for the Technology Modernization Fund in the mark for this fiscal year, 2019.

I appreciate the opportunity to work with Subcommittee Chairman LANKFORD and his staff. It was clear to me in that conversation and those discussions that GSA and OMB need to provide more information on individual agency proposals submitted to and awarded by the Technology Modernization Fund.

I worked with the subcommittee to include specific reporting requirements in this bill for the agencies to provide Congress. Agency officials have been providing necessary information to appropriators since the markup of the bill, so progress is being made.

These commonsense requirements are absolutely critical and will lead to more transparency, and it is important that the GSA and OMB work closely with the Appropriations Committee on proposals for moving forward. Congress and the Federal agencies must work hand-in-hand to provide the necessary resources to the Technology Modernization Fund, which, used responsibly, is a vital tool for the Federal Government's task of keeping our Nation's critical IT infrastructure efficient and secure.

Inherently tied to improving our Nation's critical IT infrastructure is bolstering cyber security efforts against those who try to do us harm in the cyber domain. The Federal role in cyber security involves both securing Federal systems and assisting in protecting non-Federal systems. Under current law, all Federal agencies have cyber security responsibilities relating to their own systems, and many have sector-specific responsibilities.

One of the most well-known topics related to our Nation's cyber security capabilities relates to the intelligence community indicating that Russian cyber actors interfered with U.S. elections. These exposures threatened to compromise one of the most sacred privileges we have, as Americans, afforded to us in our constitutional freedom to participate in democracy through election.

Back-end election systems, including voter registration databases, ballot creation systems, voting machine configuration systems, absentee processing and reporting, and tabulation software, are increasingly vulnerable and have been compromised by both private and state actors. While States are charged with the primary responsibility of securing their systems, the Federal Government can bolster those efforts through legislation, such as the Secure Elections Act, which I cosponsored in an effort to strengthen protections against foreign interference and prevent Russian meddling in our election, as they did in 2016.

Our Nation faces existential threats from adversaries such as Russia and China in a warfare we cannot see that rages in the shadows of cyber space, where cyber attacks know no bounds,

affecting our Federal systems, States, and crossing the line among numerous sectors in our Nation's critical infrastructure.

As our intelligence and other communities analyze cyber threats, whether attacking our democracy or our critical infrastructure, it is important that the Federal Government promptly streamline and share cyber security information with State, local, and private sector partners.

Although talk of cyber threats to our State networks and critical infrastructure across all sectors continues to grow, this threat is not new. Just last July, we saw hackers infiltrate a network of companies that run nuclear plants in the United States, including a nuclear powerplant in my home State of Kansas.

Incidentally, a cross-section of stakeholders at the State and Federal level and among the private sector are represented at the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center, which plays a critical role in analyzing and comparing cyber data and intelligence among public-private partners and Federal agencies to identify similarities, anomalies, and ways our cyber defenses can improve. The Fusion Center, headquartered in Topeka and managed by the Kansas National Guard, has analytical capability that works as an intermediary, supporting companies across the United States in our financial and energy sectors, as well as our intelligence community and the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Homeland Security. With the Fusion Center's ability to access, analyze, and transmit data at classified levels, they are able to more accurately assess cyber threats from the vantage point that private sector partners cannot. Similarly, they are able to share what they learn from cyber attacks on private sector partners to Federal agencies.

As we look for ways to improve IT systems across the Federal Government, there is much to be gained from the private sector and their experience and exposure to cyber attacks. As the Departments of Defense, Energy, and Homeland Security develop an assessment of our Nation's cyber infrastructure, I hope they seek the perspective of our private sector partners that have just as much at stake in protecting our infrastructure across the country as does the Federal Government.

We must do all we can to keep our Nation's ability to detect, prevent, and respond to cyber security attacks, which is why fully funding the Technology Modernization Fund is so important to bolstering an environment that incentivizes organizations to strengthen their IT systems.

I hope my colleagues recognize the importance of investing in defensive cyber security capacity and join me in supporting funding for the Technology Modernization Fund in the Financial

Services and General Government appropriations bill and supporting the Secure Elections Act.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up and consider the amendments in the managers' package, which is at the desk, with a modification to amendment No. 3670, en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, Senator SHELBY and I and Senator MORAN have worked on this. We have no objection.

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

The amendments will be considered en bloc.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 3406; 3428; 3436; 3437; 3438; 3447; 3454; 3468; 3476; 3480; 3482; 3492; 3493; 3517; 3540; 3546; 3551; 3560; 3562; 3563; 3566; 3578; 3582; 3585; 3595; 3607; 3608; 3613; 3615; 3621; 3633; 3645; 3646; 3650; 3651; 3661; 3665; 3666; 3684; 3668; 3669; 3670, AS MODIFIED; 3671; 3675; 3676; 3677; AND 3679 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3399

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be made pending, en bloc, under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments are now pending en bloc.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendments en bloc.

The amendments (Nos. 3406; 3428; 3436; 3437; 3438; 3447; 3454; 3468; 3476; 3480; 3482; 3492; 3493; 3517; 3540; 3546; 3551; 3560; 3562; 3563; 3566; 3578; 3582; 3585; 3595; 3607; 3608; 3613; 3615; 3621; 3633; 3645; 3646; 3650; 3651; 3661; 3665; 3666; 3684; 3668; 3669; 3670, as modified; 3671; 3675; 3676; 3677; and 3679) were agreed to en bloc, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3406

(Purpose: To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide technical assistance relating to a disaster caused by a volcanic eruption)

At the appropriate place in division C, insert the following:

SEC. _____. The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide to any State or county impacted by a volcanic eruption covered by a major disaster declared by the President in calendar year 2018 in accordance with section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) technical assistance—

(1) to assess damage to agricultural production and rural infrastructure; and

(2) to develop recovery plans for impacted farmers, ranchers, and rural communities.

AMENDMENT NO. 3428

(Purpose: To require a report on engagement with local interests relating to intelligent transportation systems technologies and smart cities solutions)

At the appropriate place in title I of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 1 _____. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on efforts by the Department of Transportation to engage with local communities, metropolitan planning organizations, and regional transportation commissions on advancing data and intelligent transportation systems technologies and other smart cities solutions.

AMENDMENT NO. 3436

(Purpose: To require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to submit a report on implementation of NextGen at commercial service airports in the United States)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. REPORT ON NEXTGEN IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of NextGen at commercial service airports in the United States.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The number and percentage of commercial service airports in the United States that have fully implemented NextGen.

(2) The percentage completion of NextGen implementation at each commercial service airport in the United States.

(c) DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARD TO DETERMINE PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEXTGEN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop a standard for determining under subsection (b)(2) the percentage completion of NextGen implementation at commercial service airports in the United States based on factors that may include an accounting of efficiency benefits achieved, the degree of NextGen technology and infrastructure installed, and the extent of controller training on NextGen.

(2) INCLUSION IN REPORT.—The Administrator shall include in the report submitted under subsection (a) the standard developed under paragraph (1).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(2) NEXTGEN.—The term “NextGen” means the Next Generation Air Transportation System.

AMENDMENT NO. 3437

(Purpose: To provide a set-aside for the dryland agriculture research program)

On page 315, line 13, insert “of which not less than \$2,000,000 shall be available to carry out the dryland agriculture research program;” before “and of which”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3438

(Purpose: To strike section 531)

Strike section 531.

AMENDMENT NO. 3447

(Purpose: To provide additional funds for grants from the Historic Preservation Fund for historically Black colleges and universities, with an offset)

On page 17, line 4, strike “\$88,910,000” and insert “\$91,910,000”.

On page 17, line 14, strike “\$5,000,000” and insert “\$8,000,000”.

On page 40, line 7, strike “\$134,673,000” and insert “\$131,673,000”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3454

(Purpose: To require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a working group to conduct research relating to ocean agriculture)

At the appropriate place in division C, insert the following:

RESEARCH ON OCEAN AGRICULTURE

SEC. _____. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture, in coordination with the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, shall establish a working group (referred to in this section as the “working group”)—

(1) to study how mangroves, kelp forests, tidal marshes, and seagrass meadows could help deacidify the oceans;

(2) to study emerging ocean farming practices that use kelp and seagrass to deacidify the oceans while providing feedstock for agriculture and other commercial and industrial inputs; and

(3) to coordinate and conduct research to develop and enhance pilot-scale research for farming of kelp and seagrass in order—

(A) to deacidify ocean environments;

(B) to produce a feedstock for agriculture; and

(C) to develop other scalable commercial applications for kelp, seagrass, or products derived from kelp or seagrass.

(b) The working group shall include—

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(2) the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

(3) representatives of any relevant offices within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(4) the Assistant Secretary of Energy for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

(c) Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the working group shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) the findings of the research described in subsection (a);

(2) the results of the pilot-scale research described in subsection (a)(3); and

(3) any policy recommendations based on those findings and results.

AMENDMENT NO. 3468

(Purpose: To set aside funds for the development of a map depicting pyrrhotite occurrences throughout the United States)

On page 21, line 23, insert after “2020;” the following: “of which \$100,000 shall be made available to the United States Geological Survey Mineral Resources Program for the development of a map depicting pyrrhotite occurrences throughout the United States;”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3476

(Purpose: To provide for the use of funds to ensure that survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault do not face housing discrimination)

At the appropriate place in division D, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall continue to engage in efforts authorized by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4; 127 Stat. 54) to ensure that survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault are not unlawfully evicted or denied housing by certain landlords based on their experience as survivors.

(b) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall submit to Congress a report on the efforts described in subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 3480

(Purpose: To encourage the Department of Transportation and the Corps of Engineers to cooperate to develop a path forward in allowing freight funding eligibility for inland waterways improvements)

At the appropriate place in title I of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 1. The Secretary of Transportation shall consult with the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works to identify any existing authorities and any additional authorities that may be needed to leverage funds from Department of Transportation programs for purposes of inland waterway project costs.

AMENDMENT NO. 3482

(Purpose: To set aside funds for the conduct of certain wood utilization research)

On page 84, line 5, insert after “2022” the following: “, of which not less than \$500,000 shall be made available for wood utilization research to develop woody and agricultural biomass conversion of low-value woody biomass using microwave-assisted liquefaction”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3492

(Purpose: To ensure safe and timely completion of the flexible sleeper berth pilot program)

On page 455, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

SEC. 13. To the maximum extent practicable, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration shall ensure the safe and timely completion of the flexible sleeper berth pilot program of the Administration.

AMENDMENT NO. 3493

(Purpose: To require the Secretary of Agriculture to submit a report on conservation programs administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service relating to ocelots)

At the appropriate place in title VII of division C, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to Congress a report describing the ways in which conservation programs administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service may be better used for the conservation of ocelots (*Leopardus pardalis*) and any action taken by the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service relating to the conservation of ocelots.

AMENDMENT NO. 3517

(Purpose: To set aside funds for the Colorado River Basin salinity control program)

On page 5, line 5, strike the period and insert the following: “: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$2,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the Colorado River Basin salinity control program.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3540

(Purpose: To set aside additional funds for grants for the conduct of certain hazardous fuels management activities)

On page 85, line 17, strike “\$15,000,000” and insert “\$20,000,000”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3546

(Purpose: To require the Rural Housing Service to submit a report on certain properties)

At the appropriate place in division C, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Rural Housing Service of the Department of Agriculture shall submit to Congress a report including—

(1) a description of—

(A) the number of properties assisted under title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) that are reaching the end of their loan term;

(B) the location of each property described in subparagraph (A);

(C) the number of units in each property described in subparagraph (A); and

(D) the date on which each the loan for each property described in subparagraph (A) is expected to reach maturity;

(2) the strategy of the Rural Housing Service to preserve the long-term affordability of the properties described in paragraph (1)(A) when the loan matures; and

(3) a description of the resources and tools that the Rural Housing Service needs from Congress in order to preserve the long-term affordability of the properties described in paragraph (1) (A).

AMENDMENT NO. 3551

(Purpose: To provide funding to study and combat harmful algal blooms)

On page 22, line 10, strike the period at the end and insert the following: “: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, not less than \$200,000 shall be used for activities to better understand mechanisms that result in toxins being present in harmful algal blooms.”.

On page 65, line 5, strike the period at the end and insert the following: “: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be used to investigate health impacts from exposure to harmful algal blooms and cyanobacteria toxins, and to develop innovative methods to monitor, characterize, and predict blooms for early action.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3560

(Purpose: To require FinCEN to submit to Congress a report on Geographic Targeting Orders)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network and the appropriate divisions of the Department of the Treasury shall submit to Congress a report on any Geographic Targeting Orders issued since 2016, including—

(1) the type of data collected;

(2) how the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network uses the data;

(3) whether the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network needs more authority to combat money laundering through high-end real estate;

(4) how a record of beneficial ownership would improve and assist law enforcement efforts to investigate and prosecute criminal activity and prevent the use of shell companies to facilitate money laundering, tax evasion, terrorism financing, election fraud, and other illegal activity; and

(5) the feasibility of implementing Geographic Targeting Orders on a permanent basis on all real estate transactions in the United States greater than \$300,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 3562

(Purpose: To prohibit certain companies from receiving assistance)

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available to the Small Business Administration in this Act may be provided to a company—

(1) that is headquartered in the People's Republic of China; or

(2) for which more than 25 percent of the voting stock of the company is owned by affiliates that are citizens of the People's Republic of China.

AMENDMENT NO. 3563

(Purpose: To provide for the use of funds from the Indian Irrigation Fund)

On page 34, line 19, strike the period at the end and insert the following: “: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$10,000,000 shall be derived from the Indian Irrigation Fund established by section 3211 of the WIIN Act (Public Law 114–322; 130 Stat. 1749).”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3566

(Purpose: Of a perfecting nature)

At the appropriate place in division C, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Out of amounts appropriated to the Food and Drug Administration under title VI, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall, not later than July 1, 2019, and following the review required under Executive Order 12866 (5 U.S.C. 601 note; relating to regulatory planning and review), issue advice revising the advice provided in the notice of availability entitled “Advice About Eating Fish, From the Environmental Protection Agency and Food and Drug Administration; Revised Fish Advice; Availability” (82 Fed. Reg. 6571 (January 19, 2017)), in a manner that is consistent with nutrition science recognized by the Food and Drug Administration on the net effects of seafood consumption.

AMENDMENT NO. 3578

(Purpose: To add a provision to clarify eligibility and establish an eligibility appeal mechanism under the rural broadband loan and grant pilot program)

At the appropriate place in division C, insert the following:

SEC. _____. In administering the pilot program established by section 779 of division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141), the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) ensure that applicants that are determined to be ineligible for the pilot program have a means of appealing or otherwise challenging that determination in a timely fashion; and

(2) in determining whether an entity may overbuild or duplicate broadband expansion efforts made by any entity that has received a broadband loan from the Rural Utilities Service, not consider loans that were rescinded or defaulted on, or loans the terms and conditions of which were not met, if the entity under consideration has not previously defaulted on, or failed to meet the terms and conditions of, a Rural Utilities Service loan or had a Rural Utilities Service loan rescinded.

AMENDMENT NO. 3582

(Purpose: To increase funding for 1890 land-grant colleges, with an offset)

At the appropriate place in title VII of division C, insert the following:

1890 LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, INCLUDING TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY

SEC. 7 _____. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amounts made available by this Act to carry out sections 1444 and 1445, respectively, of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3221, 3222) shall each be increased by \$3,000,000.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount made available under the heading “(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)” under the heading “AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES” under the heading “AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS” in title I shall be decreased by \$6,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 3585

(Purpose: To set aside funds for the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children)

On page 41, line 4, strike the period and insert the following: “: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$400,000 shall be made available to the commission established by section 3(a) of the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children Act (Public Law 114-244; 130 Stat. 981).”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3595

(Purpose: To prohibit the use of funds to enforce certain requirements with respect to added sugars in the rules issued by the Food and Drug Administration on nutrition labels)

At the appropriate place in title VII of division C, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to enforce the requirement in the final rule entitled “Food Labeling: Revision of the Nutrition and Supplement Facts Labels”, published in the Federal Register on May 27, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 33742), that any single ingredient sugar, honey, agave, or syrup (including maple syrup) that is packaged and offered for sale as a single ingredient food bear the declaration “Includes ‘X’g Added Sugars”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3607

(Purpose: To require the use of Environmental Protection Agency funds to implement recommendations relating to clean and safe water compliance)

At the end of title II of division A, insert the following:

Using funds appropriated under this title, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall implement the recommendations described in the report of the Office of Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “Management Weakness Delayed Response to Flint Water Crisis”, numbered 18-P-0221, and dated July 19, 2018, to ensure clean and safe water compliance under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.). If the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency does not implement 1 or more recommendations required by the preceding sentence, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations and Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report explaining why the Administrator did not implement the recommendation and identifying specific actions the Administrator is implementing to address the concerns raised in the report.

AMENDMENT NO. 3608

(Purpose: To prohibit the use of funds to implement certain new policies of the Federal Transit Administration relating to the Capital Investment Grant program)

On page 472, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

SEC. 163. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used for the implementation or furtherance of new policies detailed in the “Dear Colleague” letter distributed by the Federal Transit Administration to capital investment grant program project sponsors on June 29, 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 3613

(Purpose: To set aside funds for the United States Semiquincentennial Commission)

On page 16, line 18, strike the period and insert the following: “: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 9(a) of the United States Semiquincentennial Commission Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-196; 130 Stat. 691),

\$500,000 of the funds made available under this heading shall be provided to the organization selected under section 9(b) of that Act for expenditure by the United States Semiquincentennial Commission in accordance with that Act.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3615

(Purpose: To require the Small Business Administration to conduct a study on match-making programs for veteran entrepreneurs)

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Small Business Administration shall conduct a study on whether the provision of match-making services that, using data collected through outside entities such as local chambers of commerce, link veteran entrepreneurs to business leads in given industry sectors or geographic regions, would enhance the existing veterans entrepreneurship programs of the Administration.

AMENDMENT NO. 3621

(Purpose: To require the Comptroller General of the United States to issue a report on the removal of lead-based paint and other hazardous materials)

At the appropriate place in division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Within Available funds, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall issue a report on efforts by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to the removal of lead-based paint and other hazardous materials, which shall include—

(1) a description of direct removal efforts by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Environmental Protection Agency;

(2) a description of education provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Environmental Protection Agency to other Federal agencies, local governments and communities, recipients of grants made by either entity, and the general public relating to the removal of lead-based paint and other hazardous materials;

(3) a description of assistance received from other Federal agencies relating to the removal of lead-based paint and other hazardous materials; and

(4) any best practices developed or provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to the removal of lead-based paint and other hazardous materials.

AMENDMENT NO. 3633

(Purpose: To require a report on Federal agency compliance with respect to establishing an Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. The Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall—

(1) work with Federal agencies to review each Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization's efforts to comply with the requirements under section 15(k) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(k)); and

(2) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives—

(A) a report on Federal agency compliance with the requirements under such section 15(k); and

(B) a report detailing the status of issuance by the Small Business Administration of detailed guidance for the peer review process of the Small Business Procurement Advisory Council in order to facilitate a more in depth review of Federal agency compliance with the requirements under such section 15(k).

AMENDMENT NO. 3645

(Purpose: To prohibit the use of funds for the enforcement of certain requirements with respect to certain roads)

On page 487, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

SEC. 1 _____. (a) Subject to subsections (c) and (d), none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Transportation by this or any other Act may be obligated or expended to enforce or require the enforcement of section 127(a) of title 23, United States Code, with respect to a segment described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (b) if the segment is designated as a route of the Interstate System.

(b) The segments referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) The William H. Natcher Parkway (to be designated as a spur of Interstate Route 65) from Interstate Route 65 in Bowling Green, Kentucky, to United States Route 60 in Owensboro, Kentucky.

(2) The Julian M. Carroll (Purchase) Parkway (to be designated as Interstate Route 69) in the State of Kentucky from the Tennessee State line to the interchange with Interstate Route 24, near Calvert City, Kentucky.

(c) Only a vehicle that could operate legally on a segment described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (b) before the date of designation of the segment as a route of the Interstate System may continue to operate on that segment, subject to the condition that, except as provided in subsection (d), the gross vehicle weight of such a vehicle shall not exceed 120,000 pounds.

(d) Nothing in this section prohibits a State from issuing a permit for a nondivisible load or vehicle with a gross vehicle weight that exceeds 120,000 pounds.

AMENDMENT NO. 3646

(Purpose: To provide funding to the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct an inventory and evaluation of certain land for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System)

At the appropriate place in division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) Within available funds for the National Forest System, the Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct an inventory and evaluation of certain land, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Flatside Wilderness Adjacent Inventory Areas” and dated November 30, 2017, to determine the suitability of that land for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(b) The Chief of the Forest Service shall submit to the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Appropriations, and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate the results of the inventory and evaluation required under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 3650

(Purpose: To provide for the conduct of a study to identify underlying contributing factors for pediatric cancer that are unique to certain States and to provide assistance to support States with a high incidence of such cancer)

At the appropriate place in Division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. ADDRESSING PEDIATRIC CANCER RATES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) REPORT IDENTIFYING GEOGRAPHIC VARIATION OF TYPES OF PEDIATRIC CANCER.—Using

funds appropriated under the heading “Toxic Substances and Environmental Health” for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, a report that provides details on the geographic variation in pediatric cancer incidence in the United States, including—

(1) the types of pediatric cancer within each of the 10 States with the highest age-adjusted incidence rate of cancer among persons aged 20 years or younger;

(2) geographic concentrations of types and prevalence of pediatric cancers within each such State, in accordance with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines; and

(3) an update on current activities related to pediatric cancer, including with respect to carrying out section 399V-6 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g-17).

(b) **SUPPORT FOR STATES WITH HIGH INCIDENCE OF PEDIATRIC CANCER.**—Using funds appropriated under the heading “Toxic Substances and Environmental Public Health” for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the Secretary of Health and Human Services may conduct public outreach, in collaboration with State departments of health, particularly in the 10 States with the highest age-adjusted incidence rate of cancer among persons aged 20 years or younger, to improve awareness by residents, clinicians, and others, as appropriate, of possible contributing factors to pediatric cancer, including environmental exposures, in a manner that is complementary of, and does not conflict with, ongoing pediatric cancer-related activities supported by the Department of Health and Human Services.

(c) **PRIVACY.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall ensure that all information with respect to patients that is contained in the reports under this section is identified and protects personal privacy of such patients in accordance with applicable Federal and State privacy law.

AMENDMENT NO. 3651

(Purpose: To require a study on the financial impact of the mineral pyrrhotite in concrete home foundations)

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

SEC. _____. The Comptroller General of the United States, in consultation with relevant regulators, shall conduct a study that—

(1) examines the financial impact of the mineral pyrrhotite in concrete home foundations; and

(2) provides recommendations on regulatory and legislative actions needed to help mitigate the financial impact described in paragraph (1) on banks, mortgage lenders, tax revenues, and homeowners.

AMENDMENT NO. 3661

(Purpose: To designate a rest area on the Mount Vernon Trail as the “Peter B. Webster III Memorial Area”)

On page 41, line 4, strike the period at the end and insert the following: “: *Provided further*, That within available amounts provided under this heading, the Secretary of the Interior shall designate the rest area bound by Alexandria Avenue, West Boulevard Drive, and the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Mount Vernon Trail within the George Washington Memorial Parkway as the ‘Peter B. Webster III Memorial Area’ and

any reference in a law, map regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the rest area shall be deemed to be a reference to the ‘Peter B. Webster III Memorial Area’; *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall accept and expend private contributions for the design, procurement, preparation, and installation of a plaque honoring Peter B. Webster III on the condition that the Director of the National Park Service shall approve the design and placement of the plaque.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3665

(Purpose: To ensure continued passenger rail operations on long-distance routes)

On page 464, line 24, strike “regulation.” and insert the following: “regulation: *Provided further*, That not less than \$50,000,000 of the amount provided under this heading shall be for capital expenses related to safety improvements, maintenance, and the non-Federal match for discretionary Federal grant programs to enable continued passenger rail operations on long-distance routes (as defined in section 24102 of title 49, United States Code) on which Amtrak is the sole tenant of the host railroad and positive train control systems are not required by law (including regulations): *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading shall be used by Amtrak to give notice under subsection (a) or (b) of section 24706 of title 49, United States Code, with respect to long-distance routes (as defined in section 24102 of title 49, United States Code) on which Amtrak is the sole tenant of the host railroad and positive train control systems are not required by law (including regulations), or otherwise initiate discontinuance of, reduce the frequency of, suspend, or substantially alter the schedule or route of rail service on any portion of such route operated in fiscal year 2018, including implementation of service permitted by section 24305(a)(3)(A) of title 49, United States Code, in lieu of rail service.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3666

(Purpose: To extend by 1 year the deadline for expenditure for transportation projects awarded funding from the Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) 2012 and 2013 discretionary grant programs of the Department of Transportation)

On page 414, line 24, strike “determines” and insert the following: “determines: *Provided further*, That funds provided for national infrastructure investments for passenger rail transportation projects under title I of division C of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-55; 125 Stat. 641), may be expended until September 30, 2019: *Provided further*, That funds provided for national infrastructure investment for port infrastructure projects under title VIII of division F of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-6; 127 Stat. 432) shall be available until September 30, 2020: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances of contract authority for the TIFIA program (as defined in section 601(a) of title 23, United States Code), \$13,000,000 shall be permanently rescinded, and the associated obligation limitation shall be reduced by an equal amount.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3684

(Purpose: To improve the amendment)

On page 1, line 2, strike “That” and all that follows through “amount” on page 2, line 9, and insert the following: “That such sums provided for national infrastructure investments for passenger rail transportation projects under title I of division C of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appro-

priations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-55; 125 Stat. 641), shall remain available for expenditure through fiscal year 2019 for the liquidation of valid obligations of active grants incurred in fiscal year 2012: *Provided further*, That such sums provided for national infrastructure investments for port infrastructure projects under title VIII of division F of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-6; 127 Stat. 432) shall remain available through fiscal year 2020 for the liquidation of valid obligations of active grants incurred in fiscal year 2013: *Provided further*, That the 2 preceding provisos shall be applied as if they were in effect on September 30, 2018: *Provided further*, That after calculating the distribution of obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways for fiscal year 2019 under section 120(a), the obligation limitation shall be reduced by \$52,000,000 to a total of \$45,216,596,000: *Provided further*, That the reduction in the preceding proviso shall be applied to the obligation limitation determined under section 120(a)(4) for the TIFIA program (as defined in section 601(a) of title 23, United States Code)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3668

(Purpose: To increase the amount set aside for the breastfeeding peer counselors program)

On page 360, line 13, strike “\$60,000,000” and insert “\$67,500,000”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3669

(Purpose: To prohibit the use of funds to carry out requirements relating to electronic logging devices)

At the appropriate place in title I of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 1 _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Transportation may be obligated or expended to implement, administer, or enforce the requirements of section 31137 of title 49, United States Code, or any regulation issued by the Secretary pursuant to such section, with respect to the use of electronic logging devices by operators of commercial motor vehicles, as defined in section 31132(1) of such title, transporting livestock, as defined in section 602 of the Emergency Livestock Feed Assistance Act of 1988 (7 U.S.C. 1471) or insects.

AMENDMENT NO. 3670, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To prohibit funds made available to the Federal Transit Administration from being used for the procurement of rolling stock from manufacturers supported by certain foreign governments)

At the appropriate place in title I of division D, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Federal Transit Administration under this title to carry out sections 5307, 5311, 5337, and 5339 of title 49, United States Code, may be used in awarding a contract or subcontract to an entity on or after the date of enactment of this Act for the procurement of rolling stock for use in public transportation if the manufacturer of the rolling stock is incorporated in or has manufacturing facilities in the United States and receives support from the government of a country that—

(1) is identified as a nonmarket economy country (as defined in section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(18))) as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) was identified by the United States Trade Representative in the most recent report required by section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242) as a priority foreign country under subsection (a)(2) of that section; and

(3) is subject to monitoring by the Trade Representative under section 306 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2416).

(b) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with the obligations of the United States under international agreements.

(c)(1) This section shall not apply to the award of a contract or subcontract made by a public transportation agency with a rail rolling stock manufacturer described in subsection (a) if the manufacturer “produces” rail rolling stock for an eligible public transportation agency through a contract executed prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) A rail rolling stock manufacturer described in subsection (a) may not use funds provided under a contract or subcontract described in paragraph (1) to expand the manufacturer’s production of rail rolling stock within the United States to an “amount of rolling stock vehicles or railcars” that is greater than the amount required under contractual obligations of the manufacturer as of the date of enactment of this “Act including all options per for additional rolling stock.”

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to funds that are not appropriated or otherwise made available to the Federal Transit Administration under this title.

AMENDMENT NO. 3671

(Purpose: To prohibit funds from being used to provide housing assistance benefits to individuals convicted of certain criminal offenses)

At the appropriate place in title II of division D, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to provide housing assistance benefits for an individual who is convicted of—

(1) aggravated sexual abuse under section 2241 of title 18, United States Code;

(2) murder under section 1111 of title 18, United States Code; or

(3) any other Federal or State offense involving—

(A) severe forms of trafficking in persons or sex trafficking, as those terms are defined in paragraphs (9) and (10), respectively, of section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102); or

(B) child pornography, as defined in section 2256 of title 18, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 3675

(Purpose: To provide for rural health and safety education programs to address and combat the opioid abuse epidemic)

At the appropriate place in title III of division C, insert the following:

RURAL HEALTH AND SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Any funds provided by this Act for rural health and safety education programs authorized under section 502(i) of the Rural Development Act of 1972 (7 U.S.C. 2662(i)) may be used under those programs to address the opioid abuse epidemic and to combat opioid abuse in rural communities.

AMENDMENT NO. 3676

(Purpose: To provide an additional \$2,000,000 for hiring staff for tribal detention facilities by reducing the amounts made available through the Working Capital Fund of the Department of the Interior)

At the appropriate place in title I of division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) There are appropriated under the heading “Operation of Indian Programs” under the heading “Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education”, in addition to any other amounts made available under such heading and in order to provide additional funding for hiring staff for tribal detention facilities, including address-

ing the needs of newly funded tribal detention facilities, \$2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount appropriated under the heading “Working Capital Fund” for the Department of the Interior is hereby reduced by \$2,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 3677

(Purpose: To require the National Railroad Passenger Corporation to grant a discount to members of the public benefit corporation Veterans Advantage)

On page 464, line 4, strike the period at the end and insert “: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading and the heading ‘National Network Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation’, not more than \$500,000 may be made available to provide a discount of not less than 15 percent on passenger fares to veterans (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code).”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3679

(Purpose: To provide that up to \$6,000,000 be used for UAS integration activities)

On page 424, line 12, strike the period and insert “*Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to \$6,000,000 shall be used for providing matching funds to qualified commercial entities seeking to demonstrate or validate technologies that the Federal Aviation Administration considers essential to the safe integration of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) in the National Airspace System at Federal Aviation Administration designated UAS test sites: *Provided further*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall identify essential integration technologies that could be demonstrated or validated at test sites designated in accordance with the preceding proviso.”.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, the cloture motion on H.R. 6147 be withdrawn. I further ask that the only remaining amendments in order be the following: Leahy No. 3464, Lee No. 3522, Baldwin No. 3524, and Cruz No. 3402; further, that at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, August 1, all postcloture time be yielded back and the Senate vote in relation to the amendments in the order listed; that the Leahy, Lee, and Baldwin amendments be subject to a 60-affirmative vote threshold; and that following the disposition of the Cruz amendment, the Murkowski amendment No. 3400 be withdrawn, the substitute amendment No. 3399, as amended, be agreed to, and the bill be read a third time and the Senate vote on passage of H.R. 6147, as amended. I also ask unanimous consent that there be 2 minutes of debate prior to each vote in this series.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have no objection.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3585, AS MODIFIED

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Murkowski amendment No. 3585 be modified with the changes that are at the desk.

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

The amendment (No. 3585) previously agreed to is modified, as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following: “: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$400,000 shall be made available to the commission established by section 3(a) of the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children Act (Public Law 114-244; 130 Stat. 981).”.

AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION ACT OF 2018

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, the Chair lay before the Senate the message to accompany H.R. 2.

There being no objection, the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2) entitled “An Act 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.”, and ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

COMPOUND MOTION

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and authorize the Chair to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate at a ratio of 5 to 4.

I know of no debate on the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MORAN. 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.

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

The Senator from Vermont.

APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I would again note that Senator SHELBY and I have been working very hard on this appropriations bill, but so have a whole lot of other Senators, my colleague from Kansas being one of them.

Both Republicans and Democrats want to bring the Senate back to the way it should be, where we work things out between both parties. It means that everybody has to give something, and not everybody wins everything, but the country does very well. That is what we are trying to do on the appropriations bill. I think we can wrap these up, and I would hope that the other body, when they get back from their vacation, will be able to work