

matching contribution. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 3637. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to establish a program for the procurement of domestically grown unprocessed fruits and vegetables to provide healthier school meals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Local School Foods Expansion Act to establish a permanent program that will provide schools with locally-grown, unprocessed fruits and vegetables.

Hunger is a huge problem in Oregon, and this pain has a huge impact in schools. In Oregon, one in four children experience food insecurity and they face a great challenge keeping up with learning on empty stomachs. I have supported Federal school lunch programs for many years, and I strongly believe that the best programs rely on local producers and make an effort to ensure lunches are healthy and nutritious.

The Local School Foods Expansion Act is a common sense approach to child nutrition that empowers children while strengthening the local economy and contributing to vibrant communities. The bill amends the National School Lunch Program to make permanent a program that increases opportunities for lunch programs to procure locally-grown, unprocessed fruits and vegetables. The bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to expand the very successful pilot procurement programs to at least 15 States, and contains a mandatory appropriation of nine million dollars in each fiscal year from 2019 to 2023.

No child should be hungry in school, and it's critical that their meals contain nutritious fruits and vegetables. At the same time, we must work to maintain domestic production of fruits and vegetables by ensuring that hard-working farmers have a fair and reliable market for their produce. The Local School Foods Expansion Act tackles both objectives by providing hungry kids with local, unprocessed fruits and vegetables.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3637

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 "Local School Foods Expansion Act of 2018".

SEC. 2. PROGRAM FOR PROCUREMENT OF DOMESTICALLY GROWN UNPROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Section 6(f) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1755(f)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking "PILOT PROJECT FOR PROCUREMENT OF" and

inserting "PROGRAM FOR PROCUREMENT OF DOMESTICALLY GROWN";

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "pilot project" and inserting "program (referred to in this subsection as the 'program')";

(B) by striking "conduct" and inserting "carry out";

(C) by inserting "domestically grown" before "unprocessed"; and

(D) by striking "more than 8" and inserting "less than 15";

(3) by striking "pilot project" each place it appears and inserting "program";

(4) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting "domestically grown" before "unprocessed";

(5) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(D) the demonstrated ability of the States to competitively procure domestically grown unprocessed fruits and vegetables.";

(6) in paragraph (5)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking "RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING" and inserting "RECORDKEEPING, REPORTING, AND EVALUATION";

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking "and" at the end;

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(iii) the challenges and opportunities presented by the program in the State."; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) PROGRAM EVALUATION.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall evaluate the impact of the program, including with respect to—

"(I) the quantity and cost of each type of unprocessed fruit and vegetable procured by each State under the program;

"(II) the benefit of the procured unprocessed fruits and vegetables to school food service in each State, including the benefit to meeting school meal requirements; and

"(III) the economic impact of the program on agricultural producers in the State.

"(ii) REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report that describes the results of the evaluation conducted under clause (i) and an analysis of that evaluation."; and

(7) by adding at the end the following:

"(6) FUNDING.—

"(A) MANDATORY FUNDING.—There is appropriated to carry out this subsection \$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

"(B) RESERVATION.—Of the funds appropriated under subparagraph (A) for each fiscal year, \$10,000,000 shall be reserved for States selected under the program under paragraph (1) to carry out the activities described in subparagraph (C)(i).

"(C) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The funds reserved under subparagraph (B) shall be used—

"(I) for the administrative costs of carrying out the program; and

"(II) to provide technical assistance and outreach to vendors to become certified to participate in the program.

"(ii) MINIMUM ALLOTMENT.—Of the funds reserved under subparagraph (B), each State selected under paragraph (3)(A) shall receive

not less than \$300,000 for each fiscal year during which the State participates in the program.".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 688—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 19 THROUGH NOVEMBER 23, 2018, AS "NATIONAL FAMILY SERVICE LEARNING WEEK"

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. REED, Mr. PORTMAN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 688

Whereas family service learning is a method under which children and families learn and solve problems together in a multi-generational approach with active participation in thoughtfully organized service that—

(1) is conducted in, and meets the needs of, their communities;

(2) is focused on children and families solving community issues together;

(3) requires the application of college and career readiness skills by children and relevant workforce training skills by adults; and

(4) is coordinated between the community and an elementary school, a secondary school, an institution of higher education, or a family community service program;

Whereas family service learning—

(1) is multi-generational learning that involves parents, children, caregivers, and extended family members in shared learning experiences in physical and digital environments;

(2) is integrated into and enhances the academic achievement of children or the educational components of a family service program in which families may be enrolled; and

(3) promotes skills (such as investigation, planning, and preparation), action, reflection, the demonstration of results, and sustainability;

Whereas family service learning has been shown to have positive 2-generational effects and encourages families to invest in their communities to improve economic and societal well-being;

Whereas, through family service learning, children and families have the opportunity to solve community issues and learn together, thereby enabling the development of life and career skills, such as flexibility and adaptability, initiative and self-direction, social and cross-cultural skills, productivity and accountability, and leadership and responsibility;

Whereas family service learning activities provide opportunities for families to improve essential skills, such as organization, research, planning, reading and writing, technological literacy, teamwork, and sharing;

Whereas families participating together in service are afforded quality time learning about their communities;

Whereas adults engaged in family service learning serve as positive role models for their children;

Whereas family service learning projects enable families to build substantive connections with their communities, develop a stronger sense of self-worth, experience a reduction in social isolation, and improve parenting skills;

Whereas family service learning has added benefits for English language learners by helping individuals and families to—

(1) feel more connected with their communities; and

(2) practice language skills;

Whereas family service learning is particularly important for at-risk families because family service learning—

(1) provides opportunities for leadership and civic engagement; and

(2) helps build the capacity to advocate for the needs of children and families; and

Whereas the value that parents place on civic engagement and relationships within the community has been shown to transfer to children who, in turn, replicate important values, such as responsibility, empathy, and caring for others: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of the week of November 19 through November 23, 2018, as “National Family Service Learning Week” to raise public awareness about the importance of family service learning, family literacy, community service, and 2-generational learning experiences;

(2) encourages people across the United States to support family service learning and community development programs;

(3) recognizes the importance that family service learning plays in cultivating family literacy, civic engagement, and community investment; and

(4) calls upon public, private, and nonprofit entities to support family service learning opportunities to aid in the advancement of families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 689—ACKNOWLEDGING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ELECTION TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SHIRLEY ANITA ST. HILL CHISHOLM, THE FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMAN IN CONGRESS

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 689

Whereas November 5, 2018, marks the 50th anniversary of the election to the House of Representatives of Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm, the first African-American woman in Congress;

Whereas Shirley Anita St. Hill was born in Brooklyn, New York, on November 30, 1924, to Caribbean immigrant parents, Charles and Ruby Seale St. Hill;

Whereas Shirley Chisholm graduated from Brooklyn College in 1946 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in sociology and from Columbia University in 1952 with a Master of Arts degree in early childhood education;

Whereas Shirley Chisholm was the second African American elected to the New York State Legislature in 1964 and served honorably until 1968;

Whereas Shirley Chisholm overcame the twin obstacles of racism and sexism to win election to the House of Representatives in 1968;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm served 7 terms as a Member of Congress, from 1969 until 1983;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm was a fierce critic of the seniority system in Congress, protested her assignment in 1969 to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and won reassignment to a congressional committee on which she could better serve her inner-city district in Brooklyn, New York;

Whereas, after serving on the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives for several years, Congresswoman Chisholm accepted a prestigious seat on the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives, becoming the first African American and second woman ever to serve on the powerful committee;

Whereas, in 1972, Congresswoman Chisholm was the first woman and the first African American to seek a nomination from a major political party for President of the United States, which she sought on the Democratic ticket;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm campaigned in the presidential primaries of 12 States, won 28 delegates, and received 152 first-ballot votes at the national convention for the nomination of the Democratic Party for the office of President of the United States;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm was a trailblazer, who fought tirelessly to end the draft and the Vietnam War;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm fought to end apartheid in South Africa;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm spoke fluent Spanish and fought for immigrant rights;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm was a progressive champion for struggling families;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm was a tireless advocate for women's employment in Congress and for civil rights, women's rights, and the poor;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm worked to expand the Food Stamp Program (later renamed as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) and was instrumental in the establishment of the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (commonly known as “WIC”);

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm was a cofounder of the Congressional Black Caucus in 1971;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm served as the Secretary of the House Democratic Caucus;

Whereas Shirley Chisholm was a cofounder of the National Organization for Women;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm retired honorably from Congress in 1983;

Whereas, in addition to her service as a legislator, Shirley Chisholm worked to improve society as a nursery school teacher, a director of a childcare facility, a consultant for the New York Department of Social Services, and an educator;

Whereas, from 1983 to 1987, Shirley Chisholm taught sociology and politics at Mount Holyoke College;

Whereas, in 1993, President Bill Clinton nominated Shirley Chisholm to serve as United States Ambassador to Jamaica, but her health prevented her from accepting the position;

Whereas, in 1993, Shirley Chisholm was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame;

Whereas, on January 1, 2005, Shirley Chisholm died at the age of 80 in Ormond Beach, Florida;

Whereas, in 2014, the United States Postal Service issued the Shirley Chisholm Forever Stamp as part of the Black Heritage stamp series;

Whereas, on November 24, 2015, Shirley Chisholm was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the country's highest civilian honor;

Whereas, on June 12, 2001, the House of Representatives unanimously agreed to H. Res. 97, recognizing the enduring contributions and heroic achievements of Shirley Chisholm; and

Whereas Shirley Chisholm was an “unbossed and unbought” woman, who not

only pioneered the way for minorities and women, but also embodied the true definition of leadership which transcends the political arena: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges the 50th anniversary of the election to the House of Representatives of Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm, the first African-American woman in Congress;

(2) pays tribute to the service of Congresswoman Chisholm, her work to improve the lives of women and minorities, her steadfast commitment to demonstrating the power of compassion, and her dedication to justice and equality;

(3) recognizes the dedicated work of Congressman Chisholm in promoting the rights of all individuals in the United States, particularly in the areas of education, employment, and health care; and

(4) appreciates the extraordinary work of Congressman Chisholm, the example of her life, and her legacy which have inspired and empowered many to devote their lives to public service.

SENATE RESOLUTION 690—AFFIRMING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ORPHAN DRUG ACT, APPLAUDING THE LIFE-SAVING ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE ACT DURING ITS 35-YEAR HISTORY, AND RECOGNIZING THE NEED TO CONTINUE SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW THERAPIES FOR RARE DISEASES

Mr. HATCH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 690

Whereas 30,000,000 people in the United States, or nearly 1 out of every 10 individuals in the United States, live with at least 1 of more than 7,000 known rare diseases;

Whereas, in 1983, the Orphan Drug Act (Public Law 97-414; 96 Stat. 2049) was enacted to provide research and development incentives to encourage the development of new therapies for diseases affecting less than 200,000 people in the United States;

Whereas, in the 10 years prior to the enactment of the Orphan Drug Act, only 10 therapies for rare diseases were developed by private industry and approved for patients;

Whereas, since the enactment of the Orphan Drug Act, research and development of therapies for rare diseases has resulted in more than 650 new therapies for rare diseases;

Whereas experts estimate that without the tax credit for testing expenses for drugs for rare diseases, known as the “Orphan Drug Tax Credit”, one of the incentives of the Orphan Drug Act, at least ⅓ of those new therapies would likely not have been developed;

Whereas the Orphan Drug Act continues to lead to increased research and successful therapeutic development along the full range of rare diseases, including the rarest diseases;

Whereas new therapies for rare diseases benefit the individuals affected by such diseases through increased life expectancy and improved quality of life;

Whereas new therapies for rare diseases benefit society through increased productivity of the individuals affected by such diseases and a potential decline in the resources devoted to health care, disability, caregiving, and related spending; and

Whereas, despite the success of the Orphan Drug Act, only approximately 5 percent of