

Carolinas earlier this month. The mission is far from over, but the Federal response has been swift, and the National Guard units from across the country have been working together to help in the recovery efforts.

Proudly, members of the Pennsylvania National Guard are helping to provide shelter support. The level of professionalism and training shown during this recovery by guardsmen from across the country is commendable.

Mr. Speaker, there are many aspects of the recovery effort, including food assistance. I am pleased that USDA acted quickly to announce Disaster SNAP. Households that may not normally be eligible for SNAP or food stamps may qualify for Disaster SNAP.

Providing food assistance to neighbors in need is exactly why the SNAP program exists. Food security is an important step toward bringing back normalcy and stability for families impacted by the disaster.

Mr. Speaker, as our fellow Americans begin putting their lives back together, I am pleased to know that they will have help every step of the way.

PUBLIC CHARGE RULE

(Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Homeland Security announced a proposed rule change that would increase the number of immigrants considered a public charge.

This rule change is a dangerous departure from our current immigration policy. The administration is hurting immigrant families, including families that are U.S. citizens, by penalizing those who seek a green card or visa and use programs like SNAP, housing assistance, or Medicaid.

This rule has the potential to impact about 1.8 million Texas children whose parents may forego critical needs like food and health assistance for their families in fear that, if they use these programs, it will hinder their access to citizenship. This is another step by the Trump administration to restrict immigration into the country.

In Houston, we have a long history of immigrants and newcomers bringing innovation, entrepreneurship, and hard work. It has made Houston what it is today. From the separation of our families at the southern border to punishing immigrant families for using programs they legally qualify for, I am deeply saddened by this administration's constant disregard for the children and their families.

THE CRIB ACT

(Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R.

6, which we are voting on here today. H.R. 6 includes my legislation, the Caring Recovery for Infants and Babies Act, known as the CRIB Act.

The most innocent victims of the opioid crisis are the precious newborn babies that were exposed to drugs during pregnancy. It simply breaks your heart.

Three years ago, I helped start Lily's Place in my hometown, a healthcare facility that has provided compassionate, loving healthcare to more than 200 newborn babies going through the ravages of withdrawal after birth.

Passing the CRIB Act today will allow this one-of-a-kind program to be replicated around the country so every child gets the best possible chance for a healthy start in life.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my fellow Members to vote "yes" on H.R. 6, the CRIB Act.

FAA REAUTHORIZATION BILL

(Mrs. HARTZLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the House passage of the FAA reauthorization bill, and I am delighted that the conference agreement includes provisions from my bill, the Safeguarding America's Skies Act. These provisions provide the Departments of Homeland Security and Justice with the authority to use counterdrone technology to detect, monitor, and interdict drones that pose a threat to the safety and security of our country.

We must face the reality that drone technology is being exploited to advance crime and threaten our national security. Drones are used to smuggle illegal drugs across borders and contraband into prisons. On the other side of the globe, terrorist groups are using drones to target U.S. forces and coalition partners.

Unfortunately, under current law, most Federal agencies are prohibited from engaging with drones due to various outdated laws. This legislation will provide our Federal law enforcement agencies with the tools necessary to protect U.S. citizens from criminal and nefarious acts. Our skies will be safer and our families will be safer.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, as well as the many advocacy groups, health organizations, and constituents working with our offices, for ensuring an extension of the Violence Against Women Act while a long-term reauthorization is finalized. This is a crucial first step toward ensuring that victims of violence continue to have the

resources they rely on and our law enforcement officers can keep up the fight against domestic violence and sex crimes.

VAWA is a landmark piece of legislation enacted over two decades ago. It plays two very important roles: first, to prevent against violent crimes against women; and second, to provide care and assistance to women who were victims of violent crimes.

VAWA has enhanced domestic violence and stalking penalties, added protections for abused elderly and disabled women, helped to fight against sex trafficking, and addressed the rape kit backlog in many States.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues toward a long-term reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act.

HEALTH EQUITY AND ACCESS FOR RETURNING TROOPS AND SERVICEMEMBERS ACT OF 2018

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6886) to amend title 10, United States Code, to modify the requirement for certain former members of the Armed Forces to enroll in Medicare Part B to be eligible for TRICARE for Life, and to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of certain DNA specimen provenance assay tests under the Medicare program, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6886

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Health Equity and Access for Returning Troops and Servicemembers Act of 2018" or the "HEARTS Act of 2018".

SEC. 2. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO ENROLL IN MEDICARE PART B TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR TRICARE FOR LIFE.

(a) TRICARE ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 1086 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(6)(A) The requirement in paragraph (2)(A) to enroll in the supplementary medical insurance program under part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395j et seq.) shall not apply to a person described in subparagraph (B) during any month in which such person is not entitled to a benefit described in subparagraph (A) of section 226(b)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 426(b)(2)) if such person has received the counseling and information under subparagraph (C).

“(B) A person described in this subparagraph is a person—

“(i) who is under 65 years of age;

“(ii) who is entitled to hospital insurance benefits under part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (C) of section 226(b)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 426(b)(2));

“(iii) whose entitlement to a benefit described in subparagraph (A) of such section has terminated due to performance of substantial gainful activity; and

“(iv) who is retired under chapter 61 of this title.

“(C) The Secretary of Defense shall coordinate with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Commissioner of Social Security to notify persons described in subparagraph (B) of, and provide information and counseling regarding, the effects of not enrolling in the supplementary medical insurance program under part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395j et seq.), as described in subparagraph (A).”

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (2)(A) of such subsection is amended by striking “is enrolled” and inserting “except as provided by paragraph (6), is enrolled”.

(3) IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS.—Section 1110a of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS NOT REQUIRED TO ENROLL IN MEDICARE PART B.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall coordinate with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Commissioner of Social Security to—

“(1) identify persons described in subparagraph (B) of section 1086(d)(6) of this title; and

“(2) provide information and counseling pursuant to subparagraph (D) of such section.”

(b) NON-APPLICATION OF MEDICARE PART B LATE ENROLLMENT PENALTY.—Section 1839(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395f(b)) is amended, in the second sentence, by inserting “or months for which the individual can demonstrate that the individual is an individual described in paragraph (6)(B) of section 1086(d) of title 10, United States Code, who is enrolled in the TRICARE program pursuant to such section” after “an individual described in section 1837(k)(3)”.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2024, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Commissioner of Social Security shall jointly submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate a report on the implementation of section 1086(d)(6) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a). Such report shall include, with respect to the period covered by the report—

(1) the number of individuals enrolled in TRICARE for Life who are not enrolled in the supplementary medical insurance program under part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395j et seq.) by reason of such section 1086(d)(6); and

(2) the number of individuals who—

(A) are retired from the Armed Forces under chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code;

(B) are entitled to hospital insurance benefits under part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act pursuant to receiving benefits for 24 months as described in subparagraph (A) or (C) of section 226(b)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 426(b)(2)); and

(C) because of such entitlement, are no longer enrolled in TRICARE Standard, TRICARE Prime, TRICARE Extra, or

TRICARE Select under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code.

(d) DEPOSIT OF SAVINGS INTO MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT FUND.—Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395iii(b)(1)) is amended by striking “during and after fiscal year 2021, \$0” and inserting “during and after fiscal year 2024, \$5,000,000”.

(e) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply with respect to a person who, on or after October 1, 2023, is a person described in section 1086(d)(6)(B) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

SEC. 3. COVERAGE OF CERTAIN DNA SPECIMEN PROVENANCE ASSAY TESTS UNDER MEDICARE.

(a) BENEFIT.—

(1) COVERAGE.—Section 1861 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x) is amended—

(A) in subsection (s)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (FF), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (GG), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(HH) a prostate cancer DNA Specimen Provenance Assay test (DSPA test) (as defined in subsection (jjj)); and”;

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(jjj) PROSTATE CANCER DNA SPECIMEN PROVENANCE ASSAY TEST.—The term ‘prostate cancer DNA Specimen Provenance Assay Test’ (DSPA test) means a test that, after a determination of cancer in one or more prostate biopsy specimens obtained from an individual, assesses the identity of the DNA in such specimens by comparing such DNA with the DNA that was separately taken from such individual at the time of the biopsy.”.

(2) EXCLUSION FROM COVERAGE.—Section 1862(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395y(a)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (O), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (P), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting “, and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(Q) in the case of a prostate cancer DNA Specimen Provenance Assay test (DSPA test) (as defined in section 1861(jjj)), unless such test is furnished on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, and such test is ordered by the physician who furnished the prostate cancer biopsy that obtained the specimen tested;”.

(b) PAYMENT AMOUNT AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS.—Section 1834 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(w) PROSTATE CANCER DNA SPECIMEN PROVENANCE ASSAY TESTS.—

“(1) PAYMENT FOR COVERED TESTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the payment amount for a prostate cancer DNA Specimen Provenance Assay test (DSPA test) (as defined in section 1861(jjj)) shall be \$200. Such payment shall be payment for all of the specimens obtained from the biopsy furnished to an individual that are tested.

“(B) LIMITATION.—Payment for a DSPA test under subparagraph (A) may only be made on an assignment-related basis.

“(C) PROHIBITION ON SEPARATE PAYMENT.—No separate payment shall be made for obtaining DNA that was separately taken from an individual at the time of a biopsy described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) HCPCS CODE AND MODIFIER ASSIGNMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall assign one or more HCPCS codes to a prostate

cancer DNA Specimen Provenance Assay test and may use a modifier to facilitate making payment under this section for such test.

“(B) IDENTIFICATION OF DNA MATCH ON CLAIM.—The Secretary shall require an indication on a claim for a prostate cancer DNA Specimen Provenance Assay test of whether the DNA of the prostate biopsy specimens match the DNA of the individual diagnosed with prostate cancer. Such indication may be made through use of a HCPCS code, a modifier, or other means, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

“(3) DNA MATCH REVIEW.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review at least three years of claims under part B for prostate cancer DNA Specimen Provenance Assay tests to identify whether the DNA of the prostate biopsy specimens match the DNA of the individuals diagnosed with prostate cancer.

“(B) POSTING ON INTERNET WEBSITE.—Not later than July 1, 2023, the Secretary shall post on the Internet website of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services the findings of the review conducted under subparagraph (A).”.

(c) COST-SHARING.—Section 1833(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395l(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and (BB)” and inserting “(BB)”; and

(2) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, and (CC) with respect to a prostate cancer DNA Specimen Provenance Assay test (DSPA test) (as defined in section 1861(jjj)), the amount paid shall be an amount equal to 80 percent of the lesser of the actual charge for the test or the amount specified under section 1834(w)”.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SAM JOHNSON OF TEXAS

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Health Equity and Access for Returning Troops and Servicemembers Act of 2018” or the “HEARTS Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO ENROLL IN MEDICARE PART B TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR TRICARE FOR LIFE.

(a) TRICARE ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 1086 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6)(A) The requirement in paragraph (2)(A) to enroll in the supplementary medical insurance program under part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395j et seq.) shall not apply to a person described in subparagraph (B) during any month in which such person is not entitled to a benefit described in subparagraph (A) of section 226(b)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 426(b)(2)) if such person has received the counseling and information under subparagraph (C).

“(B) A person described in this subparagraph is a person—

“(i) who is under 65 years of age;

“(ii) who is entitled to hospital insurance benefits under part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (C) of section 226(b)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 426(b)(2));

“(iii) whose entitlement to a benefit described in subparagraph (A) of such section has terminated due to performance of substantial gainful activity; and

“(iv) who is retired under chapter 61 of this title.

“(C) The Secretary of Defense shall coordinate with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Commissioner of Social Security to notify persons described in subparagraph (B) of, and provide information and counseling regarding, the effects of not enrolling in the supplementary medical insurance program under part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395j et seq.), as described in subparagraph (A).”

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (2)(A) of such subsection is amended by striking “is enrolled” and inserting “except as provided by paragraph (6), is enrolled”.

(3) IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS.—Section 1110a of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS NOT REQUIRED TO ENROLL IN MEDICARE PART B.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall coordinate with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Commissioner of Social Security to—

“(1) identify persons described in subparagraph (B) of section 1086(d)(6) of this title; and

“(2) provide information and counseling pursuant to subparagraph (D) of such section.”

(b) NON-APPLICATION OF MEDICARE PART B LATE ENROLLMENT PENALTY.—Section 1839(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395r(b)) is amended, in the second sentence, by inserting “or months for which the individual can demonstrate that the individual is an individual described in paragraph (6)(B) of section 1086(d) of title 10, United States Code, who is enrolled in the TRICARE program pursuant to such section” after “an individual described in section 1837(k)(3)”.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2024, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Commissioner of Social Security shall jointly submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate a report on the implementation of section 1086(d)(6) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a). Such report shall include, with respect to the period covered by the report—

(1) the number of individuals enrolled in TRICARE for Life who are not enrolled in the supplementary medical insurance program under part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395j et seq.) by reason of such section 1086(d)(6); and

(2) the number of individuals who—
(A) are retired from the Armed Forces under chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code;

(B) are entitled to hospital insurance benefits under part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act pursuant to receiving benefits for 24 months as described in subparagraph (A) or (C) of section 226(b)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 426(b)(2)); and

(C) because of such entitlement, are not longer enrolled in TRICARE Standard, TRICARE Prime, TRICARE Extra, or TRICARE Select under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code.

(d) DEPOSIT OF SAVINGS INTO MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT FUND.—Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395iii(b)(1)) is amended by striking “during and after fiscal year 2021, \$0” and inserting “during and after fiscal year 2024, \$5,000,000”.

(e) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply with respect to a person who, on or after October 1, 2023, is a person described in section 1086(d)(6)(B) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

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“(HH) a prostate cancer DNA Specimen Provenance Assay test (DSPA test) (as defined in subsection (jjj)); and”;

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(jjj) PROSTATE CANCER DNA SPECIMEN PROVENANCE ASSAY TEST.—The term ‘prostate cancer DNA Specimen Provenance Assay Test’ (DSPA test) means a test that, after a determination of cancer in one or more prostate biopsy specimens obtained from an individual, assesses the identity of the DNA in such specimens by comparing such DNA with the DNA that was separately taken from such individual at the time of the biopsy.”.

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(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(Q) in the case of a prostate cancer DNA Specimen Provenance Assay test (DSPA test) (as defined in section 1861(jjj)), unless such test is furnished on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, and such test is ordered by the physician who furnished the prostate cancer biopsy that obtained the specimen tested;”.

(b) PAYMENT AMOUNT AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS.—Section 1834 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

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“(B) IDENTIFICATION OF DNA MATCH ON CLAIM.—The Secretary shall require an indication on a claim for a prostate cancer DNA

Specimen Provenance Assay test of whether the DNA of the prostate biopsy specimens match the DNA of the individual diagnosed with prostate cancer. Such indication may be made through use of a HCPCS code, a modifier, or other means, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

“(3) DNA MATCH REVIEW.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review at least three years of claims under part B for prostate cancer DNA Specimen Provenance Assay tests to identify whether the DNA of the prostate biopsy specimens match the DNA of the individuals diagnosed with prostate cancer.

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(2) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, and (CC) with respect to a prostate cancer DNA Specimen Provenance Assay test (DSPA test) (as defined in section 1861(jjj)), the amount paid shall be an amount equal to 80 percent of the lesser of the actual charge for the test or the amount specified under section 1834(w)”.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 0915

PROTECTING FAMILY AND SMALL BUSINESS TAX CUTS ACT OF 2018

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1084, I call up the bill (H.R. 6760) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent certain provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act affecting individuals, families, and small businesses, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1084, the amendment in the nature of a substitute, recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means, printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part C of House Report 115-985, is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6760

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE, ETC.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Protecting Family and Small Business Tax Cuts Act of 2018”.