

Langley's Lunar Landing Research Facility, now known as the Landing and Impact Research Facility.

Langley led the first successful robotic landing on Mars with the Viking 1 mission, which gave humanity its first glimpse of the landscape of another world. The center's technical expertise in a field called Entry, Descent and Landing—the study of how a spacecraft can safely move through a planet's atmosphere and reach the surface—has been a key to every fully successful robotic landing on the surface of Mars.

Those are just a few highlights among many, many accomplishments.

Over the decades, NASA Langley has contributed technologies that have improved people's lives around the globe.

For example, the grooved pavement that makes our highways safer evolved from research into runway surfaces at Langley. The winglets—the upturned tips of wings seen on commercial aircraft—have saved fuel and reduced pollution for years. Their use is a result of research done by Richard Whitcomb, one of Langley's legendary aerodynamics experts.

Based on what we have seen when visiting the center, we predict this legacy of excellence and innovation will continue—even accelerate—over the next 100 years.

We have been proud to work closely with the center on improving the safe use of unmanned aerial vehicles, better known as drones.

We have also proudly partnered with the center's efforts on groundbreaking materials research, including the Advanced Composites Initiative, to work toward developing lighter, safer, and more fuel-efficient vehicles for air and space.

We have seen Langley's critical involvement in development of the Orion crew module, which was tested at Langley's Landing and Impact Research Facility to ensure that astronauts can safely splashdown in the ocean after future missions.

Langley's test facilities are being used by companies who have partnered with NASA through its Commercial Crew Program. By working with Boeing and Space X, Langley is helping to boost our Nation's growing space industry.

Other current projects include new aircraft designs intended to change the sonic boom to a sonic thud, opening the way for a revolutionary new generation of faster aircraft that will bring vast improvements for the traveling public.

When it comes to serving the public's interest, Langley's work studying the Earth's atmosphere and how it absorbs and radiates heat tops the list. It is critical that NASA's work in earth science research continues. Wise policy decisions rely on high-quality data. Without solid data, we are essentially flying blind in the area of environmental policy.

Coincidentally, the Hampton Roads area of Virginia—where Langley is lo-

cated—is second only to New Orleans in susceptibility to sea-level rise. NASA Langley is one of many national assets—including military, industrial, and academic institutions—located there. It is an important region of our Nation and Langley's work to study earth's atmosphere will safeguard Hampton Roads, as well as our planet as a whole.

When you consider exciting new capabilities offered by the center's Measurement Systems Laboratory, now under construction, and its Katherine G. Johnson Computational Research Facility, which is set to open later this year, it is clear that we can expect to see more improvements and discoveries from NASA Langley.

As Virginia's Senators, we take great pride in the fact that NASA's original field lab—sometimes called the agency "Mother Center"—resides in the great Commonwealth of Virginia. We firmly believe that the boundary-pushing spirit displayed over the last 100 years represents some of the best traits of our national character: innovation, exploration, hard work, and the quest to make life better for us all.

We look forward to seeing more amazing innovations from Langley and NASA as our Nation continues its push to solve the great problems of our age and as we extend humanity's reach ever deeper into the universe.

NASA Langley is a remarkable place—and has been for 100 years. As a center for aerospace innovation, technological discovery, and scientific inquiry, Langley continues to lead the way.

We should all cheer them on as they pass this big milestone and rocket ahead into a bold, new century.

DRY EYE AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, in the spirit of the "Decade of Vision," I am pleased to recognize July as Dry Eye Awareness Month. In 2009, while serving in the House of Representatives, I was proud to sponsor the successfully passed H. Res. 366, which recognized the 40th anniversary of the National Eye Institute and designated 2010–2020 as the "Decade of Vision." This resolution sought to bring awareness to our Nation's challenges in vision health, especially as our population ages and the incidence of chronic diseases that may cause vision impairment grows.

Dry eye is one of these growing vision health challenges that affects more than 30 million people in the United States. It occurs when the eye does not produce tears properly or they are not of the correct consistency and evaporate too quickly. It can range from discomfort to a painful chronic and progressive condition that leads to blurred vision or even vision loss. Dry eye is one of the most frequent causes of patient visits to eyecare providers. It is a particularly burdensome issue for our brave soldiers who were engaged in Operation Enduring Freedom

and Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Veterans Administration reports that upwards of 70 percent of traumatic brain injury-exposed veterans have dry eye symptoms.

Research supported by the National Institutes of Health and its National Eye Institute has improved our understanding of this condition. Dry eye can have many causes, including environmental exposure, side-effects from medications, eye surgery, eyelid disorders, immune system disorders, contact lens wear, cosmetic use, aesthetic procedures, and an increasingly common cause: staring at computer or video screens for too long without blinking, which may have a disproportionate impact on our younger generations.

I want to recognize an important educational opportunity during Dry Eye Awareness Month this year. The Tear Film & Ocular Surface Society's "Dry Eye Workshop II Report" will be published in "The Ocular Surface Journal," updating the definition of dry eye and addressing its greater impact on vision health—the first such reexamination since 2007. Report highlights were presented at a July 12, 2017, congressional briefing, accompanied by a "Test Your Tears" screening and presentation of research posters.

The vision community and its coalition partners are uniting to recognize this growing vision health problem, and I stand in support of these awareness and educational efforts.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO EMMETT CHASSANIOI, JR.

• Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to commend Emmett Chassaniol, Jr., and the Chassaniol family of Greenwood, MS, for 100 years of service and contributions to the U.S. cotton industry.

Mr. Chassaniol and his family are the subject of a profile published recently by the Delta Business Journal. The profile not only reviews a century of influence by an agricultural family in the Mississippi Delta but also the changes in the cotton industry over the decades. Mississippi remains one of the leading cotton-producing States in the country. Farmers in my State produced more than 1 million bales of cotton in 2016.

Since its founding in 1917, the Chassaniol and Company has helped producers move cotton from the farm to the marketplace. Three generations of the Chassaniol family have engaged in the business of buying, shipping, or selling cotton. I am pleased to recognize their continuous role in meeting the needs of cotton farmers in this important and challenging industry.

Today Emmett Chassaniol, Jr., continues the family cotton business established by his grandfather. Since 1996, he has expanded Chassaniol and

Company's reach, selling cotton for producers in Arkansas, Louisiana, and areas of the State beyond the Mississippi Delta. Emmett, Jr., like his grandfather, father, and other family members, has served in leadership positions that have helped to maintain cotton as an important commodity crop in my State.

I am pleased to join cotton producers throughout my State in commending Emmett Chassaniol, Jr., and the Chassaniol family for 100 years of business in the cotton industry.

I ask that the June 15, 2017, article from the Delta Business Journal magazine, titled "A Century of the Cotton Business—The Chassaniol Family," be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From the Delta Business Journal, June 15, 2017]

A CENTURY OF THE COTTON BUSINESS—THE CHASSANIOL FAMILY

(By Mark H. Stowers)

Cotton has been king in Mississippi since the early 1800s but has seen its reign diminish since the late 1980s. The majestic crop has seen a rise in its ranks with an increase in acres planted the past decade. For the past century, the Chassaniol family of Greenwood has been part of the cotton kingdom and its rise and fall and rise again. Emmett Chassaniol Jr., still works in the family cotton business his grandfather started in the early 1900s. He explained the family history in the cotton business by gathering correspondence from his grandfather, family input and his own recollection.

In 1917, the Chassaniol and Company cotton business opened its doors in the Cotton Capital city when the transplanted cotton shipper Herbert Spencer (H.S.) "Pop" Chassaniol decided to stay in his adopted home town. His original office was on 117 Front street but then he later moved to 110 Main Street—the corner of Ramcat Alley and Main Street in the "Cotton Row" area. He stayed in that building until he retired in 1963 and then he passed away in 1966. In 1968, the family sold the building to Mr. Charles Swayze.

In 1956, H.S. recounted his career in a letter he wrote to the vice president of the Hibernia National Bank in New Orleans. H.S. had known the VPs father and uncles in the cotton business in the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

"My first job was at the age of 12, with Kline Wilson and Company and your Uncle Peter J. Stoube was the manager of the New Orleans office. Through my mother's family, Mr. Stoube gave me my first job as his office boy."

From there Chassaniol worked his way up from the bottom of the cotton business to owning his own cotton business. Emmett's grandfather was later moved to the Delta in 1910—first to Greenville and then Greenwood with the English firm, Alexander Eccles and Company. But they then decided to close that office and move Chassaniol to Tennessee. But H.S. knew he had found a business home, so he stayed in Greenwood and opened up the Chassaniol and Company cotton business in 1917.

The Greenwood Cotton Exchange got its charter in 1927 and H.S. was the first president serving the 1927–1928 term. He later served again from 1940–1941.

Since then, H.S.'s sons—Pershing and Emmett (Sr.)—a cotton buyer—each worked the business together before Pershing started his own company—The Pershing Chassaniol Cot-

ton Factor—in 1955 after serving time in World War II. He also served as president of the Greenwood Cotton Exchange for the 1970–1971 term. Pershing was then joined by his nephew Emmett Jr. and Pershing's daughter, Sally Chassaniol McSpadden. Emmett Jr. served as the Greenwood Cotton Exchange president on three occasions—1992–1993, 1999–2000 and 2006–2007. The Cotton Exchange's final year of existence was in 2009 and then it was dissolved.

"Pershing was in that business from 1955 to 1995," Emmett Jr. said. "My dad was in with my grandfather at Chassaniol and Company. Sam Adams came in as partner with my grandfather in 1931 but they never changed the name. That lasted until 1953 when they dissolved the partnership. My grandfather retired in 1963 and passed away in October of 1966."

One of H.S.'s sons, Herbert Chassaniol, Jr., worked with him in the business until June of 1939, when at the age of 25, he died in a diving accident on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Also, one of Pop's sons, Lloyd, worked in the cotton business for different companies but never with Pop.

"Uncle Lloyd went to work for the George B. Wolfe and Company in Greenwood representing J.P. Stevens out of South Carolina. In 1963, they moved Uncle Lloyd, his wife and four daughters to Greenville, South Carolina where he stayed with them until he retired. He passed away in January of 2000. His widow and four daughters all still live in South Carolina," Emmett Chassaniol said. "Doris Chassaniol Mallette, one of my grandfather's daughters, worked for him as well. My grandfather's son-in-law, J.E. McCurdy was married to Blanche, was a cotton factor but didn't work for my grandfather. Also, my grandfather's nephew, Herbert Chassaniol, ended up as sales manager over at Stapicoton and retired in 1965."

Pershing retired in 1995 and sold his building to Viking Range. Then in January of 1996, Emmett Jr. incorporated his business, Chassaniol and Company and moved into the historic McBee building that dates back to 1880.

For more than a century, the Chassaniol family has blessed farmers and the family alike as the Chassaniols kept to the foundational value as stated by Pershing quite often to his daughter.

"He said it doesn't matter if the farmer comes in and has one bale of cotton or if a farmer comes in and brings in 100 bales of cotton—you treat them just the same because they are both cotton farmers," she said. "That was one of the things I always remembered."

McSpadden, like the rest of the family, grew up in the cotton office as well.

"We would be up there working with them, especially during the busy season," McSpadden said. "I came back in 1979 and took momma's place doing the bookkeeping and worked until 1997."

With no computers, McSpadden had plenty of paperwork to tend to that she included her children's help with as well.

"I would bring work home at night and we'd be sitting in the middle of the living room floor—me and my two boys—and we would have all the class cards spread out and they would help me put them in order," she said. "But just to be able to work with your daddy every day for 18 to 19 years is a true blessing," she said. "We had a wonderful relationship and I went home every day with him to each lunch with momma."

McSpadden invoiced and paid famers while Emmett graded out and sold the cotton.

"I can't say enough nice things about the farmers, the buyers and the other sellers," McSpadden said. "They were true to their word and it was just a pleasure to be in the cotton business as long as I was."

Emmett Jr. explained his job as "I sell cotton for the farmers. That's all I've ever done as well as my Uncle Pershing. My father and grandfather were shippers and buyers but I don't buy a bale of cotton. I just represent the farmer and get the price for him and sell cotton for him."

Three generation of the Chassaniol family have worked with the Bank of Commerce and continue do so today, according to Emmett Jr. The Chassaniols have experienced plenty of technology changes on the cotton selling side as farmers have seen in the field. As field hands used to pick cotton by hand, all of the bookkeeping and cotton samples were all done by hand with what now would seem to be primitive tools.

"The buyers would actually come by, look at the cotton and grade it themselves and pull the staple on it and give you a bid on it," Emmett said. "Now, I don't ever see a farmer come by the office. It's all done electronically. We get our data electronically and we get our warehouse receipts electronically. I've done business with a guy down in Louisiana for 30 years and we've only seen each other twice."

McSpadden's early days involved two daily trips to the bank with cotton receipts.

"I invoiced every bale of cotton. In a year's time, we're talking thousands of bales of cotton. In the beginning the receipts were kept at the bank (in the main safe) and every morning we would have to go to the bank and pick up all the cotton receipts and bring them back to the office and I would invoice them out. The ones I didn't finish with, I had to take back to the bank before they closed at 2:00 p.m.," she said.

But then Pershing got his own safe so his daughter could work a few more hours each day.

"That way we couldn't stop and talk to people on the way to the bank every day," she said.

For Emmett Jr., the introduction of technology made selling cotton a 24/7/365 business pretty much.

"When I first started, the cotton market would open up at 9:30 a.m. and close at 1:30 or 2:00 p.m. Now it opens at 8:00 p.m. at night and closes at 1:15 the next day. While I'm sleeping, the foreign markets are trading cotton. Sometimes when I wake up at night and punch my phone to see what the markets doing. It's really changed," he said. "In 2008, they went to electronic trading and its changed the cotton business for ever and ever. They used to trade it manually in the pits in New York but now it's just punching a button."

Chassaniol is gearing up for a busier year this year as more farmers are adding acreage.

"One thing in the cotton business is that no two years are alike weather-wise or marketwise," he said. "In 1963 and '73 we had good falls and big crops. In '73, we had the flood and two million acres of the Mississippi Delta under water. The price of cotton was around 28 cents and with the flood it shot up to around 90 cents. But in February of '74 it fell pretty good. When the water fell, people started planting cotton and beans. We also had a lot of crawfish that year."

Chassaniol's reach extends beyond the Cotton Capital as he's sold cotton out of Louisiana and Arkansas and in the hills of Mississippi beyond the Delta.

"My favorite part of the business is in the fall when we're busy but with the markets it's a year-round business and you have to watch it every day. When my father and grandfather did it, it was three months—October to December," he said. "It's been a challenge as I've seen my acres decrease over the years but I've got some people coming back who haven't planted cotton in five

years. You're going to lose some customers and you're going to pick some up."

As the Chassaniol women married, many of those joined the cotton business including the McCurdy part of the family. McSpadden knows that the kingly crop brought and kept her Chassaniol family close together.

"I am extremely proud of my entire Chassaniol family. They are wonderful people and we've stayed close over the years. Daddy had six brothers and sisters. We have all stayed close. There were 22 grandchildren. Even though we are scattered around we always know what's going on and we keep in touch."

With the parents working long hours in the business, they made sure the kids made it to their extracurricular events over the years as well.

"They had this older man, Sidney Matlock (a porter who worked in the sample room) started with momma and daddy. He was somebody that was big in our lives. Momma couldn't get away to take us to Girl Scouts, well they'd send Sidney to take us," she said.

"I worked with Sidney for a number of years and he was there until his health failed and he retired. We probably opened 100s of thousands of samples of cotton," Emmett Jr. said. "That's how you sold cotton back then. He was a pretty good judge of cotton himself."

Chassaniol has relied on his secretary, Penny Kesterson for the past 16 years to keep his office a success and running smoothly.

"She is invaluable in the office she pulls in our electronic data warehouse receipts and classing info. She does the recaps invoicing and sees to wire transfers, plus other clerical duties," he said. "I could not do without her."

100 years of working in the cotton business with plenty more to come—the Chassaniol family of Greenwood.●

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN RANDY DOPP

● Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I wish to honor an outstanding American, Captain Randy Dopp, on his retirement from American Airlines.

Captain Dopp distinguished himself with over 31 years of safe commercial airline flying for Piedmont, USAirways, and American Airlines. He has been well-known for his commitment to airline pilots and to the flying community.

Over the years, I have relied on Captain Dopp's knowledge and insights on issues relating to airlines, pensions, and aviation safety. I know that his wisdom and service will be greatly missed.

I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Captain Dopp on his accomplishments and congratulating him on his retirement.●

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 2430. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revise and extend the user-fee programs for prescription drugs, medical devices, generic drugs, and biosimilar biological products, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-2201. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Titanium dioxide; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance" (FRL No. 9961-82) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2017; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2202. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pyroxsulam; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 9962-60) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2017; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2203. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Oxirane, 2-methyl, polymer with oxirane, hydrogen sulfate, ammonium salt and potassium salt; Tolerance Exemption" (FRL No. 9962-97) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2017; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2204. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Indaziflam; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 9962-61) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2017; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2205. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Flubendiamide; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 9962-13) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2017; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2206. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Difenoconazole; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 9962-05) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2017; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2207. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Buprofezin; Pesticide Tolerance" (FRL No. 9962-06) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2017; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2208. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; Site-specific Sulfur Dioxide Requirements for USG Interiors, LLC" (FRL No. 9964-49-Region 5) received during adjournment of the

Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2209. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval of California Air Plan Revisions, Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District" (FRL No. 9962-53-Region 9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2210. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Labeling Relief; Formaldehyde Emission Standards for Composite Wood Products" (FRL No. 9963-05) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2211. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Compliance Date Extension; Formaldehyde Emission Standards for Composite Wood Products" (RIN2070-AK35) (FRL No. 9963-74) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2212. A communication from the Chief of the Branch of Recovery and State Grants, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Establishment of a Nonessential Experimental Population of the Oregon Silverspot Butterfly in Northwestern Oregon" (RIN1018-BB74) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 5, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2213. A communication from the Chief of the Branch of Recovery and State Grants, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem Population of Grizzly Bears From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife" (RIN1018-BA41) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 5, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2214. A communication from the Chief of the Branch of Recovery and State Grants, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removal of the Hualapai Mexican Vole From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife" (RIN1018-AX99) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 5, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2215. A communication from the Chief of the Branch of Recovery and State Grants, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Reinstatement of Removal of Federal Protections for Gray Wolves in Wyoming" (RIN1018-BC04) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 5, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2216. A communication from the Inspector General, Department of Health and