

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

Strike “2” and insert “3”.

MOTION TO COMMIT WITH AMENDMENT NO. 2660

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I have a motion to commit with instructions at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. McCONNELL] moves to commit the joint resolution to the Foreign Relations Committee with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment numbered 2660.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To prohibit the President from waiving, suspending, reducing, providing relief from, or otherwise limiting the application of sanctions pursuant to an agreement related to the nuclear program of Iran)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. REMOVAL OF AUTHORITY TO WAIVE, SUSPEND, REDUCE, PROVIDE RELIEF FROM, OR OTHERWISE LIMIT THE APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS PURSUANT TO AN AGREEMENT RELATED TO THE NUCLEAR PROGRAM OF IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may not—

(1) waive, suspend, reduce, provide relief from, or otherwise limit the application of sanctions described in subsection (b) or refrain from applying any such sanctions; or

(2) remove a foreign person listed in Attachment 3 or Attachment 4 to Annex II of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action from the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Asset Control of the Department of the Treasury.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are—

(1) the sanctions described in sections 4 through 7.9 of Annex II of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action; and

(2) the sanctions described in any other agreement related to the nuclear program of Iran that includes the United States, commits the United States to take action, or pursuant to which the United States commits or otherwise agrees to take action, regardless of the form it takes, whether a political commitment or otherwise, and regardless of whether it is legally binding.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The prohibitions under subsection (a) shall not apply if the Islamic Republic of Iran—

(1) has released Jason Rezaian, Robert Levinson, Saeed Abedini, and Amir Hekmati to the custody of the United States; and

(2) formally recognizes the State of Israel as a sovereign and independent state.

(d) JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action” means the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, signed at Vienna on July 14, 2015, by Iran and by the People’s Republic of China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, with the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and all implementing materials and agreements related to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

This act shall take effect 4 days after the date of enactment.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 2661

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I have an amendment to the instructions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. McCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 2661 to the instructions of the motion to commit H.J. Res. 61.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 3, line 22, strike “4” and insert “5”.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 2662 TO AMENDMENT NO. 2661

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. McCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 2662 to amendment No. 2661.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike “5” and insert “6”.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk for amendment No. 2656.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Senate amendment No. 2656.

Mitch McConnell, John Cornyn, Roy Blunt, John Thune, Deb Fischer, John Barrasso, Roger F. Wicker, Michael B. Enzi, Shelley Moore Capito, Orrin G. Hatch, Rob Portman, Mike Crapo, Richard C. Shelby, Pat Roberts, Thad Cochran, Mike Rounds, David Perdue.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk for amendment No. 2640.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Senate amendment No. 2640.

Mitch McConnell, John Cornyn, Roy Blunt, John Thune, Deb Fischer, John Barrasso, Roger F. Wicker, Michael B. Enzi, Shelley Moore Capito, Orrin G. Hatch, Rob Portman, Mike Crapo, Richard C. Shelby, Pat Roberts, Thad Cochran, Mike Rounds, David Perdue.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk for H.J. Res. 61.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on H.J. Res. 61, a joint resolution amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of determining the employers to which the employer mandate applies under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Mitch McConnell, John Cornyn, Roy Blunt, John Thune, Deb Fischer, John Barrasso, Roger F. Wicker, Michael B. Enzi, Shelley Moore Capito, Orrin G. Hatch, Rob Portman, Mike Crapo, Richard C. Shelby, Pat Roberts, Thad Cochran, Mike Rounds, David Perdue.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to waive the mandatory quorum calls under these cloture motions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

RECOGNIZING VERMONT'S SEVENTH GENERATION

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I want to call the Senate’s attention today to yet another outstanding Vermont business: Seventh Generation. Seventh Generation unveiled its line of environmentally friendly consumer household products more than 25 years ago. Today it has expanded to become one of the dominant businesses in this continuously emerging market.

I have visited Seventh Generation many times, and I am consistently impressed with how the company continues to find new ways of expanding its business and offering Americans affordable and more sustainable alternatives to standard household products.

Since 2011, Seventh Generation has seen its business grow year after year and has unveiled some 100 new products in the last 4 years alone. President and CEO John Replogle has reinvigorated the company, further defining its purpose and leadership in the competitive marketplace.

Seventh Generation has long been a company that fosters the business principles and ideals that so many Vermonters value: to make products locally, to keep it sustainable, to leave no footprint, and make products accessible. From its Burlington offices that overlook the shores of Lake Champlain to the shelves of the retail giants now promoting its products, Seventh Generation is yet another Vermont company leading the way in corporate responsibility.

I ask unanimous consent that the August 27, 2015, article from the Burlington Free Press entitled "Seventh Generation: 'Bursting at the seams'" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Burlington Free Press, Aug. 27, 2015]

SEVENTH GENERATION: 'BURSTING AT THE SEAMS'

(By Dan D'Ambrosio)

Seventh Generation in Burlington has been on a tear since John Replogle took over as president and CEO in 2011. Sales are up more than 60 percent, from about \$150 million when Replogle arrived to about \$250 million projected for this year. Annual growth is in the "low double digits," says Replogle.

That's a lot of toilet tissue made from recycled paper and natural, cold-water laundry detergent, not to mention the dozens of other products in Seventh Generation's expanded line of "green" disinfectants, dishwashing and hand soaps, surface cleaners, diapers and baby wipes and feminine hygiene products. Seventh Generation has added about 100 new products under Replogle.

The company today dominates the market for natural cleaning products, according to Replogle, who says the other leaders in the industry are Method and Mrs. Meyers Clean Day.

"Adding our sales together we have a half-billion dollar business," said Replogle. "I would love to see the three brands grow to a billion dollars over the next few years."

In typical Reploglian fashion, Replogle declines to criticize his two closest competitors in any way, going so far as to refer to them as "frenemies." And he points out that the three brands together have less than a 5 percent share in any category they sell in, leaving a long way to go before they begin to threaten the Procter & Gambles of the world.

"What they're trying to do is very much in the spirit of what we're trying to do," Replogle said. "Use fewer ingredients, be less toxic, be more sustainable in manufacturing and packaging. So there's a lot of commonality among our brands."

'A REALLY SMART DUDE'

Replogle, 49, is the former president of Guinness in the United States and United Kingdom. From there he went to Unilever, where he ran the North American skin care business, with brands including Dove, Ponds, Caress and Lever 2000. Next, in 2006, Replogle took the helm at Burt's Bees, bringing the quirky natural skin care company to the masses.

"We launched at Target, CVS and Walgreen's," Replogle said. "We built a national brand. I put great people on the team, and gave them a lot of freedom. We set up core values and principles to run the company and we invested behind it, and it took off."

Which is a pretty good description of what Replogle has done at Seventh Generation. Alan Newman, founder of Magic Hat Brewing Co., launched the original Seventh Generation catalog business more than 25 years ago. Newman has been watching Replogle from his latest perch in the Maltex Building on Pine Street, where Newman is running a new craft beer company for The Boston Beer Co., a.k.a. Samuel Adams. Newman likes what he sees on the waterfront, where Seventh Generation is headquartered at Main Street Landing.

"John's a really smart dude who knows how to bring focus to an organization, who knows how to re-enthuse the mission," Newman said. "From what I can tell from the outside, he's a really good delegator and manager."

In Newman's estimation, Seventh Generation had largely lost sight of its mission four years ago when Replogle took over.

"I did not pay a lot of attention to Seventh Generation, but whenever I did they were scattered all over the place," Newman said. "They didn't seem to have any mission left."

Sales were also flat, Replogle said.

"I just knew this company stood for something greater and that it needed leadership," Replogle said. "The company was at a crossroads. We were very nearly at the end of our rope frankly."

Replogle began drawing that rope in by putting a laser focus on what Seventh Generation stands for—natural, sustainable, environmentally sensitive cleaning products, the only segment of the retail category showing significant growth.

"We're really in tune with the consumer today," Replogle said. "The millennial consumer in particular, people trying to avoid chemicals, who are more conscious about not only what's in their product but also the practices of the company itself. More and more young consumers are understanding the company behind their product matters. We're winning with those consumers."

A PIONEER BRAND

As an example of a best manufacturing practice at Seventh Generation, Replogle points to the fact that the company contracts all of its manufacturing to about 22 factories across the nation. "You will always have the most sustainable footprint on a dispersed model," Replogle said. "If we can manufacture closer to the market, we'll do a lot better. A lot of companies have one large-scale manufacturing site. Then you have to ship everything in and ship the products out." Second, Replogle said, Seventh Generation continues to innovate.

"We've upgraded every product in our portfolio in the last four years," he said. "Every product has been improved in some material way. We never stop and we're innovating into new spaces. Plus, we've taken our brand from a few categories into several categories. We're not only in dish soap and laundry detergent, we're in hand wash, diapers and wipes and feminine care. We've gone across all the categories."

Target has taken notice. Spokeswoman Erica Julkowski said Seventh Generation is one of a "handful of vendors" the giant retailer works with closely to "ideate and develop products." "Seventh Generation is a pioneer brand in natural cleaning and has been a valued partner to Target by providing ongoing innovation and thought leadership," Julkowski said in an email. "Through Sev-

enth Generation's deep understanding of the natural cleaning industry, they continue to provide expert knowledge on the market and insight into up-and-coming products that might resonate with the Target guest."

In Seventh Generation's soothing offices overlooking Lake Champlain—all earth tones and wood paneling with an open center staircase festooned with greenery and the company's principles emblazoned on dangling wooden signs—John Fitzgerald is working on a shelf layout for Target. The products are dish soaps and detergents.

In the computer generated "plan-o-gram" on his big screen, Fitzgerald proposes a display layout of not only Seventh Generation's products, but also of Method's and Mrs. Meyer's offerings, as well as giants like Cascade and Finish. Finally, Fitzgerald proposes shelf positions for Target's own house brands, all based on data collected by a third party.

"Our goal is to be objective, to share the facts and give them a recommendation," Replogle said. "Our goal isn't to convince them our way is the right way."

Nevertheless, working so closely with Target is a pretty good relationship builder, Replogle adds.

BORN HERE, STAYING HERE

Seventh Generation is bursting at the seams at Main Street Landing, with most of its approximately 140 employees working in Burlington. Replogle plans on adding another 15 employees to the staff by the end of the year.

"We have maximized our space in here," he said. "Growth is a wonderful thing, but right now we're fully utilized in this building."

That doesn't mean, however, that Seventh Generation is going anywhere.

"Burlington is our long-term home," Replogle said. "We were born here, we're growing up here and will remain here. No question. We're committed to that."

Seventh Generation has a small office in Toronto, and a satellite office in Raleigh, North Carolina, where Replogle lived as CEO of Burt's Bees, and where his family still lives.

When he was recruited to run Seventh Generation, Replogle and his wife decided against uprooting their four children, so he has been commuting, returning to his home in Raleigh every other week.

A native of Boston and a graduate of Dartmouth and Harvard, Replogle feels he has the best of both worlds, maintaining his life in Raleigh and returning to New England for more than a visit. Replogle said it's going to feel even better when his daughter starts at Dartmouth as a freshman this fall.

"She'll be right down the road as well," he said.

Replogle expects to open an office in California soon, and earlier this year he launched the business in China with an office in Hangzhou.

"There's demand for our products over there," Replogle said. "We're in Japan, Hong Kong, of course mainland China. We're in Korea, Vietnam, Australia. That's been growing over the last five years."

Replogle said Seventh Generation will also be in Europe within three years.

"How we get there we're still working on right now," he said. "Whether it's a direct model where we create Seventh Generation Europe or whether we partner into that market we haven't determined yet."

THE LATEST VENTURE

Seventh Generation's office in Raleigh is home to the company's venture arm, with nine employees who look for new business opportunities beyond natural cleaning products.

"We created Seventh Generation Ventures about three years ago with the idea of

partnering with like-minded companies and helping them accelerate their growth," Replogle said.

The acquisitions began with Bobble, a filtered water bottle company Seventh Generation bought in 2013. The plastic water bottle features a replaceable charcoal filter, and sells for \$10, with a new filter that costs about \$3. It's marketed as a way to reduce disposable water bottle use.

Next, Seventh Generation Ventures picked up Presse, a travel coffee mug with built-in French press, which is being marketed under the Bobble name. Call it a K-Cup killer.

"This is our answer to Keurig," said Replogle, holding a stainless steel Presse in his hand. "We looked for mission-aligned companies like this that are trying to solve a problem like, end the incredible waste of single-serve water bottles or, end the incredible waste of K-Cups."

Seventh Generation Ventures was boosted considerably by a \$30 million investment last September from former Vice President Al Gore's investment fund, the London-based Generation Investment Management LLP. Seventh Generation returned to private ownership about 15 years ago after a brief flirtation with being a publicly owned company.

The company's nine board members own about 70 percent of the company, Replogle said, with new shareholders periodically invited in, and existing shareholders offered an exit. The \$30 million from Gore's foundation was mostly used to retire existing shareholders who wanted to exit.

"There's a long list of investors and companies that would love to put their money into Seventh Generation," Replogle said. "We're pretty fortunate. We have a good thing happening right now." Seventh Generation is also debt-free.

"John has re-energized the business," Alan Newman said. "He has them on clear objectives. He's done the things that you do to be successful in business."

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I wish to celebrate the enactment of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area and Jerry Peak Wilderness Additions Act and congratulate my Idaho congressional delegation colleagues Representative MICHAEL K. SIMPSON and Senator JAMES E. RISCH on this important achievement.

Enactment of this legislation, also called the SNRA Plus, was accomplished due to significant hard work, led by Representative SIMPSON. Representative SIMPSON's determination to work through the many challenges that arose during the near decade of this collaborative effort has given Idaho a homegrown solution to sustaining this treasured area of Idaho.

Senator RISCH's work in shepherding this legislation through the Senate, including through the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on which he serves, is also commendable. Senator RISCH fought through many challenges in his pursuit of getting this needed legislation over the finish line.

A number of other individuals deserve acknowledgement for their considerable efforts to develop a hard-sought consensus that will be of lasting benefit. John Revier and Lindsay Slater of Representative SIMPSON's

staff dedicated immeasurable time and extensive know-how to developing the legislation to reach this milestone. Custer and Blaine County Commissioners also did an outstanding job in this collaborative effort. The SNRA Plus is a win for Idaho and an example of how local governments and interests can achieve solutions to some of the most persistent public lands issues we face today.

Following the enactment of this important legislation, the focus must now shift to the hard work of successful implementation that will require commitment from the various Federal agencies and all of the affected interests. Again, I commend Representative SIMPSON, Senator RISCH and the other stakeholders for their important work that will make a lasting difference in our great State.

RECOGNIZING THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. PROBATION AND PRETRIAL SERVICES

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, in March of 1925, President Calvin Coolidge signed into law the Probation Act, making that sentencing option available in the Federal courts. Six months later, on September 22, the first Federal probation officers were appointed, taking on the crucial dual task of promoting rehabilitation and protecting public safety. On this 90th anniversary, we pay our respects to the probation officers who serve the public, helping to keep our communities safe.

The advent of probation at the Federal level was driven by the success and spread of probation by individual States. Between 1909 and 1925, some 34 bills were introduced to establish a Federal probation law. President Coolidge, who as Governor of Massachusetts was familiar with probation at the State level, provided key support for the law's final passage.

A significant impetus for the law's eventual enactment was the fact that the National Prohibition Act of 1919 made Federal criminals out of many non-violent, otherwise law-abiding Americans. Under the auspices of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services has been operating a Federal re-entry court since 2008, along with programs aimed at addiction recovery.

Among those first Federal probation officers was George Grover, who, 20 years before the Probation Act became the first state-authorized probation officer in Maine, serving Cumberland County. Mr. Grover was a vigorous advocate of probation as an alternative to incarceration. Allowing a non-violent offender, under rigorous supervision, to remain at home and in the community, on the job and supporting a family, Mr. Grover often said, "Gives a man a chance to try again."

Probation officers are important members of the law enforcement community. Together with pretrial services and other law enforcement agencies, they help individuals become pro-

ductive, responsible, and law-abiding citizens.

Balancing corrections and rehabilitation with safeguarding the public is difficult and, far too often, dangerous. On this 90th anniversary, we pay our respects to the probation officers who have lost their lives or been assaulted in the line of duty. In particular, I salute the men and women of Probation and Pretrial Services in Maine and across the country for their dedication to the public they serve.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I wish to recognize the 90th anniversary of the U.S. Probation System in Maine, for their dedication to ensuring the criminal justice system operates effectively and the public remains safe. Two events will be held in recognition, scheduled for September 21, 2015 and September 25, 2015, to commemorate 90 years of hard work and success.

Signed into law by President Calvin Coolidge in 1925, the Probation Act altered the outlook of our judicial system. The act empowered courts to suspend a sentence and place worthy defendants into the probation system. Under predetermined conditions and irrefutable terms, low-level offenders have the opportunity to stay with their families and remain employed, while giving back to the community. For 90 years, this important piece of legislation has helped change and enhance lives, while keeping communities safe.

Implementing probation services as a Federal law was a long and arduous process, and required significant effort at the State level. Maine has been a leader in supporting probation services since the early 1900s. In fact, Maine is home to George Grover, one of the first federally appointed—unpaid—State probation officers. He was appointed 90 years ago, on September 22, 1925, and served the communities and courts of Maine diligently.

The U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services of Maine are dedicated to the betterment of the entire State. Helping to change lives, keeping families together, allowing defendants to stay on the job and give back, are just a few of the benefits this system regularly achieves. The U.S. Probation System is also committed to addressing and combating the serious concern of drug addiction in Maine. Through re-entry courts and treatment services, the probation system is helping low-level offenders turn their lives around and earn a fresh start.

I applaud the U.S. Probation and Pretrial System in Maine for their dedicated service to communities and bettering lives throughout Maine. I would like to join the U.S. District Court of Maine in highlighting the success and hard work that has been demonstrated over the last 90 years.

TRIBUTE TO TERRY BOSTON

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I wish to take this moment for the Senate to recognize and honor the work of Terry