

(f) **TERMINATION.**—This title, and the amendments made by this title, ceases to be effective on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—SENIOR FRAUD ADVISORY OFFICE

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Seniors Fraud Prevention Act of 2020”.

SEC. 202. OFFICE FOR THE PREVENTION OF FRAUD TARGETING SENIORS.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY OFFICE.**—The Federal Trade Commission shall establish an office within the Bureau of Consumer Protection for the purpose of advising the Commission on the prevention of fraud targeting seniors and to assist the Commission with the following:

(1) **OVERSIGHT.**—The advisory office shall monitor the market for mail, television, internet, telemarketing, and recorded message telephone call (hereinafter referred to as “robocall”) fraud targeting seniors and shall coordinate with other relevant agencies regarding the requirements of this section.

(2) **CONSUMER EDUCATION.**—The Commission through the advisory office shall, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Postmaster General, and the Chief Postal Inspector for the United States Postal Inspection Service, and other relevant agencies—

(A) disseminate to seniors and families and caregivers of seniors general information on mail, television, internet, telemarketing, and robocall fraud targeting seniors, including descriptions of the most common fraud schemes;

(B) disseminate to seniors and families and caregivers of seniors information on reporting complaints of fraud targeting seniors either to the national toll-free telephone number established by the Commission for reporting such complaints, or to the Consumer Sentinel Network, operated by the Commission, where such complaints will become immediately available to appropriate law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the attorneys general of the States;

(C) in response to a specific request about a particular entity or individual, provide publicly available information of enforcement action taken by the Commission for mail, television, internet, telemarketing, and robocall fraud against such entity; and

(D) maintain a website to serve as a resource for information for seniors and families and caregivers of seniors regarding mail, television, internet, telemarketing, robocall, and other identified fraud targeting seniors.

(3) **COMPLAINTS.**—The Commission through the advisory office shall, in consultation with the Attorney General, establish procedures to—

(A) log and acknowledge the receipt of complaints by individuals who believe they have been a victim of mail, television, internet, telemarketing, and robocall fraud in the Consumer Sentinel Network, and shall make those complaints immediately available to Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities; and

(B) provide to individuals described in subparagraph (A), and to any other persons, specific and general information on mail, television, internet, telemarketing, and robocall fraud, including descriptions of the most common schemes using such methods of communication.

(b) **COMMENCEMENT.**—The Commission shall commence carrying out the requirements of this section not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. BRAUN. I know of no further debate on the bill as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass, as amended?

The bill (H.R. 2610), as amended, was passed.

Mr. BRAUN. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

NICHOLAS AND ZACHARY BURT MEMORIAL CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING PREVENTION ACT OF 2019

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 524, S. 481.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 481) to encourage States to require the installation of residential carbon monoxide detectors in homes, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas produced by burning any fuel. Exposure to unhealthy levels of carbon monoxide can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning, a serious health condition that could result in death.

(2) Unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning from motor vehicles and improper operation of fuel-burning appliances, such as furnaces, water heaters, portable generators, and stoves, annually kills more than 400 individuals and sends approximately 15,000 individuals to hospital emergency rooms for treatment.

(3) Research shows that installing carbon monoxide alarms close to the sleeping areas in residential homes and other dwelling units can help avoid fatalities.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that Congress should promote the installation of carbon monoxide alarms in residential homes and dwelling units across the United States in order to promote the health and public safety of citizens throughout the United States.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM.**—The term “carbon monoxide alarm” means a device or system that—

(A) detects carbon monoxide; and

(B) is intended to sound an alarm at a carbon monoxide concentration below a concentration that could cause a loss of the ability to react to the dangers of carbon monoxide exposure.

(2) **COMMISSION.**—The term “Commission” means the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

(3) **COMPLIANT CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM.**—The term “compliant carbon monoxide alarm” means a carbon monoxide alarm that complies with the most current version of—

(A) the Standard for Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms of the American National Standards Institute and UL (ANSI/UL 2034), or any successor standard; and

(B) the Standard for Gas and Vapor Detectors and Sensors of the American National Standards Institute and UL (ANSI/UL 2075), or any successor standard.

(4) **DWELLING UNIT.**—The term “dwelling unit” —

(A) means a room or suite of rooms used for human habitation; and

(B) includes—

(i) a single family residence;

(ii) each living unit of a multiple family residence, including an apartment building; and

(iii) each living unit in a mixed use building.

(5) **FIRE CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.**—The term “fire code enforcement officials” means officials of the fire safety code enforcement agency of a State or local government or a Tribal organization.

(6) **INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE.**—The term “IFC” means—

(A) the 2015 or 2018 edition of the International Fire Code published by the International Code Council; or

(B) any amended or similar successor code pertaining to the proper installation of carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units.

(7) **INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE.**—The term “IRC” means—

(A) the 2015 or 2018 edition of the International Residential Code published by the International Code Council; or

(B) any amended or similar successor code pertaining to the proper installation of carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units.

(8) **NFPA 720.**—The term “NFPA 720” means—

(A) the Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide Detection and Warning Equipment issued by the National Fire Protection Association in 2012; and

(B) any amended or similar successor standard relating to the proper installation of carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units.

(9) **STATE.**—The term “State”—

(A) has the meaning given the term in section 3(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)); and

(B) includes—

(i) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

(ii) any political subdivision of a State.

(10) **TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.**—The term “Tribal organization” has the meaning given the term in section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(l)).

SEC. 4. GRANT PROGRAM FOR CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING PREVENTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to the availability of appropriations authorized under subsection (f), the Commission shall establish a grant program to provide assistance to States and Tribal organizations that are eligible under subsection (b) to carry out the carbon monoxide poisoning prevention activities described in subsection (e).

(b) **ELIGIBILITY.**—For the purposes of this section, an eligible State or Tribal organization is any State or Tribal organization that—

(1) demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Commission that the State or Tribal organization has adopted a statute or a rule, regulation, or similar measure with the force and effect of law, requiring compliant carbon monoxide alarms to be installed in dwelling units in accordance with NFPA 72, the IFC, or the IRC; and

(2) submits an application—

(A) to the Commission at such time, in such form, and containing such additional information as the Commission may require; and

(B) that may be filed on behalf of the State or Tribal organization by the fire safety code enforcement agency of that State or Tribal organization.

(c) **GRANT AMOUNT.**—The Commission shall determine the amount of each grant awarded under this section.

(d) **SELECTION OF GRANT RECIPIENTS.**—In selecting eligible States and Tribal organizations for the award of grants under this section, the Commission shall give favorable consideration to an eligible State or Tribal organization that—

(1) requires the installation of a compliant carbon monoxide alarm in a new or existing educational facility, childcare facility, health care facility, adult dependent care facility, government building, restaurant, theater, lodging establishment, or dwelling unit—

(A) within which a fuel-burning appliance, including a furnace, boiler, water heater, fireplace, or any other apparatus, appliance, or device that burns fuel, is installed; or

(B) that has an attached garage; and

(2) has developed a strategy to protect vulnerable populations, such as children, the elderly, or low-income households, from exposure to unhealthy levels of carbon monoxide.

(e) **USE OF GRANT FUNDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), an eligible State or Tribal organization to which a grant is awarded under this section may use the grant—

(A) to purchase and install compliant carbon monoxide alarms in the dwelling units of low-income families or elderly individuals, facilities that commonly serve children or the elderly (including childcare facilities, public schools, and senior centers), or student dwelling units owned by public universities;

(B) to train State, Tribal organization, or local fire code enforcement officials in the proper enforcement of State, Tribal, or local laws regarding compliant carbon monoxide alarms and the installation of those alarms in accordance with NFPA 720, the IFC, or the IRC;

(C) for the development and dissemination of training materials, instructors, and any other costs relating to the training sessions authorized under this subsection; or

(D) to educate the public about—

(i) the risk associated with carbon monoxide as a poison; and

(ii) the importance of proper carbon monoxide alarm use.

(2) **LIMITATIONS.**—

(A) **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.**—An eligible State or Tribal organization to which a grant is awarded under this section may use not more than 5 percent of the grant amount to cover administrative costs that are not directly related to training described in paragraph (1)(B).

(B) **PUBLIC OUTREACH.**—An eligible State or Tribal organization to which a grant is awarded under this section may use not more than 25 percent of the grant amount to cover the costs of activities described in paragraph (1)(D).

(C) **STATE CONTRIBUTIONS.**—An eligible State to which a grant is awarded under this section shall, with respect to the costs incurred by the State in carrying out activities under the grant, provide non-Federal contributions in an amount equal to not less than 20 percent of amount of Federal funds provided under the grant to administer the program. This subparagraph shall not apply to Tribal organizations.

(f) **FUNDING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall carry out this Act using amounts appropriated to the Commission for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024, to extent such funds are available.

(2) **LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**—In a fiscal year, not more than 10 percent of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out this Act may be used for administrative expenses.

(g) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the last day of each fiscal year in which grants are awarded under this section, the Commission

shall submit to Congress a report that evaluates the implementation of the grant program required under this section.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment be withdrawn; that the Klobuchar amendment at the desk be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 2714) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas produced by burning any fuel. Exposure to unhealthy levels of carbon monoxide can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning, a serious health condition that could result in death.

(2) Unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning from motor vehicles and improper operation of fuel-burning appliances, such as furnaces, water heaters, portable generators, and stoves, annually kills more than 400 individuals and sends approximately 15,000 individuals to hospital emergency rooms for treatment.

(3) Research shows that installing carbon monoxide alarms close to the sleeping areas in residential homes and other dwelling units can help avoid fatalities.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that Congress should promote the installation of carbon monoxide alarms in residential homes and dwelling units across the United States in order to promote the health and public safety of citizens throughout the United States.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM.**—The term “carbon monoxide alarm” means a device or system that—

(A) detects carbon monoxide; and

(B) is intended to sound an alarm at a carbon monoxide concentration below a concentration that could cause a loss of the ability to react to the dangers of carbon monoxide exposure.

(2) **COMMISSION.**—The term “Commission” means the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

(3) **COMPLIANT CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM.**—The term “compliant carbon monoxide alarm” means a carbon monoxide alarm that complies with the most current version of—

(A) the Standard for Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms of the American National Standards Institute and UL (ANSI/UL 2034), or any successor standard; and

(B) the Standard for Gas and Vapor Detectors and Sensors of the American National Standards Institute and UL (ANSI/UL 2075), or any successor standard.

(4) **DWELLING UNIT.**—The term “dwelling unit”—

(A) means a room or suite of rooms used for human habitation; and

(B) includes—

(i) a single family residence;

(ii) each living unit of a multiple family residence, including an apartment building; and

(iii) each living unit in a mixed use building.

(5) **FIRE CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.**—The term “fire code enforcement officials” means officials of the fire safety code enforcement agency of a State or local government or a Tribal organization.

(6) **INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE.**—The term “IFC” means—

(A) the 2015 or 2018 edition of the International Fire Code published by the International Code Council; or

(B) any amended or similar successor code pertaining to the proper installation of carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units.

(7) **INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE.**—The term “IRC” means—

(A) the 2015 or 2018 edition of the International Residential Code published by the International Code Council; or

(B) any amended or similar successor code pertaining to the proper installation of carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units.

(8) **NFPA 720.**—The term “NFPA 720” means—

(A) the Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide Detection and Warning Equipment issued by the National Fire Protection Association in 2012; and

(B) any amended or similar successor standard relating to the proper installation of carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units.

(9) **STATE.**—The term “State”—

(A) has the meaning given the term in section 3(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)); and

(B) includes—

(i) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

(ii) any political subdivision of a State.

(10) **TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.**—The term “Tribal organization” has the meaning given the term in section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(1)).

SEC. 4. GRANT PROGRAM FOR CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING PREVENTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to the availability of appropriations authorized under subsection (f), the Commission shall establish a grant program to provide assistance to States and Tribal organizations that are eligible under subsection (b) to carry out the carbon monoxide poisoning prevention activities described in subsection (e).

(b) **ELIGIBILITY.**—For the purposes of this section, an eligible State or Tribal organization is any State or Tribal organization that—

(1) demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Commission that the State or Tribal organization has adopted a statute or a rule, regulation, or similar measure with the force and effect of law, requiring compliant carbon monoxide alarms to be installed in dwelling units in accordance with NFPA 72, the IFC, or the IRC; and

(2) submits an application—

(A) to the Commission at such time, in such form, and containing such additional information as the Commission may require; and

(B) that may be filed on behalf of the State or Tribal organization by the fire safety code enforcement agency of that State or Tribal organization.

(c) **GRANT AMOUNT.**—The Commission shall determine the amount of each grant awarded under this section.

(d) **SELECTION OF GRANT RECIPIENTS.**—In selecting eligible States and Tribal organizations for the award of grants under this section, the Commission shall give favorable

consideration to an eligible State or Tribal organization that demonstrates a reasonable need for funding under this section and that—

(1) requires the installation of a one or more compliant carbon monoxide alarms in a new or existing educational facility, childcare facility, health care facility, adult dependent care facility, government building, restaurant, theater, lodging establishment, or dwelling unit—

(A) within which a fuel-burning appliance, including a furnace, boiler, water heater, fireplace, or any other apparatus, appliance, or device that burns fuel, is installed; or

(B) that has an attached garage; and

(2) has developed a strategy to protect vulnerable populations, such as children, the elderly, or low-income households, from exposure to unhealthy levels of carbon monoxide.

(e) USE OF GRANT FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), an eligible State or Tribal organization to which a grant is awarded under this section may use the grant—

(A) to purchase and install compliant carbon monoxide alarms in the dwelling units of low-income families or elderly individuals, facilities that commonly serve children or the elderly (including childcare facilities, public schools, and senior centers);

(B) for the development and dissemination of training materials, instructors, and any other costs relating to the training sessions authorized under this subsection; or

(C) to educate the public about—

(i) the risk associated with carbon monoxide as a poison; and

(ii) the importance of proper carbon monoxide alarm use.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—An eligible State or Tribal organization to which a grant is awarded under this section may use not more than 5 percent of the grant amount to cover administrative costs that are not directly related to training described in paragraph (1)(B).

(B) PUBLIC OUTREACH.—An eligible State or Tribal organization to which a grant is awarded under this section may use not more than 25 percent of the grant amount to cover the costs of activities described in paragraph (1)(D).

(C) STATE CONTRIBUTIONS.—An eligible State to which a grant is awarded under this section shall, with respect to the costs incurred by the State in carrying out activities under the grant, provide non-Federal contributions in an amount equal to not less than 25 percent of amount of Federal funds provided under the grant to administer the program. This subparagraph shall not apply to Tribal organizations.

(f) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall carry out this Act using amounts appropriated to the Commission for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024, to extent such funds are available.

(2) LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In a fiscal year, not more than 10 percent of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out this Act may be used for administrative expenses.

(g) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the last day of each fiscal year in which grants are awarded under this section, the Commission shall submit to Congress a report that evaluates the implementation of the grant program required under this section.

The bill (S. 481), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

UNITED STATES ANTI-DOPING AGENCY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2020

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 594, S. 3248.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3248) to reauthorize the United States Anti-Doping Agency, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendments, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets, and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italics.)

S. 3248

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 “United States Anti-Doping Agency Reauthorization Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States Anti-Doping Agency—

(A) is the independent national anti-doping organization of the United States; and

(B) manages the anti-doping program, results management processes, drug reference resources, and athlete education for all United States Olympic Committee-recognized national governing bodies and the athletes and events of such national governing bodies.

(2) The United States Anti-Doping Agency contributes to the advancement of clean sport through scientific research, anti-doping education, and outreach programs, and the mission of the United States Anti-Doping Agency is to preserve the integrity of competition and protect the rights of athletes.

(3) Participation in youth sports has the potential to equip young athletes with important skills and values necessary for success in life, and it is essential that the culture of youth sports emphasizes such skills and values.

(4) The TrueSport program of the United States Anti-Doping Agency partners with youth sport organizations across the United States to promote sportsmanship, character building, and healthy performance through the use of targeted educational materials designed to promote a positive youth sport experience.

(5) In modifying the authority of the United States Anti-Doping Agency to include the promotion of the positive values of youth sport, Congress sends a strong signal that the goals of youth sport should include instilling in young athletes the values of integrity, respect, teamwork, courage, and responsibility.

(6) Due to the unique leadership position of the United States in the global community, adequate funding of the anti-doping and clean sport programs of the United States Anti-Doping Agency is imperative to the preparation for the 2028 Summer Olympic Games, which will be held in Los Angeles, California.

[(7) Increased appropriations for fiscal years 2021 through 2029 would enable the

United States Anti-Doping Agency to directly affect the integrity and well-being of sport, both domestically and internationally.]

SEC. 3. PROMOTION OF YOUTH SPORTS.

Section 701(b) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (21 U.S.C. 2001(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) promote a positive youth sport experience [by using a portion of the funding of the United States Anti-Doping Agency to provide educational] *by providing educational materials on sportsmanship, character building, and healthy performance for the athletes, parents, and coaches who participate in youth sports.*”

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 703 of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (21 U.S.C. 2003) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 703. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Anti-Doping Agency—

“(1) for fiscal year 2021, \$15,500,000;

“(2) for fiscal year 2022, \$16,200,000;

“(3) for fiscal year 2023, \$16,900,000;

“(4) for fiscal year 2024, \$17,700,000;

“(5) for fiscal year 2025, \$18,500,000;

“(6) for fiscal year 2026, \$19,800,000;

“(7) for fiscal year 2027, \$22,100,000;

“(8) for fiscal year 2028, \$24,900,000; and

“(9) for fiscal year 2029, \$23,700,000.”

SEC. 5. INFORMATION SHARING.

Except as otherwise prohibited by law and except in cases in which the integrity of a criminal investigation would be affected, pursuant to the obligation of the United States under Article 7 of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization International Convention Against Doping in Sport done at Paris October 19, 2005, and ratified by the United States in 2008, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall provide to the United States Anti-Doping Agency any relevant information relating to the prevention of the use of performance-enhancing drugs or the prohibition of performance-enhancing methods.

SEC. 6. REPORT ON CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT EQUINE ANTI-DOPING AND MEDICATION CONTROL PROGRAM.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States Anti-Doping Agency shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) assesses the capacity of the United States Anti-Doping Agency to implement an equine anti-doping and medication control program; and

(2) includes—

(A) recommendations with respect to best practices for design, resources, and any other consideration necessary for the successful implementation of such a program in the United States; and

(B) recommendations developed in consultation with the National Veterinary Services Laboratories with respect to the appropriate technical standards and best practices for such a program.

Mr. BRAUN. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendments be withdrawn; that the Moran substitute amendment at the desk be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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