

covering programs within the jurisdiction of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Energy and Water, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and the Legislative Branch. This legislation includes funding for military construction designated as overseas contingency operations funding pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of BBEDCA. These provisions provide \$921 million in budget authority for fiscal year 2019. The inclusion of the overseas contingency operations designations with these provisions makes this

spending eligible for an adjustment under the Congressional Budget Act.

Accordingly, I am increasing the fiscal year 2019 budgetary aggregate by \$921 million in budget authority. Further, I am revising the budget authority allocations to the Committee on Appropriations by increasing revised security budget authority by \$921 million in fiscal year 2019.

I ask unanimous consent that this notice and the accompanying tables, which provide details about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

REVISION TO SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019

(Pursuant to Sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

	\$s in millions	2019				
Current Allocation:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority		647,000				
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority		597,000				
General Purpose Outlays		1,314,141				
Adjustments:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority		921				
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority		0				
General Purpose Outlays		0				
Revised Allocation:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority		647,921				
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority		597,000				
General Purpose Outlays		1,314,141				
	Regular	OCO	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Total
Memorandum: Detail of Adjustments Made Above						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	0	921	0	0	0	921
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Purpose Outlays	0	0	0	0	0	0

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss my vote in opposition to the 2019 National Defense Authorization Act.

First, I would like to thank Chairman MCCAIN and Ranking Member REED for including the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act in this defense authorization bill.

I worked with Senator CORNYN to develop this important piece of legislation to update the role of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, CFIUS.

Our bill would expand CFIUS's authority to review foreign investments in the United States and potentially block those that pose a risk to our national security. I hope our bill is retained by the conferees and included in the final defense authorization bill so that it can become law.

The defense bill we are considering today also authorizes funding for a number of programs critical to California's defense industry. That includes funding for three ships: two oilers and an additional expeditionary support base ship. All three are vital to the shipbuilding industry in southern California.

The bill also continues production of the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter and F-18 Super Hornet aircraft, which, when coupled with the B-21 Raider, will help maintain California's edge in aerospace.

However, I am deeply disappointed that the defense authorization bill also includes two nuclear weapons-related provisions that I strongly oppose.

The first is the inclusion of \$65 million to develop a new low-yield submarine-launched ballistic missile. I vehemently oppose the development of any new nuclear weapons, and I oppose the funding included in this bill for that purpose.

I remember when the United States dropped nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is seared into my memory.

My greatest hope is that humanity will never see the use of nuclear weapons again. My deepest fear, however, is that so-called low-yield nuclear weapons make such a repetition more—not less—likely.

The Trump administration has argued that it needs new nuclear weapons to respond in kind to a potential Russian first-use of a low-yield weapon. That line of argument makes clear that the Trump administration is contemplating actually using nuclear weapons to fight “limited” nuclear wars. We are kidding ourselves if we think there is such a thing as a “limited” nuclear war.

We should listen to the wise words of Secretary of Defense Jim Mattis, who said in February: “I don’t think there is any such thing as a ‘tactical nuclear weapon.’ Any nuclear weapon used any time is a strategic game-changer.” That is particularly true with the low-yield weapon included in this bill. We already have 1,550 strategic nuclear weapons. We have hundreds more low-yield weapons.

We are building new nuclear ballistic missile submarines, new long-range bombers, new intercontinental ballistic missiles, new nuclear cruise missiles,

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

REVISION TO BUDGETARY AGGREGATES

(Pursuant to Sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

	\$s in millions	2019
Current Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority		3,547,094
Outlays		3,508,052
Adjustments:		
Budget Authority		921
Outlays		0
Revised Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority		3,548,015
Outlays		3,508,052

and new fighter aircraft capable of delivering advanced gravity bombs. We are also making investments to extend the life of our existing warheads.

We have a safe, secure, and reliable nuclear deterrent. We do not need to build new nuclear weapons, particularly for President Trump.

While I oppose this new low-yield weapon, I appreciate that it has been the subject of considerable congressional debate and requires an explicit congressional authorization to develop. However, that explicit congressional authorization to develop new nuclear weapons will no longer be required if this defense bill becomes law.

That is because, during the Senate Armed Services Committee's markup of the bill, Senator COTTON offered an amendment to eliminate all existing restrictions on the development of new, low-yield weapons.

His amendment, which passed on a party line vote, would allow the Secretary of Energy to develop new weapons simply by requesting funding to do so. Removing these restrictions is an abdication of our constitutional and moral responsibility to oversee spending on the world's most dangerous weapons. I cannot support this change to Congress's authority, and therefore I am compelled to vote against the defense authorization bill because of it.

As this bill moves forward, I urge the conference committee to reject the Cotton amendment and retain longstanding restrictions on the development of new low-yield nuclear weapons.

Congress should not cede its authority over weapons that have the capacity to destroy us all to President Trump.

Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO ERIKA K. LUNDER

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to offer my most sincere appreciation and gratitude to Erika K. Lunder, legislative attorney with the American Law Division of the Congressional Research Service, CRS. Erika will be leaving CRS on June 22, 2018, after 15 years of dedicated and selfless service to CRS and Congress. She was a trusted adviser on tax law to Members on both sides of the aisle, and her guidance and counsel will be deeply missed by me and many of my colleagues.

Throughout her time at CRS, Erika provided substantial legislative support to Members of Congress and congressional staff who often turned to her for analysis, brainstorming, and consultation on various aspects of tax law. Erika covered all aspects of tax law, from individual to corporate to international, and in connection with every subject on which Congress legislates, from health and energy policy, to campaign finance, immigration, and veterans. Her work in these areas included assisting Congress with interpretations of current and proposed law, explaining case law and legal developments, and analyzing legislative proposals at various stages of the process. Erika's work was used by Congress in hearings, legislative development, markups, and preconference negotiations.

Erika was a tireless worker who never said no to a request and was always willing to make herself available, on a moment's notice, 7 days a week, to help inform the policy process. She was able to describe and distill the most complex and opaque tax law concepts in layman's terms in both her writing and her oral consultations to her clients.

During her time at CRS, Erika contributed her tax law expertise in support of major pieces of tax legislation that were enacted into law, as well as issues that are still the subject of congressional debate, such as the taxation of internet sales.

Erika's extensive knowledge of tax law and her keen ability to frame and analyze issues of paramount concern to Congress often made her the primary point of contact for congressional staff. In addition, Erika was an invaluable resource to her colleagues at CRS, working at some time or another with almost everyone in the Service, providing her tax law expertise in combination with their legal and policy expertise in other areas. I thank her for her service to Congress and the Nation and wish her all the best.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO VALERIE P. COOKE

• Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, after 19 years of dedicated service to the court, U.S. Magistrate Judge Valerie P. Cooke will be retiring on July 31, 2018. I wish to recognize Judge Cooke for her excellent service to the Federal judiciary and the State of Nevada while serving as U.S. Magistrate Judge for the District of Nevada since 1999.

As a third generation Nevada attorney, Judge Cooke has worked diligently to advance communities across Nevada, notably working to ensure equal protection under the law for the most vulnerable and forgotten populations. Judge Cooke initiated the CLEAR—Court Led Efforts at Recovery—court program, Nevada's first Federal reentry court, which helps to alleviate the barriers that formerly incarcerated individuals face as they attempt to reintegrate into society. She also worked to ensure inmates received timely resolutions to their civil rights claims by developing the District of Nevada's inmate early mediation program and implementing electronic filing for civil rights litigation.

Judge Cooke has also held leadership positions in a number of prestigious organizations and committees. Judge Cooke served as the 2008–2009 president of the Bruce R. Thompson Chapter of the American Inns of Court and continues to be active as an emeritus master. Judge Cooke was also the president of the Northern Nevada Women Lawyers Association in 1990 and was the 2001 recipient of the Outstanding Woman Lawyer of the Year Award.

Prior to her tenure on the bench, Judge Cooke served on the Nevada Tax Commission and the Nevada Judicial Discipline Commission. She has also devoted significant time to the advancement of alternative dispute resolution, serving on the Ninth Circuit's alternative dispute resolution committee from 2001 until 2013 and chairing the committee from 2009 to 2013. She has also conducted educational programs on the subject across the country and abroad.

In addition to her work in public service, Judge Cooke has consistently given back to her community. She has served as a mentor and as a role model for youth in Nevada through her involvement with Big Brothers Big Sisters, which led to her being named the 2009 School-Based Big Sister of the Year by Big Brothers Big Sisters of Northern Nevada. Judge Cooke conducts annual presentations to elementary through high school students on the work of a Federal judge and volunteers her time each year to serve as a high school mock trial judge. Judge Cooke embodies the Nevada values of leadership, service, and hard work. I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Valerie P. Cooke for her many years of service to the District of Ne-

vada, the Federal bench, and communities across Nevada and the Nation.●

175TH ANNIVERSARY OF KENTWOOL

• Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, today it is my pleasure to honor Kentwool, an Upstate textile manufacturer that is celebrating its 175th anniversary this year. Originally founded in Philadelphia in 1843, Kentwool has since opened a plant, and maintains headquarters, in the South Carolina Upstate.

Kentwool has had a long history of textile manufacturing in America, including supplying the Armed Forces in both World Wars. Kentwool has been a family-owned business for five generations and maintains a strong emphasis on American-made goods.

Kentwool has been an integral business to the South Carolina Upstate since it opened a production facility in Pickens County in 1954. Kentwool currently employs 65 people at its Upstate facility and has its corporate headquarters in downtown Greenville. They have been a business that the people of the Upstate and of South Carolina are truly proud of.

As I share my congratulations with Kentwool, I know this accomplishment is bittersweet. Just last year, CEO Mark Kent passed away suddenly, and I know that, while Kentwool celebrates this milestone, they also commemorate all the hard work and philanthropic endeavors that Mark accomplished during his time with the company. As someone who gave back to the Upstate through his interest in preserving historic structures and philanthropic work, Mark will certainly not be forgotten and is remembered fondly on this 175th anniversary.

Congratulations, Kentwool.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Cuccia, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2851. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify how controlled