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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 115th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ISSA).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 19, 2017.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DARRELL E. ISSA to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

PAUL D. RYAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

Reverend Gene Hemrick, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Father, creator of all that is good, You have called our U.S. Congress to work in Your world and, by its cooperation, to develop and improve the condition of humankind.

Grant that it may always work together as a loving, devoted family, bringing out the best in our Nation.

Amen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 2(a) of House Resolution 562, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is hereby approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 17, 2017.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 17, 2017, at 12:04 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 705.

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 26.

Appointment:

Congressional Award Board.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 17, 2017.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 17, 2017, at 3:24 p.m.:

That the Senate agreed to a Conference with the House of Representatives H.R. 2810.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

REMOVAL OF CONFEREE AND APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREE ON H.R. 2810, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection and pursuant to clause 11 of rule I, the Chair removes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) as a conferee on H.R. 2810 and appoints the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) to fill the vacancy.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the change in conferees.

MODIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES FROM COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES ON H.R. 2810, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointment of conferees from the Committee on Natural Resources on H.R. 2810 is modified by striking the first reference to section 2863.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the change.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 2(b) of House Resolution 562, the House stands adjourned until noon on Monday, October 23, 2017, for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, October 23, 2017, at noon for morning-hour debate.

Printed on recycled paper.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2842. A letter from the Commanding Officer, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting a response to the Fiscal Year 2017 National Defense Authorization Act, regarding a study on Military Helicopter Noise, pursuant to Public Law 114-328, Sec. 1073(d)(1); (130 Stat. 2415); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2843. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), Department of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting a notice to Congress of the anticipated use of Selected Reserve units that will be ordered to active duty, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 12304b(d); Public Law 112-81, Sec. 516(a)(1); (125 Stat. 1396); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2844. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rule on Certain Chemical Substances [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2016-0207; FRL-9966-84] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2845. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Promulgation of State Implementation Plan Revisions; Infrastructure Requirements for the 2010 SO2 and 2012 PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards; North Dakota [EPA-R08-OAR-2013-0558; FRL-9969-00-Region 8] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2846. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Oklahoma: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program Revision [EPA-R06-UST-2017-0504; FRL-9968-29-Region 6] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2847. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Arizona; Regional Haze State and Federal Implementation Plans [EPA-R09-OAR-2017-0092; FRL-9968-97-Region 9] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2848. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's interim final rule — Interim Final Determination to Defer Sanctions; California; Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin [EPA-R09-OAR-2015-0204; FRL-9969-03-Region 9] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2849. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Approval of Nebraska Air Quality Implementation Plans; Adoption of a New Chapter under the Nebraska Administrative Code [EPA-R07-OAR-2017-0386; FRL-9968-76-Region 7] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2850. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Approval of Nebraska's Air Quality Implementation Plan, Operating Permits Program, and 112(1) program; Revision to Nebraska Administrative Code [EPA-R07-OAR-2017-0485; FRL-9968-78-Region 7] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2851. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Approval of Missouri Air Quality Implementation Plans; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R07-OAR-2017-0515; FRL-9968-80-Region 7] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2852. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Approval of Missouri Air Quality Implementation Plans; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R07-OAR-2015-0356; FRL-9968-82-Region 7] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2853. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of California Air Plan Revisions, Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-2016-0524; FRL-9968-35-Region 9] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2854. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Utah; General Burning Rule Revisions [EPA-R08-OAR-2015-0617; FRL-9969-04-Region 8] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2855. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; North Dakota; Revisions to Air Pollution Control Rules [EPA-R08-OAR-2017-0019; FRL-9969-05-Region 8] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2856. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Alabama: Prevention of Significant Deterioration Updates [EPA-R04-OAR-2017-0360; FRL-9968-90-Region 4] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2857. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; South Carolina; Interstate Transport (Prongs 1 and 2) for the 2010 1-hour NO2 Standard [EPA-R04-OAR-2017-0045; FRL-9968-73-Region 4] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2858. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; North Carolina; Interstate Transport [EPA-R04-OAR-2017-0321; FRL-9968-72-Region 4] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2859. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Georgia; Regional Haze Progress Report [EPA-R04-OAR-2016-0634; FRL-9968-71-Region 4] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2860. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Florida; Permitting Revisions [EPA-R04-OAR-2017-0105; FRL-9968-92-Region 4] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2861. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Alabama; Cross-State Air Pollution Rule [EPA-R04-OAR-2017-0415; FRL-9968-93-Region 4] received October 3, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2862. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency, with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995, is to continue in effect beyond October 21, 2017, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 115—71); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2863. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-143, ''Voter Rolls Protection Temporary Act of 2017'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2864. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-142, ''Fort Dupont Ice Arena Programming Temporary Amendment Act of 2017'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2865. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-141, ''Unity Health Care, Inc. Certificate of Need Maximum Fee Establishment Temporary Amendment Act of 2017'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2866. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Bureau for Economic Growth, Environment, and Education, Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs, USAID, transmitting four (4) notifications of a designation of acting officer, or change in previously submitted reported information, and discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2867. A letter from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting seven (7) notifications of action on nomination, nomination, or discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2868. A letter from the Executive Analyst (Political), Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting two (2) notifications of a designation of acting officer, or discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2869. A letter from the Executive Analyst (Political), Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a notification of a vacancy and a designation of acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2870. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management, Competitive Sourcing Official, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's 2016 Inventory of Inherently Governmental Activities and of Commercial Activities with accompanying link, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 501 note; Public Law 105-270, Sec. 2(c)(1)(A); (112 Stat. 2382); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2871. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Report on the Operation and Status of the Government Securities Investment Fund from March 16, 2017 to September 11, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8438(h)(1); Public Law 99-335, Sec. 101(a) (as amended by Public Law 104-316, Sec. 103(i)); (110 Stat. 3829); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Oversight and Government Reform.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BISHOP of Utah: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1488. A bill to retitle Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as Indiana Dunes National Park, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115–350). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1731. A bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to provide funds to States and Indian tribes for the purpose of promoting economic revitalization, diversification, and development in economically distressed communities through the reclamation and restoration of land and water resources adversely affected by coal mining carried out before August 3, 1977, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115–351, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CONAWAY: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 2521. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to include South Carolina as a part of the Virginia/Carolina peanut producing region for purposes of appointment to the Peanut Standards Board (Rept. 115–352). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CONAWAY: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 2941. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain National Forest System land within Kisatchie National Forest in the State of Louisiana (Rept. 115–353). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WALDEN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 2410. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a sickle cell disease prevention and treatment demonstration program and to provide for sickle cell disease research, surveillance, prevention, and treatment (Rept. 115–354). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WALDEN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3053. A bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115–355, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCCAUL: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 3101. A bill to enhance cybersecurity information sharing and coordination at ports in the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. 115–356, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CONAWAY: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 2921. A bill to establish a vegetation management pilot program on National Forest System land to better protect utility infrastructure from passing wildfire, and for other purposes (Rept. 115–357, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WALDEN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3921. A bill to extend funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115–358, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WALDEN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3922. A bill to extend funding for certain public health programs, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115–359, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1731 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Natural Resources discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2921 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on Natural Resources and Armed Services discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3053 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3101 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3922 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 3921. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than October 23, 2017.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. KILMER (for himself and Mr. COFFMAN):

H.R. 4077. A bill to enhance transparency and accountability for online political advertisements by requiring those who purchase and publish such ads to disclose information about the advertisements to the public, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 4078. A bill to establish various programs to ease the burden on undereducated and financially deficient workers seeking to further their education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. KEATING, Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 4079. A bill to repeal Public Law 114-145 to ensure that the Drug Enforcement Administration has the authority to carry out needed enforcement actions for drug diversion control investigations and operations to combat the opioid epidemic; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. LYNCH):

H.R. 4080. A bill to repeal Public Law 114-145; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Ms. LEE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 4081. A bill to ensure the privacy and security of sensitive personal information, to prevent and mitigate identity theft, to provide notice of security breaches involving sensitive personal information, and to enhance law enforcement assistance and other protections against security breaches, fraudulent access, and misuse of personal information; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Ms. FRANKEL of Florida):

H.R. 4082. A bill to repeal the rules issued by the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Health and Human Services entitled ''Religious Exemptions and Accommodations for Coverage of Certain Preventive Services Under the Affordable Care Act'' and ''Moral Exemptions and Accommodations for Coverage of Certain Preventive Services Under the Affordable Care Act''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to

be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 4083. A bill to establish and strengthen projects that defray the cost of related instruction associated with pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire (for herself, Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. COOPER):

H.R. 4084. A bill to repeal the amendments made to the Controlled Substances Act by the Ensuring Patient Access and Effective Drug Enforcement Act of 2016; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUPPERSBERGER:

H.R. 4085. A bill to require the Joint Committee on Taxation to provide a distributional analysis, and analysis of effects on after-tax wage income, of major tax legislation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 4086. A bill to adjust the boundary of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area to include the Rim of the Valley Corridor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. QUIGLEY):

H.R. 4087. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to conduct a study relating to ultrafine particles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. KILMER, Mr. BYRNE, and Mr. HULTGREN):

H.R. 4088. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit to employers for certain employee education and training expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 4089. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require the Secretary of the Treasury to issue identity protection personal identification numbers with respect to identity theft-related tax fraud; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLISON (for himself, Mr. EMMER, Mr. LEWIS of Minnesota, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. WALZ, and Mr. PETERSON):

H. Res. 574. A resolution congratulating the Minnesota Lynx women's basketball team on winning the 2017 Women's National Basketball Association championship; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI (for himself, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. BERA, and Mr. CROWLEY):

H. Res. 575. A resolution recognizing the religious and historical significance of the festival of Diwali; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

137. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 99, urging the President and Congress of the United States to recognize the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh, also known as Artsakh, to establish economic and cultural ties with the nation, and to support the peace and stability in South Caucasus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

138. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Ohio, relative to Senate Resolution No. 59, to encourage the President and the Congress of the United States and the United States Office of Management and Budget to support plans to upgrade the Soo Locks at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and encourage the United States Army Corps of Engineers to take expeditious action in preparing an Economic Reevaluation Report; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 4077.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 4078.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 4079.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. KEATING:

H.R. 4080.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 4081.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. DEGETTE:

H.R. 4082.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 4083.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire:

H.R. 4084.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress has the power ''to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes,'' and under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, Congress has the power ''to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for the carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.''

By Mr. RUPPERSBERGER:

H.R. 4085.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 5, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 4086.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Rim of the Valley Corridor Preservation Act is constitutionally authorized under and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Additionally, the Preamble to the Constitution provides support of the authority to enact legislation to promote the General Welfare.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H.R. 4087.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution:

The Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 4088.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, § 1

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 4089.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

Congress shall have Power* * * To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, with the Indian Tribes.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 296: Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 299: Mr. GARRETT and Mr. KINZINGER.

H.R. 535: Mr. TONKO, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. ROKITA.

H.R. 548: Mr. LANCE and Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 619: Mr. HILL.

H.R. 632: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 721: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 785: Mr. STEWART, Mr. RATCLIFFE, and Mr. SMUCKER.

H.R. 797: Mr. MACARTHUR.

H.R. 798: Mr. MACARTHUR.

H.R. 807: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 811: Mr. GAETZ and Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 877: Mr. DELANEY.

H.R. 881: Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 997: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 1017: Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. PEARCE, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 1133: Mr. DUNN and Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 1144: Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 1155: Mr. ADERHOLT.

H.R. 1164: Mr. BUDD and Mr. HURD.

H.R. 1267: Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. POLIS, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 1276: Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 1403: Mr. MACARTHUR.

H.R. 1478: Mr. KIHUEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mrs. TORRES, Mr. KILMER, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mrs. LAWRENCE.

H.R. 1566: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 1587: Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 1606: Mr. SMUCKER and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 1659: Ms. JENKINS of Kansas.
H.R. 1676: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 1697: Mr. PEARCE, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HURD, and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 1698: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 1699: Mr. MASSIE, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. BANKS of Indiana, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 1811: Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 1818: Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. VALADAO, and Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 1896: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 1897: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1955: Mr. NOLAN.
H.R. 2092: Ms. BROWNLEY of California and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 2101: Mr. ROE of Tennessee and Mr. EMMER.
H.R. 2267: Mrs. TORRES, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 2273: Mr. RATCLIFFE.
H.R. 2321: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.
H.R. 2366: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2401: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 2501: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 2531: Mr. MACARTHUR.
H.R. 2545: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 2550: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2589: Mr. FASO.
H.R. 2690: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 2790: Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 2862: Mr. DESAULNIER and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 3010: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 3018: Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 3032: Ms. ESTY of Connecticut, Mr. WALZ, Ms. PINGREE, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 3034: Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 3227: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 3282: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER and Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 3316: Mr. GIANFORTE.
H.R. 3320: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 3329: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. DUNN, Mr. BACON, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. HOYER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. LOVE, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 3347: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 3394: Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.R. 3497: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 3635: Mr. RUSH and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 3641: Mr. ROSS, Mr. MCHENRY, Ms. FOXX, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MOORE, Mr. ROKITA, and Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 3671: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3714: Mr. DELANEY.
H.R. 3776: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 3828: Ms. NORTON and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 3832: Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 3865: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 3875: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BORDALLO, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 3876: Ms. HANABUSA and Ms. ROSEN.
H.R. 3897: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SOTO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HECK, Mr. COOK, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. BARR, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
H.R. 3898: Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. PITTENGER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. HECK, and Mrs. LOVE.
H.R. 3923: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
H.R. 4001: Mr. CARBAJAL and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
H.R. 4012: Mrs. WAGNER and Mr. POE of Texas.
H.R. 4022: Mrs. WAGNER and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 4029: Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. ZELDIN, and Mr. PAULSEN.
H.R. 4052: Mr. LOEBSACK and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 4057: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. DONOVAN, Mr. DELANEY, and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 4073: Mr. DELANEY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.J. Res. 118: Mr. BUCK.
H. Res. 271: Mr. VALADAO.
H. Res. 282: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.
H. Res. 359: Ms. JUDY CHU of California and Mr. SOTO.
H. Res. 401: Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. GAETZ.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 115th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 163 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2017 No. 169

Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal Savior, we thank You for the fellowship of Your Spirit and Your consolations of love. May our lawmakers remember that You are their rock and refuge. Lord, speak peace to their hearts in these turbulent times, guiding them along the path of Your wisdom. Reward their efforts with a joyful harvest, as they strive to build up and not tear down. Raise them above discord and division, helping them to work together to keep America strong.

We are grateful for the favor You have given this Nation and for surrounding us with the shield of Your compassion, mercy, and love. Strong Deliverer, accept our grateful praise.

We pray in Your mighty Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HELLER). The majority leader is recognized.

THE BUDGET AND TAX REFORM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the Senate is taking the next critical step in passing the comprehensive, fiscally responsible budget before us. It is pretty obvious that this is a good budget, and that is true whether you are looking at it from a fiscal perspective or an economic one.

Take the fiscal side first. It reins in government spending. It protects Social Security. It complies fully with the previous spending caps, while also providing for an increase for defense resources if a bipartisan agreement can be reached. In short, it is a fiscally responsible budget that will help put the Federal Government on a path to balance.

On the economic side, this budget can help our country realize better and more sustained economic growth, which is critical, given the last decade of missed opportunities for the middle class. One way this budget can help our economy is by providing legislative tools to advance tax reform.

As I have said many times before, tax reform represents the most important thing we can do today to get our economy reaching for its true potential. Tax reform is all about getting America going again and growing again. It aims to take more money out of Washington's pockets and put more money in middle-class pockets, and it represents a once-in-a-generation opportunity to replace a failing tax bill that holds Americans back with one that works for them. Passing this budget is critical to getting tax reform done so we can strengthen our economy, after years of stagnation under the previous administration.

I know Members are eager to continue proposing amendments to this budget. We already adopted some good ideas yesterday. For instance, the Senate adopted an amendment offered by Senator HELLER to provide tax relief to American families with children so they can have more money to make ends meet.

We also adopted an amendment from Senator COLLINS to provide relief to small businesses, which have been responsible for the creation of about two-thirds of the net jobs in recent years. That is according to statistics from the Small Business Administration. Both of these amendments reinforce the goals of the tax reform framework developed by the President, his team, and the tax-writing committees in Congress.

Today we will consider more ideas from colleagues on both sides of the aisle. I want to thank, particularly, Chairman ENZI and the members of the Senate Budget Committee for their good work in getting us to this point. The budget they produced is important to our fiscal and our economic future. I look forward to passing it soon.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STRANGE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 2018

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H. Con. Res. 71, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 71) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time until 11:45 a.m. will be equally divided between the managers or their designees.

The Senator from Oregon.

AMENDMENT NO. 1302 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1116

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 1302 as provided for under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] proposes an amendment numbered 1302 to amendment No. 1116.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To strike the reconciliation instructions relating to tax reform)

After section 2002, insert the following:

SEC. 2003. MODIFICATION TO RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS.

Section 2001(a) and 2002(a) are null and void.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President and colleagues, later this morning, the Senate will be voting on the amendment I am offering to strike what are known as reconciliation instructions from the budget proposal.

The reason I will be focused this morning on that is that it is absolutely key that we pass this amendment in order to get bipartisan tax reform. The fact is that reconciliation is an on-ramp to the most partisan process around, and the history of successful tax reform is in our working in a bipartisan way. For example, that is what the late President Reagan worked to do in 1986 with a whole host of Democrats, and they came up with a lot of very important, bold, progressive ideas. They chose to actually treat income from a wage in the same way as one would treat income from investments so as to send, in one fell swoop, a message that working-class people would get a fair shake, that the tax law was not about the 1 percent back then but that it was about working-class people. The middle class drives 70 percent of the American economy. They were not talking about massive tax handouts to big corporations and the wealthy; they were talking about the fact that, in our country, economic success is built around a thriving middle class—a middle class that can buy homes and cars and educate kids and pay for essentials.

What troubles me so much about these reconciliation instructions that would allow for a $1.5 trillion net tax cut is that it is just the opposite of the kind of approach that Ronald Reagan and the Democrats used in 1986. It is going to polarize us rather than bring us together.

I think that is particularly important right now, given the meeting that was held at the White House yesterday that I attended along with a number of Democratic colleagues on the Finance Committee, because at that meeting Democrats made it very clear to the President of the United States that we think that the Tax Code is broken, that it is a broken, dysfunctional mess. We described the letter we sent that lays out our principles that tax reform should focus not on the 1 percent but on the middle class and not savage Medicare and Medicaid and Social Security, which are our essential retirement programs.

What was striking about the discussion was that the President said: I agree with you on all of those things. He said: Tax cuts should not go for people like me. I want help for the middle class, and I don't want to cut Medicare and Social Security. I made the point—I hope respectfully, Mr. President. I said: Unfortunately, there is a big gap between the administration's rhetoric on this and the reality of what is really on paper. That is why it is so important that we strike these reconciliation instructions and make it clear from the get-go that we are going to get tax reform right, that we are not just going to kind of utter these sort of sound bites and rhetorical plights and speeches, as the discussions go out from various administration officials, and we actually focus on what it is going to take to do bipartisan tax reform.

The President agreed with the principles that Democrats talked about yesterday. It is very different when you see it on paper, and I want to talk a little bit about what is actually on paper.

First, the Trump tax plan creates a massive new loophole, the Grand Canyon of all loopholes, by twisting and abusing what is known as tax passthroughs. It used to be that the tax passthrough was for a store or a restaurant or a garage. You see them all over Oregon. You see them all over America. Those are the people for whom we ought to be working together to give a boost to. That is not what is on paper. What is on paper is very different, and it is very different than what the President said yesterday he wanted.

For example, on paper is a new loophole that would allow tax cheats to self-declare as passthroughs, rake in income, and pay a much lower rate. It is a tax change that is deeply slanted toward what I call the top of the top—not just the 1 percent but the top of the top. Eighty-eight percent of the benefits of this kind of passthrough rate cut would go to those at the very top, according to recent analyses, the top 1 percent and those even more affluent. It opens the door for tax cheats to dodge paying into Social Security and Medicare like every hard-working wage earner in America. This would leave a lot of those programs that are lifelines for working families a lot worse off than they are today and that, too, is something the President said he didn't want.

Next, apropos again of the most affluent the President said he didn't want to help, is the estate tax. Here, there is a proposal in the administration's plan to abolish the estate tax. Let's make sure everybody understands who is affected by that. The tax today touches estates worth more than $11 million, $5.5 million for a single individual—a tiny fraction of all the estates in the country. Eliminating the estate tax isn't a policy change that has anything to do with helping the middle class. It is entirely about helping the megawealthy—exactly the people the President told us yesterday he didn't want to help.

The Finance Committee Democratic staff put out a report last week that looked at some of the worst schemes and dodges that are used by the megawealthy to avoid paying estate tax. There is a cottage industry of crafty lawyers and accountants who have made careers out of gutting the estate tax by engineering billion-dollar tax shelters for the 1 percent. So the estate tax is already full of loopholes, but this administration isn't interested in closing them even after the Treasury Secretary, Mr. Mnuchin, admitted just the other day that it goes mostly to the people at the very top.

So there is a common thread in these proposals. There is a common thread in this debate that is driven by partisanship and reconciliation, which is why I want to strike those instructions. What is actually on paper—not what is said in the speeches or in sound bites and the like—is that the Republican plan doesn't close the most egregious loopholes. It enshrines them as permanent features in our tax law. That is contrary to what the President said he wanted to do, and it certainly isn't a tax recipe focused on the middle class.

One of the individuals who has been most out in front of the cameras selling the Trump tax plan to the public is the Treasury Secretary. A few weeks ago, the Secretary doubled down on the failed experiment that tax cuts pay for themselves. Forget the history that shows that isn't true. Secretary Mnuchin said the Trump tax cuts will not just pay for themselves, they will raise an additional trillion dollars in revenue on top of their own costs. The fact is, there is no magical growth fairy, no unicorns, no kind of growth fairies that are going to somehow spring to life if this tax cut plan becomes law, but Secretary Mnuchin, our Treasury Secretary, keeps going back to the unicorns, keeps going back to rainbow economics.

What is striking is, I asked the Republican economist—the economist chosen by our friend and distinguished chairman ORRIN HATCH—who came before the Finance Committee the other day about whether tax cuts pay for themselves, and the Republican economist chosen by the Republicans on the Finance Committee, those Republicans' economist acknowledged that tax cuts don't pay for themselves.

There have been some other whoppers about the Republican plan, at least what is again written down on paper. Secretary Mnuchin said it is very hard not to give tax cuts to the wealthy with tax cuts to the middle class. That is one stunner of a statement: It is very hard not to give tax

cuts to the wealthy. In the same interview, he delivered what sounded like a real ultimatum; that if the Congress doesn't pass this plan so tilted to the megawealthy, oh, boy, it is going to be tough times on Wall Street. You have to appreciate the eye-popping honesty, but the ideas behind what the Treasury Secretary is talking about on tax reform pretty much leave your jaw on the floor. If that is where the administration has trained its focus, as far as tax reform is concerned, the middle class is in tough straits.

In my judgment, this is yet another reason the Senate should reject using reconciliation for taxes and support my amendment. The fact is, the Congress has never used reconciliation to write a comprehensive tax reform bill. There is a template for comprehensive tax reform that has been proven to work, and I have mentioned it already. It is the one initiated by President Reagan, a big group of Democrats, a culmination of years of bipartisan work. What we saw was real bipartisanship, which I define as not taking each other's bad ideas but taking each other's good ideas. The bill was considered under regular order, it was debated in the Finance Committee and on the Senate floor for months, and it was open to unlimited amendments and passed the Senate by a vote of 97 to 3. That is the kind of bipartisan process we would like to see.

Democrats have made it clear, and we made it clear again yesterday, that we think the Tax Code is broken, that we have heard the President's comments about how he wants to help the middle class and not the wealthy, that he understands how strongly we feel about protecting Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid, but the fact is—and this is the heart of the challenge—there is a big gap right now between what the President says his priorities are and what is actually written down on paper. That is the challenge, and we are not going to be able to address that challenge, in my view, by signing up for more partisanship, for taking the most partisan route on tax reform.

What we ought to be doing is saying that we all agree the Tax Code is broken; we all understand the key is helping the middle class, not more handouts for the top of the top, the 1 percent; that we are sensitive to long-term costs because we don't want to pass those off to our children. Doing that is best going to be accomplished by saying that as we move now to the actual consideration of tax reform, we reject partisan approaches like reconciliation, and we come together. I know we can do it.

The fact is, what the President says when he speaks about this subject is in line with the principles in the Democrats' letter. What we have talked about doesn't even go as far as what President Reagan did in 1986. What is in the Democrats' letter tracks a bipartisan piece of legislation that several colleagues here have been part of, including one in the President's Cabinet now.

We can do bipartisan tax reform that is good for our country. We shouldn't make it a lot harder to accomplish that goal by including these partisan reconciliation instructions in the budget proposal. That is why I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to strip these reconciliation instructions when we vote on my amendment later in the morning.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Democratic leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to use leader time.

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

HEALTHCARE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, first, on healthcare, my two good friends Senators ALEXANDER and MURRAY have constructed a good, fair, bipartisan agreement that gives us a way forward on healthcare. It will offer stability in the markets, and it will help lower premiums.

We have seen President Trump's near-constant equivocation on the agreement. We shouldn't let it impede the progress of this very important bipartisan compromise. He is for the bill one day, against it the next. That is not uncommon; the President sometimes is for and against something in the same sentence. We can only hope he comes around again once he grasps what is in the bill.

The Alexander-Murray deal is not a bailout to the insurance companies at all; it is the opposite. We have taken pains to ensure that insurance companies do not reap any benefits from this program. That is what ALEXANDER and MURRAY have done. They have explicit provisions in the bill to ensure that the cost-sharing program does what it is intended to do: Lower premiums, deductibles, and out-of-pocket costs for Americans who can least afford it.

I was reading an article this morning where they interviewed a retired manufacturing worker in Pennsylvania who was upset by the President's decision. The man said:

> It seems like he is trying to hurt the middle class. . . . He [President Trump] says he's going to make it better for everyone. How does a (premium) increase make it better?

That is the question the President should ask himself. Ending cost-sharing hurts people, not insurance companies. Restoring cost sharing will help people, not insurance companies. Senators ALEXANDER and MURRAY have made sure of it. I have talked to them about their language. It is good language, well intended. Maybe we can make it better. If the President has a suggestion, we welcome it, but as it is, it is pretty strong.

Well-intentioned Members on both sides should continue to sign their names onto this bill. I believe it has significant support within my caucus, and if Leader MCCONNELL puts it on the floor of the Senate, I am pretty certain it would pass.

I urge my Republican colleagues to take a good, hard look at the bill and to cosponsor it. So many of my Republican friends have said: Why can't we be more bipartisan? This is a bipartisan agreement. It wasn't one party coming up with something and telling the other to be for it, as too often happens in this Chamber. It was done together by the chair of the HELP Committee and the ranking Democrat of the HELP Committee. It is truly bipartisan, and it is a good way for us to go forward and set a metaphor for future bipartisanship.

Mr. President, now on the budget, today the Senate will vote on more amendments to the GOP budget resolution, which increases deficits by $1.5 trillion, slashes Medicare and Medicaid by $1.5 trillion, and sets up this awful, partisan process—the same one our Republican friends used in healthcare.

The Democrats could have offered an unlimited number of amendments on the bill, but this bill is so bad that we didn't want to be all over the lot. We wanted to focus on a few issues where we know the American people are overwhelmingly with us, not with the language in the bill.

Here is some of what we are doing.

We are going to make our colleagues say that they want to vote to increase the deficit by $1.5 trillion. After 8 years of crowing about debts and deficits under a Democratic President, the Republican deficit hawks seem to have flown the coop. This budget is going to increase the deficit by $1.5 trillion. Our amendment would say: No, it should be deficit neutral. We have heard that for the last 8 years. Whenever a spending program comes about, I know our side says that spending programs grow the economy; their side says that tax cuts grow the economy. But if there is going to be an actual deficit, we should vote for it. Put your convictions where your votes are.

We are also going to make our Republican colleagues vote on whether they want to raise taxes on the middle class. The President claims that his tax plan will cut taxes, but it actually will raise them on millions of hardworking families. Today our Republican colleagues will decide whether they want to support those tax increases or protect the middle class from paying more taxes.

We are going to make our Republican colleagues vote on their specific proposal to eliminate the State and local deduction. Nearly one-third of all taxpayers take the deduction—red States,

blue States, everyone in between. As the chairman of the Finance Committee knows, 35 percent of Utahns take the State and local deduction. It goes right to the heart of the middle class and upper middle class, giving families tens of thousands of dollars in deductions so taxes are lower. The elimination of State and local deductibility is a sure sign that the Republican tax plan does not favor the middle class.

In fact, AP reported yesterday that, according to experts, the GOP tax plan may still allow corporations to claim State and local deductibility but not individuals. Did you hear that? Corporations can claim it, but individuals can't. Isn't that backward? It shouldn't be taken away from either one. What the GOP plan takes away from individuals and families, it makes sure remains for big corporations.

So today Democrats will ask our Republican friends to vote on our amendment, led by Senators CANTWELL and VAN HOLLEN, to protect State and local deductibility for middle-class families.

Senator CAPITO has an alternative amendment that is incredibly vague and leaves the door open to eliminating State and local. It doesn't say it will, but it leaves it open. That is why a coalition of groups, including the National Governors Association, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and organizations representing firefighters, teachers, and sheriffs have just come out against Senator CAPITO's amendment.

Senator CANTWELL and VAN HOLLEN's amendment, by contrast, is crystal clear: no elimination of State and local. I hope my Republican friends won't vote to raise taxes on so many of their middle-class residents.

Mr. President, finally, every morning I hear my friends the majority leader and the chairman of the Finance Committee talk about the need for tax reform because the middle class is stuck in a rut and the economy isn't working the way it should for American families. I agree with that assessment. We need to do more to grow the economy, create jobs, raise wages, and put money in the pockets of average Americans, but when you hear the details of the plan they have to solve those problems, your head spins. Lower the tax rate on big corporations and the top 1 percent, repeal the estate tax, which goes only to estates of over $5 million, and eliminate critical middle-class tax breaks like State and local deductibility. In what world does that deliver middle-class tax relief or solve the problems we are talking about?

It is the same game they played with healthcare: Complain about high premiums, deductibles, counties without enough insurers, and then each Republican bill exacerbates the problem.

The Republicans slide in their favorite solution—tax cuts for the rich—as the answer to every ill. If the economy is doing well, Republicans push tax cuts for the rich. If the economy is doing poorly, Republicans push for tax cuts for the rich. If our healthcare system needs to be improved, tax cuts for the rich. It is entirely divorced from the real problems in the economy and our society.

Our economy suffers from massive inequality, which is growing, with a concentration of wealth at the very apex of our country's elite. The rich are doing well in America. God bless them; I am glad they are. American corporations are recording record-high profits. Look at the stock market, which reflects that. God bless them too. We hope they do well. But looking at the GOP tax plan, the American people have to wonder, is now the time to tilt the scales even further in favor of big corporations and the very rich? I believe the American people will reject that approach soundly and roundly, and after the amendment votes today, the American people will have a much clearer picture of what the Republican budget and tax plan is about.

There is still a chance to turn back from this budget and the one-party legislating that has stymied this Congress. I urge my colleagues on the Republican side to reject this budget. Come work with Democrats, and we can produce real, successful, bipartisan tax reform.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If no one yields time, the time will be charged equally to both sides.

The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I know the Presiding Officer and all of our colleagues and those watching today know that we have been focused on the budget resolution. It is a very important document for the country, for the Senate, and for the Congress. There are a lot of big issues that we are all focused on, but there is one I wish to talk about this morning that relates to the budget document. Actually, to be perfectly frank, it relates to a number of the speeches made by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. They have been coming down to the floor and talking about issues related to energy, which is really important for America, the environment, which is also very important to America, and—a little bit to my surprise, from all of these experts coming to the floor—Alaska, which is my State.

I am going to say a little bit more about what some of my colleagues have been talking about—my State. There seems to be a few experts on Alaska from States like Massachusetts and Oregon. I just want to put things in perspective from a Senator who is actually from the State and not these other Senators who, to be honest, don't know much about what they are talking about.

The one thing you are seeing is that it is for sure that you know there is kind of an issue in the debate on the floor when you see talking points that are just stale—talking points that, if you took a speech from 30 or 40 years ago, are the same talking points. They are stale talking points from the other side of the aisle that have been used for decades, that haven't been updated or that don't reflect what has really been happening in the country in terms of technological advances, environmental standards, and one of the most important things that has happened in America over the last decade, and that is the American energy renaissance—the American energy renaissance.

I know some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle don't even like to talk about it. They don't like to acknowledge it: As to energy, we don't produce that in America. Yes, we do. Yes, we do. We are doing it really, really well, and it is benefiting millions and millions and millions of Americans in every State in the country.

The budget resolution that we are debating has a provision in it that is really simple. I bet if you polled it with every American—Democrat, Republican, people watching on TV—it probably has a 90-percent approval.

There is a simple instruction in the budget resolution that says that Congress needs to look at ways to increase Federal revenues by increasing American energy production. What could be wrong with increasing American energy production?

That provision that we are actually debating right now should be very bipartisan. Who is against that? Who could be against that? Why is this so important? Why is the American energy renaissance so important?

Well, as the Presiding Officer knows, because his State is certainly involved in it, the energy renaissance that is happening in the United States right now is a win, win, win, win, win on almost every category you can imagine.

What do I mean by the energy renaissance? Right now in our great Nation with our resources, we are producing more oil, more natural gas, and more renewables than any other place in the world. That is really good for the country. That is the renaissance. That is really a revolution in energy production. It is something that you would think on the Senate floor should be completely bipartisan. Unfortunately, it isn't.

Let me talk a little bit about how this energy renaissance and what is in the budget resolution will produce more energy for America by Americans, which is good for the country. Let's count the ways. When I said win, win, win, win, win, I wasn't joking. The wins are all on the board.

First, there is energy security. For our Nation, it is lower cost energy. With the increase in natural gas, we are seeing the drop in the prices of natural gas for homes and manufacturers and increasing manufacturing. These are enormously important for our Nation.

There is economic growth and jobs. In the energy sector, these are good jobs. The Presiding Officer has a lot of these jobs in his State. I have a lot of these jobs in my State. These are really important jobs. When you look at

the weak economic growth in the United States over the last 10 years, the one sector that is actually driving growth has been the energy sector.

How about the trade deficit? It is a big problem. Everybody has talked about it. The President is very focused on it. We are now starting to export oil and export natural gas. My State has been exporting natural gas for over four decades. That helps our trade deficit.

Then, when you look at the Federal budget deficit, energy is a huge positive impact on the Federal budget deficit. That is what the budget resolution asks Congress to do in terms of policy: Let's produce more energy so we can produce more revenue for the Federal Government. That is a good idea. Nobody should be opposed to that.

Mr. President, as you know, when we are the world's energy superpower, as we are, that really helps our national security. It really helps our foreign policy. A lot of Americans have been concerned for decades that we have troops in the Middle East, that we have troops in areas where energy is really important. Well, let's produce it here.

I was in a meeting last year at the Munich Security Conference with the great Senator from Arizona and many of my colleagues. It was bipartisan. Senator MCCAIN led that codel to the Munich Security Conference in Germany. We met with a very prominent Russian dissident who has been fighting and battling with Vladimir Putin. At the very end of the meeting, we asked a simple question: What more can we do in the United States to help somebody like you, who is battling against a dictator who doesn't have our interest at heart? Do you know what this very smart Russian official, a courageous man, said? He said: America needs to produce more energy. That is how you take down the leadership in the Kremlin—more energy.

This is national security.

Let me say one more thing that doesn't get talked about a lot. It is not just helpful in all of these areas. When the United States of America is producing energy, it helps the global environment. Some people say: Well, wait a minute. A lot of the colleagues on the other side of the aisle come to the floor and kind of insinuate that when our country produces energy, it actually hurts the environment. That is not the case. When the United States produces energy, it actually helps the global environment.

Why is that the case? Let me just pause for a minute because, like I said, a lot of my colleagues are coming to the floor and talking about Alaska, energy, and the environment. Again, it is not with a lot of knowledge. They are stale talking points, yes. They have been using them for 40 years. Literally, I think one of my colleagues has been in the Congress plus or minus 40 years and has been using the same talking points on this.

As somebody who came to the Senate previously from a job as attorney general and a commissioner of natural resources and energy in Alaska, I know a little bit about this topic. I can tell you two important points.

My colleagues talk a little bit about Alaska, the environment, and energy. First, Senator MURKOWSKI and I care a lot more about the environment, the wildlife, the pristine wilderness in our great, amazing State than any other Member in this body. I don't need Senators coming down from places like Massachusetts, Oregon, Washington, Vermont, and Rhode Island talking about Alaska's environment. OK? Thanks. I don't need it. I care way more than any of them. With all due respect, I know a heck of a lot more about it than any of them.

I also know this. In my State—and, I believe, in most of the country, but particularly in Alaska—Democrats, Republicans, Alaskan Natives, and non-Natives certainly support the highest standards on the environment, but we also support responsible resource development. Here is the key issue: We know we can do both. You can protect the pristine, amazing Alaskan environment, and you can responsibly develop our resources.

Let's talk about how we do this. Let's talk about how this applies to Alaska and how this applies to the rest of the country in general.

As I mentioned, this is a really important point. We have the highest standards on developing our resources and our energy than anywhere in the world, and we have some of the most technologically advanced and sustainable ways to develop resources in the energy sector. That allows us to do what I just mentioned, which is to protect the environment and to develop our resources.

Here is a really important point that a lot of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle miss. They come down here, and this is what they talk about—by the way, they were in alliance with the last administration: How do we shut down energy development? How do we make it harder? How do we delay it?

As I mentioned, I was attorney general and the DNR commissioner in Alaska for almost 6 years of the Obama administration. It was all about how to shut it down in Alaska, how to delay it in Alaska, and how to shut it down in America. This is not what the country wants. This is not what the country needs, and, certainly, it is one issue that is often overlooked. This doesn't help the global environment, as they claim. It doesn't. Why is that? Because when you chase away investment in places like Alaska, with the highest standards on the environment in the world, what does that do? That drives capital and that drives investment to places like Russia, Iran, and Brazil, whose standards are so much lower than ours.

Russians on the tundra in the Arctic don't care anything about their environment. In my State and in the rest of America, we do.

I don't need to remind people that Russia and Iran right now are certainly our adversaries. Yet the policies that some of my colleagues like to promote, and certainly the last administration promoted, are to drive away investment, drive away energy production in America, with the highest standards in the world, so the Russians and the Iranians can take the capital and produce energy. They do not have high standards on the environment, and they are our adversaries. It makes no sense—no sense.

So how do we do this in Alaska? What are the environmental standards that almost no other place in the world—maybe Norway, maybe, to some degree, Canada—uses? What is the technology that enables us to produce American energy, with American jobs, with the American people, with the highest standards in the world? Let me provide a few examples. First, what I want everybody here to be aware of is, do not believe these doomsday scenarios. Don't believe the misinformed commentary. When my Democratic colleagues come to the floor, with very little knowledge about what is really happening in this sector, don't believe it. When they come to the floor and talk about a State like mine—Alaska—about which they know next to nothing, don't believe it.

Let me give one infamous example. In the 1970s, we were debating in the Senate—and I think one of my colleagues was maybe here then, probably using the same talking points—the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System, one of the greatest energy infrastructure projects in the history of the world: 800 miles, 16 billion barrels of oil; at one point, 2 million barrels a day, from Americans, in America.

The people who were against it came to the floor and said: Oh, no. The Central Arctic caribou herd is going to be decimated if you do this—these beautiful animals that we care so much about in Alaska. Those were the arguments right on this floor. So what happened to the Central Arctic caribou? Again, we care about these animals way more than anybody else does in this body. In 1975, we had about 5,000 caribou; today, 66,000. I don't think the herd was decimated. We haven't heard that from anybody because they don't know, but that is the kind of doomsday scenario we heard from people with no knowledge, and then, when it doesn't happen, we don't hear them on the Senate floor saying: Oh, we were wrong about that.

Let me talk just briefly about some of what we do to make sure we do this in the most responsible way in the world. First, in the energy business, one thing we do is we explore. Again, in Alaska we have the highest standards in the world. A lot of other places in the United States have these standards. In the Arctic, we have what is called no impact exploration. What does that mean? It means we literally do everything to make sure there is no

impact on these great species like the polar bear. Again, we care a lot more about our animals than my colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

What does no impact exploration mean? Well, we undertake exploration required by State standards—these are not Federal standards—where we essentially have what are called ice roads and ice pads. Let me show my colleagues what that means. We only allow for exploration in the winter on the tundra. When an exploration crew comes out, they have to build an ice road—it is a road made of ice—over the tundra. This photograph is an example of an ice road. Then they do exploration on an ice pad. They have drills, and they do all this work on the ice, on the tundra. They have about 4 months to do it and then they are done and then they leave.

What does the tundra look like after that exploration on ice? Right here. This is just one capped exploration well. It is as though nobody was even there—literally zero impact. These are Alaska standards, the highest in the world. They are expensive, yes, but we do it because we care so much about the environment. That is the exploration phase.

How about the production phase? What has happened in the production phase? The innovations in technology, many of which have occurred in my State, have made it so the surface footprint—when we actually put together a production pad—has shrunk dramatically. When we look at this chart, we see Prudhoe Bay in the 1970s. The other developments in Alaska include Kuparuk, Alpine, and Liberty. What happens is, the surface footprint has shrunk dramatically to 11, 12 acres now. Yet the ability to horizontally drill extends the reach of these wells underneath the ground, where we can reach resources in an incredibly vast manner without impacting the environment at all.

If a rig was placed right here on the Capitol Building, in terms of horizontal drilling, it could extend out to Andrews Air Force Base in Southeast, Silver Spring, MD, to the north, and well into Fairfax County—miles and miles and miles. Yet the surface footprint—the impact on the environment—is minimal.

That is what we do. We don't hear about it from the other side of the aisle, but it is really important, as we debate these issues, that all Americans know this. More energy for the country is really positive.

In conclusion, tonight the budget resolution is not just going to be a vehicle for tax reform, but there is also, as I mentioned, going to be an instruction for increased revenues for the country for more American energy production. It is a simple instruction.

As I mentioned, this should be very noncontroversial. What could be wrong with more energy production, particularly in a State like mine, where the standards are the highest in the world, and the technology is the most advanced in the world. What could be controversial about more energy production? More energy production means more American jobs, more American economic growth, more American national security, more American energy security, decreased Federal budgets and trade deficits, and a more sustainable global environment because no one in the world produces energy more responsibly than Americans, especially Alaskans.

Nevertheless, some of my Democratic colleagues will be putting forth an amendment that does just the opposite. Think about that, an amendment that says let's kill energy production, thereby undermining American job growth, good jobs, American economic growth, American national security and energy security, while increasing our budget and trade deficits and harming the global environment. That is a lose-lose-lose scenario to me, but that is what is at stake tonight.

Later this afternoon, when we debate that amendment—and I certainly ask all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to reject any attempts to not take advantage of this incredible opportunity in America—the American energy renaissance that we need to continue—and this afternoon we are going to have an opportunity to do that.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH IRAN

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I rise to speak about the President's action last week stepping away from certifying Iran's compliance with the nuclear deal that was negotiated between the U.S. allies and the nation of Iran.

National security is about military power, but there is more to it than that. America's strength also comes from the power to use diplomacy.

In October 1945, President Harry Truman, my favorite President, changed the seal of the Office of the President to have the eagle face the olive branches of diplomacy instead of the arrows of war, signifying that America would also prefer that we use diplomacy first. In modern times, our judgments to go to war rather than use diplomacy have been flawed. Under this administration, diplomacy, in my view, is under assault, and that is why I rise today.

We see a decimated State in the USAID budget. We see bellicose rhetoric from the President. We see efforts to undermine, publicly, American diplomats engaged in negotiations. We see the refusal to even nominate key State Department diplomatic appointees.

As of last week, the administration has not put forward a nominee for approximately 52 percent of high-level positions at the State Department that require approval by the Senate. Thirty-two countries do not yet have Ambassadors in place, and that includes no nomination from the White House for Ambassadors to key countries like South Korea, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar. No one has been nominated for Assistant Secretary for Arms Control, for Assistant Secretary for International Security and Nonproliferation, for Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs, Assistant Secretary for South and Central Asian Affairs, or for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

How serious can the administration be about nuclear threats with no Ambassador to South Korea or no ambassadorial nomination for the key State Department official around nonproliferation? And the President has repeatedly undercut his Secretary of State's diplomatic efforts with North Korea.

President Trump's most recent action—his recent attack on diplomacy—is the decision to decertify the Iran deal, and I think this could be the most dangerous yet. By stepping back from a diplomatic deal that the United States made with the global community that is clearly working, the President is publicly undercutting diplomatic negotiations, and he is setting us on a road where military options become increasingly more likely. I will state it bluntly. If you weaken diplomacy, you raise the risk of unnecessary war, and that is what this President is doing.

First, President Trump's refusal to make the Iran certification and his threat to abandon the nuclear deal with Iran recalls the disastrous U.S. entrance into the Iraq war in 2003, where intelligence was politicized, and the administration repeatedly made false claims to justify going to war—a war of choice—to overthrow Saddam Hussein.

The Bush administration insisted that regime change in Iraq was necessary, and it insisted on that because of the claim of Iraq's continuing productions of weapons of mass destruction.

In March of 2003, the IAEA came out and said there was no credible evidence that Iraq had a program of weapons of mass destruction and that there was no evidence they had revived the nuclear program they shelved in the 1990s, but the Bush administration would not accept that claim. It did not fit with the narrative they were selling to the American people about Saddam Hussein so they said the IAEA was wrong. They said we needed to initiate war—one that has proven so costly to Virginians and to Americans in treasure and in regional stability but especially in American lives—to prevent Iraq from obtaining weapons of mass destruction.

We went to war. It turned out the scientists and the technicians and the IAEA were right. Iraq didn't have a program of weapons of mass destruction. The politicians who tried to undermine the credibility of the international agencies were wrong. Of course, the consequences of that decision are significant. Ironically, you

could claim—I believe there is strong evidence—that decision in 2003 has today led to greater Iranian influence in Iraq and the region and a proliferation of extremist groups that didn't exist before.

We are now hearing the Trump administration make similar claims about Iran; that Iran will soon enough have a nuclear weapons program, that the IAEA cannot be trusted, that Iran supports al-Qaida, and from a Republican colleague: ''The policy of the United States should be regime change in Iran,'' and from Secretary of State Tillerson, we need a ''peaceful transition'' of the Iranian Government.

We should stop to think, Is this really about the nuclear deal or is it about beginning a drumbeat from the administration to march the United States toward another preventable war in the Middle East?

Second, while threatening to unilaterally terminate the nuclear deal at any time, President Trump also wants to revisit the terms of the deal to address what he sees as its flaws.

This isn't new. Since the day the deal was announced, some critics have argued that we could get a better deal or push for an alternative. I wasn't then, nor am I now, interested in the world of hypotheticals. I am interested in the world of facts. The fact is, the deal is working, and it is dramatically better than the alternative for at least 15 years or possibly longer.

Additionally, if we want to renegotiate the deal, Iran will seek to do the same. If we take a step back from the deal, Iran will take a step back, and what will they ask for—that they get to now increase centrifuges or get some of their enriched uranium back? I don't want to give Iran one thing back from this deal, but if we step back from a deal that is working and say we want to renegotiate, they will, too, and I don't think we should tolerate that.

Most wars start because of miscalculations. The notion that we can renegotiate the deal just on our side and the other side wouldn't think of renegotiation is magical thinking. The U.S. entrance in World War I 100 years ago started with miscalculations—most nations do. A miscommunication, a misunderstanding, another step, another step, and you are at war. We should be very, very wary.

I and all of us are very willing to go after Iran on the nonnuclear front. It was just 2 months ago that we passed—I think unanimously; maybe there was one ''no'' vote in this body—a set of stiff sanctions against Iran, North Korea, and Russia. We have given the power to the President to impose more sanctions on Iran for bellicose behavior, for activities in other countries, for violations of human rights, and for violating U.N. Security Council resolutions on their missile program. The President should use the sanctions power we just gave him to go after Iran's activities that violate international norms and make America less safe. But when the IAEA, our allies, the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State all say that with respect to the nuclear deal, Iran is complying, we should avoid stepping back on that deal, lest we suggest that the United States cannot be trusted in good faith to follow a deal.

Third, I worry about the timing of this effort to step away from the Iran deal with respect to the imminent threat. I hear concerns about the Iran deal and what Iran might be able to do in year 8 or year 10 or year 15. Let me tell you about something I am worrying about this month, and that is the North Korean nuclear program.

We have been in briefings, and we hear the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State say to us and say to the world: The United States will always push for a diplomatic solution. We are never out of diplomatic solutions.

But let's be candid. What are the chances of a diplomatic solution with North Korea that would end or dramatically limit their nuclear weapons ambitions? I don't think the chances are high. I would say they are 20 percent at best. They are not zero, but they are not high, either. But if there is any chance of a diplomatic negotiation and a diplomatic end to this program, don't we owe it to the American public and don't we owe it to our troops to seek to exhaust and explore it? Of course we do. Yet every time Secretary of State Tillerson talks about trying to have some diplomatic outcome to pressure the Chinese to use leverage against North Korea, the President pours cold water on him.

I would argue that stepping back from the Iran deal sends an unmistakable signal to North Korea if I am right, and there is even a small chance of a diplomatic resolution. But the message we send to North Korea is that the United States will back out of a nuclear deal even when it is being complied with. I think we drive the chances of a diplomatic resolution with North Korea down to zero, and we should not do that.

There is significant evidence that while Iran's nonnuclear behavior is worthy of additional sanctions and pressure, the deal on the nuclear program is working. Our closest European allies, U.S. intelligence services, the IAEA, the P5—when I visit Israel and speak to national security and intelligence leaders, such as Gadi Eisenkot, who is essentially the equivalent of the head of our Joint Chiefs of Staff, they say Iran is complying with the deal, and it is making the world safer in the near and medium term. Secretary Dunford and General Mattis have said the same thing.

The deal gives us more intelligence because we have inspections that we didn't have before. We have more inspections, and we know more about their program. In the first paragraph of the deal, on the first page of the deal, Iran pledges to never purchase, acquire, or develop military weapons. That promise, which is in perpetuity, gives us a legal justification, if they ever break it, to take action, including military action, to punish them for violating what they have signed. Do we want to give Iran the ability to step back from that promise they have made by stepping back ourselves when the deal is working?

Finally, the deal gives us a coalition. Our partners around the world who have signed on to the deal, who have been witness to the Iranian pledge, who know that Iran will have to permanently comply with the additional protocol of inspections under the deal—if we move away from the deal and Iran moves away from the deal, could we count on the coalition partners being with us to try to put a deal back together when it is we alone among the partners who have walked away from the table? What coalition could we expect if we are the ones who walk away from the table, if we say we are not interested in diplomacy? Then, later, if we need to take military action against Iran after we walked away from a deal, could we expect a coalition to support us in that?

I would like to conclude in this way: I think the President's decision to step back from this diplomatic deal poses a real challenge for this Congress. The President has done some things I agree with. He has done a number of things I disagree with. He has done only one thing that scares me, and it is this. I think that, together with defunding the State Department and pouring cold water on diplomacy and not filling key posts, this leads us closer to an unnecessary war. When you reject diplomacy or weaken it, you run the risk of an unnecessary war.

I have had to cast two war votes in the Senate, both as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I have been a city councilman, a mayor, a Lieutenant Governor, and a Governor, and casting a war vote is different from any vote you ever have to cast—any vote you ever have to cast. I have a son in the military, and that makes that vote different from any vote I have cast in 23 years in public life. As a Member of Congress, I may have to cast other votes to go to war against other nations, whether against nonstate terrorist groups or against a nation like North Korea or even Iran if they break for nuclear weapons. If I have to cast that vote, if I have to contemplate putting Congress on record that we should go to war, I want to be able to look American troops in the face and say: I exhausted every diplomatic option before I cast this vote. I think that is an obligation we owe to the public and to our troops. We have to exhaust diplomacy.

There may come a time when that eagle just cannot face the olive branches of diplomacy, but we have to insist on military strength to keep order in the world and protect Americans. But if we turn to those arrows of

war, we should be able to look at our public and look at our troops and say we exhausted diplomacy.

Stepping away from a diplomatic deal that is working is exactly the wrong thing for us to do at this time. It is my hope that Congress will not dignify what the President is doing in this regard and that we will insist, yes, upon strict compliance and also insist upon sanctions against Iran for nonnuclear behavior. But let's not be a nation that refuses to keep its diplomatic commitments. The stakes are just too high.

Mr. President I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SULLIVAN). The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I wish to take a few minutes to support the effort to pass the fiscal year 2018 budget resolution. I am on the Budget Committee, and I am pretty familiar with the document. It provides a pathway to balance. It actually has a $197 billion surplus in 2027, and it allows for tax cuts.

To Republicans—and Democrats too; you are welcome to join—the only way we are ever going to meaningfully get a tax cut is to pass a budget reconciliation instruction. This budget allows us to cut taxes. I hope some Democrats will join us, but if they choose not to, we can do it with a simple majority. If we don't pass this budget, we can't cut taxes unless we get 60 votes. With our friends on the other side—I think it is going to be hard to get any Democrats for a meaningful tax cut. They are not bad people; they just see things differently. When they spend money, they think that is good. They don't worry about the deficit. When we cut taxes, the deficit is the most important thing. My belief is that not only will we not have a deficit, we will actually have a surplus because this budget does two things: It restrains spending by $5.1 trillion over the next decade, and it actually creates a system for tax cuts to spur economic growth.

If we could grow the GDP number by just 1 percent, that would be trillions of dollars of revenue. To those who are interested in this, we have been growing at about 1.9 percent GDP per year over the last 8 years—right around 2, sometimes under, sometimes a bit over. The historical average since World War II has been 3.2. If we could get back to 3.2 percent GDP growth, there would be trillions of dollars coming in to the Treasury, and I believe we can.

President Trump is trying to deregulate America after 8 years of heavy regulation, but he can only do so much through Executive order.

Senator SULLIVAN, the Presiding Officer, talked about the opportunities in Alaska. I have learned a lot about Alaska. There are 750,000 people living in a State twice the size of Texas. It is beautiful as it can be. Environmentally, you are very sensitive. That is one of the qualities of Alaska you want to preserve. God has blessed Alaska with a lot of natural resources, and it would be good for the people of Alaska and the United States as a whole.

Every liter of gas and barrel of oil we can extract from Alaska in an environmentally sound way is less to buy from people who hate our guts. We are going to be using oil and gas for a long time to come. I want to move to a lower carbon economy. I think that would be good for the environment and good for our economy. Alaska has been blessed with natural resources, and I think Senator SULLIVAN explained how sensitive they are in the extraction process. But it would be insane to take Alaska oil and gas off the table for America because in that area, Russia is all over the place, and, trust me, they don't care about the environment.

One thing this budget doesn't do is it doesn't change the Budget Control Act caps. There is one member of our caucus who claims that this budget is somehow fiscally irresponsible. It is not. It actually leads to a surplus.

There is nothing in this budget that allows for more defense spending. The overseas contingency operations account is money set aside for our military and State Department to deal with the wars we are fighting that are not part of the Budget Control Act. We have been doing that for years. So for anybody to suggest that this authorizes an explosion of spending on the defense side—you literally don't know what you are talking about. If you looked at the details of the budget, you would find that it cuts spending by $5.1 trillion and actually has a $197 billion surplus 10 years from now.

But I want to let the body know—and the Presiding Officer will be right in that fight—that I, along with Senator MCCAIN, President Trump, General Mattis, Senator SULLIVAN, Senator BLUNT, and many others, am going to do everything I can to give the military more resources to fight wars we can't afford to lose.

I look forward to this debate with some of my colleagues on the other side and a few on this side.

Really, is it smart to have the smallest Navy since 1950? Is it really smart to have an Army 1940s-size given what is going on in the world, having fighter squadrons grounded not because the enemy shot us down but because the Congress shot us down?

We are spending about 3.2 percent of GDP on defense. Historically, since World War II, it has been about 5. Tell me how you justify spending that much less today given the world we have to deal with. Where is the peace dividend?

Since 2011, when sequestration was passed, the world has deteriorated. President Trump is promising to rebuild the military, give them the capability they need to keep the enemies at bay and not fight wars with one hand tied behind their back. So I will be working with Senator MCCAIN and many others to make sure that our military is replenished; that we do have a 350-ship Navy, not 278; that we have an Army consistent with the threats—about 520,000 versus 420,000.

The No. 1 job of the Congress and the Federal Government is to defend the Nation. That is a different debate. That is not part of the budget. The budget resolution doesn't change defense spending caps. Hopefully, we can do that later, working with our Democratic friends.

This is the last best chance we will have to cut taxes. If this budget resolution fails, the ability to cut taxes on President Trump's watch goes away.

To those of you on the Republican side who have been claiming that we need tax cuts and a simpler tax code, this is your chance. If we don't succeed now, we are going to fail for the entire term of President Trump. That will be the end of us as a party, because if you are a Republican and you don't want to simplify the Tax Code and cut taxes, what good are you to anybody?

Our friends on the other side have really invested in ''the government.'' Somebody needs to be involved in American politics who would actually like to send more money to you and less money to the government in a responsible way.

So I hope we are going to cut the corporate tax rate to make us competitive. We are going to double the standard exemptions so working people will have more money in their pockets. We are going to clean up some of the deductions and exemptions for the few at the expense of the many. But we can only do that if we pass a budget resolution.

A final thought. From the Republican Party point of view, we have the House, the Senate, and the Presidency. We have nobody to blame in this exercise but ourselves. If you are a Republican and you are frustrated with the lack of progress, count me in. The President is a willing partner to help us repeal and replace ObamaCare and to get a healthy tax cut to grow an economy that is dying to grow. But we have to help ourselves.

If we can't muster the votes necessary to pass this budget resolution to cut your taxes, then everybody who supported us for all these years should feel let down, and we will have let you down. I hope that doesn't happen. I am confident it won't. But to those Republicans who believe that a ''no'' vote is good for the future of conservatism and the future of the economic well-being of the country, I could not disagree with you more. You will never balance the budget by dealing with discretionary spending alone. We are at 2008 levels of discretionary spending. What balances the budget is entitlement reform. If you want to balance the budget, vote for Graham-Cassidy because it finally puts Medicaid on a sustainable path.

We have to deal with our entitlement problem, but that is not in this budget reconciliation instruction. This instruction allows us to cut taxes with a

majority-only vote and gets to balance or a surplus in 2027.

From a Republican point of view, this is the most important vote we are going to cast in 2017. If we fail, that is the end of this party's ability to grow. All of those who worked hard to get us here are going to be disappointed, and they should be.

We are not going to disappoint you. We are going to pass this budget resolution. We are going to cut your taxes, and we are eventually going to rebuild and replace ObamaCare, which is failing, with a block grant that gets the money and power closer to where you live, in the hands of the people you can vote for. We are going to succeed.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, let me first agree with the point that the Senator from South Carolina just made about the importance of passing a tax bill this year. He made the point—and if he didn't, I will make it—that if we don't pass a tax bill this year or at least get most of the way there—I hope we get done with this tax process this year. If we don't get that done, I think we won't have another opportunity to pass a tax bill in the next 4 years.

On the other hand, if we do pass a tax bill this year, we will have the incentive to take a second look in 2019, maybe 2020, but probably in 2019. The point I am making is, we don't have to do everything that could possibly be done to improve the Tax Code this year to take an important step. But if we don't take that important step, my belief is we are likely not going to have the kind of tax relief that working families need in the next 4 years. So not only is the pressure on the Republican Senate, the Republican House, and a White House that wants to work with us to get this done, but the pressure should be on everyone who cares about hard-working families. And the pressure should be on everyone who wants to see tax relief for those families happen. We need to understand that it needs to happen now.

Fights that can't be won in the next few weeks can be won in this Presidential term but only if we take this step successfully right now. As the Senator from South Carolina and others have pointed out, this is an important two-step process.

The first step is a budget that allows us to move forward so that we can do this under the budget rules and allow 51 Senators to pass a bill on tax reform. By the way, they don't have to be 51 Republicans. I suspect that is what will happen, but once we get to 51 Republicans, I would love to see Democrats join us. I would love to see them join us before that.

This is the kind of help that hard-working families need—families who, for 9 years, were stuck in a situation where their buying power wasn't increasing, their job opportunities weren't increasing. They generally were not seeing that better job out there that was largely available to those very same hard-working families in the past because we aren't as competitive as we need to be.

There ought to be a couple of things we focus on. One is, how do you create tax relief for working families right now so that, as soon as possible, they begin to see a check that has more take-home pay? The other way to increase take-home pay is to increase starting pay, to make those jobs better. That is where we need to be looking on the other end of the spectrum.

On the end that creates jobs, what do we need to do to make ourselves more competitive? What do we need to do to constantly have the kind of pressure on the working job market that allows people who are working hard for a living to have better opportunities than they would have otherwise because we are more competitive than we would be otherwise?

I think the entire focus of this discussion should be, what do we do that improves the opportunities and improves the future for hard-working families? You can do that with a tax cut right now, which we should do. You can do that with policies that make more sense as we try to compete with the people we compete with around the world.

You can't have the highest corporate tax in the entire world and assume you are going to be the most competitive country in the entire world. You can't have a tax system that is uniquely different as it relates to products you sell overseas and expect to be more competitive than the countries who don't have that unique system, which penalizes rather than encourages American products to be sold in other places.

The Senate will vote later today on a budget resolution that reduces Federal spending by $5 trillion over 10 years, provides a stronger foundation for economic growth, and allows us to move forward in the first, necessary legislative step in the Senate so that we can then move immediately to tax policy. This is a budget that will allow us to reduce taxes by $1.5 trillion over 10 years, a budget that would put more money in the pockets of hard-working families, a budget that would add some opportunity to that struggle where, for almost a decade now, things haven't seemed to be getting better or easier. They seemed to be getting more difficult because we were less competitive and there was less pressure to find the workforce to do the jobs that need to be done. And then this is a tax code that will make it simpler and fairer and more uniformly impactful on everyone who pays taxes.

Most people don't mind paying taxes on the income they have until they find out that their neighbor next door with the same income has figured out how not to pay taxes. There is a reason American families and American businesses can't get through April without a bottle of aspirin. There is a reason this Tax Code creates headache after headache.

There is one estimate that individuals and businesses complying with the complicated tax system we have costs $267 billion a year. That is half of the defense budget. If people are spending half of the defense budget just to comply with the Tax Code, there has to be something wrong with that, and we can do better. I think the proposals we are talking about will do a better job.

Right now, the individual Tax Code has seven different brackets—seven rates—and you have to figure out how they apply to whatever income you have had. It has 100 different credits, deductions, exclusions, and other provisions that make it extremely difficult to know what you owe or when you are going to owe what you owe.

According to the American Action Forum, the IRS currently imposes 8.1 billion hours of paperwork on Americans, which amounts to about 54 hours per taxpayer who is paying taxes. It is more for some, less for some, but a week's worth of work—54 hours of work—for taxpayers who pay their taxes. Every taxpayer gives that week to the Federal Government.

We are streamlining the Tax Code, increasing the basic deduction that families can have. If they don't want to go through the complicated Tax Code—here is how many of us there are who live at our house. Here is the basic deduction we get for each of those people living at our house. Here is how much we subtract from the money we make. Here is how much we need to pay.

There is no reason that one of the compliance options can't be a postcard or a piece of paper. In fact, when the current income tax was imposed on the American people, the entire set of instructions were on one page—the entire set of instructions for everyone who had to fill out the income tax form—with the assurance that only the richest people would ever pay any income tax, so most Americans would never have had to read that instruction sheet at all.

Now most Americans find it almost impossible to read the 100 pages of instructions that just get them to the Tax Code itself. Streamlining the Tax Code, helping families keep more of their money, figuring out a way we can be more competitive so there is opportunity for better jobs in the future, all should be important priorities for this Congress.

Passing a budget today will allow us to take the first step, which then allows us to take the next step in tax relief that matters and makes sense to the American people. We will take that step today. We should take that step today.

We should then follow up as quickly as possible to win the fights that can be won this year so Americans can start next year understanding that their Tax Code is simpler, the Tax Code is fairer, and their opportunities are

likely to be greater. But for hard-working families, their take-home pay will definitely be higher than it is today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, how much time remains on our side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democrats have 4 minutes remaining.

AMENDMENT NO. 1302

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, yesterday I was at a meeting with the President at the White House, along with several members from both sides of the Senate Finance Committee. I said to the President flatout that Democrats agree that the Tax Code is a broken, dysfunctional mess. Finance Democrats yesterday laid out to the President our principles for reform, focusing on the middle class—not 1 percent—and being fiscally responsible so that Congress doesn't turn around and look at gutting safety-net programs such as Medicare and Medicaid or Social Security.

I think it would be fair to say that a whole lot of ears in that room perked up when the President said: Hey, I am for those kinds of things. The President talked to us about wanting help for the middle class. He said that this is not supposed to be about people like him, and he said that he doesn't want to shred the safety net.

Unfortunately, as I have indicated, there are gaps as wide as Crater Lake among all of the administration's statements, the rhetoric about taxes, and the reality of what is actually written down on paper about its tax cut plan. The Republican plan—this administration's plan, which actually is written down on paper, doesn't resemble what the late President Reagan accomplished in partnership with Democrats in 1986. Back then, the two sides brought their best ideas forward and passed major tax reform built around the idea that America is strongest when the middle class is prospering. What is on paper today is just an enormous gift to the top of the top—the most fortunate special interests.

I hope the Senate, in a few minutes, will vote for my amendment to strike the reconciliation instructions from the budget because budget reconciliation is exactly the kind of partisan process, at least for taxes—especially for taxes, given the importance of taxes in this particular budget—budget reconciliation is exactly the kind of approach that President Reagan rejected in 1986.

I hope my colleagues will support my amendment, striking the reconciliation instructions from the budget. Senate Democrats have outlined our principles for reform.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for an additional 30 seconds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, very quickly, the principles that the Senate Democrats have laid out in our letter are very much in line with what the President says he wants. Now what we have to do is to have a bipartisan process to advance it. You do not get that with reconciliation. I hope the Senate supports my amendment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to each vote in the 11:45 a.m. vote series this morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 1302, offered by the Senator from Oregon, Mr. WYDEN.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I think I have made the case.

To my colleagues, what the American people have told us—and they certainly said this during this last work period—is that they understand that the big challenges in this country require bipartisan approaches. That is what President Reagan understood when he brought together Democrats and Republicans for comprehensive tax reform.

We need to pass this amendment to strike the reconciliation instructions from the budget because they send all of the wrong signals with respect to tax reform.

The American people understand what it takes to tackle big issues. They understand that tax reform should be about the middle class. It should not be about the 1 percent, and it should not be about causing a huge, new sea of red ink.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to strike the reconciliation instructions from the budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who seeks time in opposition?

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, we have an opportunity today to give ourselves the tool to pass a tax reform bill that will absolutely mean tax relief for middle-income and working-class families and will promote the kind of economic growth that we have been waiting for, but to do it, we are going to have to defeat this amendment and pass the underlying budget.

What my friend from Oregon is suggesting is that we give a minority in the Senate the opportunity to defeat tax reform by filibuster. That is what would happen if we were to pass this amendment.

I have to disagree strongly with the notion that somehow this is not a bipartisan exercise. There is nothing about reconciliation that in any way discourages or prevents full Democratic participation. We are going to have a markup in the Senate Finance Committee, and there will be unlimited amendment opportunities. If we are able to report something out, then there will be unlimited amendment opportunities on the floor. There is nothing that we could do to stop it if we wanted to because those are the rules of reconciliation. Every Democrat in this body will have an unlimited opportunity to weigh in on this, to influence this, and to amend this, and it will be a fully bipartisan exercise.

I urge a ''no'' vote on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. FISCHER). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 52, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 225 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Nelson
Bennet	Harris	Peters
Blumenthal	Hassan	Reed
Booker	Heinrich	Sanders
Brown	Heitkamp	Schatz
Cantwell	Hirono	Schumer
Cardin	Kaine	Shaheen
Carper	King	Stabenow
Casey	Klobuchar	Tester
Coons	Leahy	Udall
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Van Hollen
Donnelly	Markey	Warner
Duckworth	McCaskill	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden
Franken	Murray	

NAYS—52

Alexander	Flake	Perdue
Barrasso	Gardner	Portman
Blunt	Graham	Risch
Boozman	Grassley	Roberts
Burr	Hatch	Rounds
Capito	Heller	Rubio
Cassidy	Hoeven	Sasse
Cochran	Inhofe	Scott
Collins	Isakson	Shelby
Corker	Johnson	Strange
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	McCain	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Enzi	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—1

Menendez

The amendment (No. 1302) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 1393 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1116

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 1393, offered by the Senator from West Virginia, Mrs. CAPITO.

The Senator from West Virginia.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, I call up amendment No. 1393.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mrs. CAPITO] proposes an amendment numbered 1393 to amendment No. 1116.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To help provide tax relief to middle-class Americans by reducing deductibility, for Federal tax purposes, of federal deductions, such as the state and local tax deduction which disproportionally favors high-income individuals)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TAX RELIEF FOR HARD-WORKING MIDDLE-CLASS AMERICANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include reducing federal deductions, such as the state and local tax deduction which disproportionally favors high-income individuals, to ensure relief for middle-income taxpayers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

Mrs. CAPITO. Thank you, Madam President.

I would like to speak, for my 1 minute, about this amendment, which prioritizes tax relief for the middle class over the State and local tax deduction, which disproportionately benefits the wealthy and high earners.

Only 1 percent of the State and local deduction benefits go to taxpayers who earn less than $50,000 annually. Tax reform means higher wages, lower taxes for middle-class workers. To unlock these benefits, we must reduce expensive deductions that do little to benefit everyday Americans. Keeping the State and local tax deduction without modification would cost more than $1 trillion over 10 years. That money would be better spent on relief for the middle class.

Middle-class workers will benefit from the enhanced 0-percent bracket, enhanced child tax credit, and lower rates that will be part of this reform. We cannot let an unwillingness to reduce deductions for the wealthy stand in the way of relief for the middle-class working folks of this great country.

I hope my colleagues will join me in prioritizing middle-class families by supporting this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, I rise in strong opposition to the Capito amendment. More than half the taxpayers claiming the State and local deduction make less than $100,000. These hard-working, middle-class folks are not going to appreciate Congress double-taxing them.

The fact is, the Capito amendment is Washington lingo that would produce a Republican tax plan that hits the middle class, yet again, with more taxes. Under Capito, you could again have one hand giveth and the other hand taketh away. You might have the Republicans say let's double the standard deduction, but then when those middle-class folks lose their deduction for State and local taxes and their personal exemptions, they are in a big hole.

Reject this amendment, reject sleight-of-hand tax policy and those approaches like this that hurt hard-working, middle-class families.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. ENZI. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 226 Leg.]

YEAS—52

Alexander	Flake	Perdue
Barrasso	Gardner	Portman
Blunt	Graham	Risch
Boozman	Grassley	Roberts
Burr	Hatch	Rounds
Capito	Heller	Rubio
Cassidy	Hoeven	Sasse
Cochran	Inhofe	Scott
Collins	Isakson	Shelby
Corker	Johnson	Strange
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	Manchin	Toomey
Daines	McCain	Wicker
Enzi	McConnell	Young
Ernst	Moran	
Fischer	Murkowski	

NAYS—47

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Paul
Bennet	Harris	Peters
Blumenthal	Hassan	Reed
Booker	Heinrich	Sanders
Brown	Heitkamp	Schatz
Cantwell	Hirono	Schumer
Cardin	Kaine	Shaheen
Carper	King	Stabenow
Casey	Klobuchar	Tester
Coons	Leahy	Udall
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Duckworth	Merkley	Warren
Durbin	Murphy	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murray	Wyden
Franken	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—1

Menendez

The amendment (No. 1393) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1141 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1116

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 1141, offered by the Senator from Washington, Ms. CANTWELL.

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I call up amendment No. 1141, as provided under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Washington [Ms. CANTWELL] proposes an amendment numbered 1141 to amendment No. 1116.

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that would raise taxes on middle class families by double-taxing income already taxed at the state or local level)

At the end of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ANY TAX BILL THAT RAISES TAXES ON MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILIES BY ELIMINATING OR LIMITING THE STATE AND LOCAL TAX DEDUCTION.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that repeals or limits the State and Local Tax Deduction.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, this amendment simply raises a point of order on any legislation that modifies or eliminates State and local tax deductions. I know there are many States that have tax deductions from their Federal obligations on property, but I am specifically talking about States like Washington, Wyoming, Nevada, South Dakota, Alaska, Florida, Texas, and Tennessee.

We have had the ability to itemize and deduct our sales tax from our Federal income tax. That has resulted in a savings to the taxpayers. Under the President's proposal of increasing the standard deduction, even for households between $50,000 and $70,000, if you repeal their ability to continue to itemize, even with the standard deduction, you are raising taxes on them. It will not be covered. The standard deduction is only $12,000. For that bracket in my State, they are deducting up to $23,000.

Please do not raise taxes on our constituents without a due process and a budget point of order that says that we are all going to be a part of this process and discussion before you take away a way for our citizens to save money.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Madam President, this amendment is corrosive to the budget resolution's privilege. So it falls outside the scope of what is appropriate for inclusion. Adoption of corrosive amendments could be fatal to the resolution's privilege, and loss of privilege could compromise our ability to pass tax reform and enforce the budget spending limits. Further, this amendment is also nongermane. The Congressional Budget Act requires that amendments to a budget resolution be germane, which is a statutory requirement we can't ignore. So I raise a point of order against this amendment under the Budget Act, section 305(b)(2).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive section 305(b)(2) of that act for the purposes of the pending amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SASSE). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 47, nays 52, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 227 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Nelson
Bennet	Harris	Peters
Blumenthal	Hassan	Reed
Booker	Heinrich	Sanders
Brown	Heitkamp	Schatz
Cantwell	Hirono	Schumer
Cardin	Kaine	Shaheen
Carper	King	Stabenow
Casey	Klobuchar	Tester
Coons	Leahy	Udall
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Van Hollen
Donnelly	Markey	Warner
Duckworth	McCaskill	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden
Franken	Murray	

NAYS—52

Alexander	Flake	Perdue
Barrasso	Gardner	Portman
Blunt	Graham	Risch
Boozman	Grassley	Roberts
Burr	Hatch	Rounds
Capito	Heller	Rubio
Cassidy	Hoeven	Sasse
Cochran	Inhofe	Scott
Collins	Isakson	Shelby
Corker	Johnson	Strange
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	McCain	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Enzi	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—1

Menendez

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 47, the nays are 52.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 10 minutes, and that following my remarks, the Senator from Washington, Mrs. MURRAY, be allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes.

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

HEALTHCARE

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, a week ago Saturday night, I was having dinner with my wife. It was about 8:30 in the evening, and the telephone rang, my cell phone, sitting in my pocket. I pulled it out, and it was the White House operator. The President was calling. So I walked out of the restaurant, sat on a curb outside in the dark, and had about a 15-minute conversation with the President of the United States while my dinner got cold.

President Trump said: I am calling about the cost-sharing reduction payments. I have cut them off as of October 1. The court says they are illegal. I don't want insurance companies to be bailed out. I think I can get block grants to replace ObamaCare, but I don't want people to suffer in the meantime.

So he said to me: I think I might want to get a bipartisan interim deal, a short-term deal. I have called CHUCK SCHUMER and told him that.

The President put that out in a tweet that day.

So the President said to me: Why don't you negotiate with Senator MURRAY and try to get one; meaning a short-term, bipartisan deal.

I said: Well, what about the CSR payments?

He said: I can put them back, and you can use that as a negotiating tool to get a better deal with the Democrats.

I responded that I was already working on an agreement with Senator MURRAY.

He said: Finish it, and let me know.

He called me again last Saturday. We talked about it again, and we talked twice yesterday.

I reported to the President that we finished our negotiations and that we are here today to present to the Senate the agreement we recommend.

The bill has 22 sponsors, half Democratic and half Republican—very few bills come to the floor with that many cosponsors originally—and there are a number of others on the Republican side and I understand from Senator MURRAY a number on the Democratic side who support the idea.

I ask unanimous consent that a list of the cosponsors I am about to read be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the agreement that Senator MURRAY and I would like to present to the Senate for its consideration and the President's consideration and the consideration of the House of Representatives be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

The Republican Senators who are cosponsoring the Alexander-Murray proposal, in addition to me, are Senator ROUNDS, Senator GRAHAM, Senator MCCAIN, Senator CASSIDY, Senator COLLINS, Senator ERNST, Senator MURKOWSKI, Senator BURR, and Senator CORKER. I thank them all for doing that. Senator MURRAY will talk about the equal number of Democratic cosponsors that we have.

We hope Senator MCCONNELL and Senator SCHUMER, the President of the United States, and the House of Representatives will consider our proposal. This is a first step—improve it and pass it, sooner rather than later. Our purpose is to stabilize and then lower the cost of premiums in the individual insurance market for the years 2018 and 2019.

In plain English, most Americans get their insurance from the government or on the job. About 6 percent of insured Americans, or 18 million Americans, go into the individual market to buy it. They are the ones we are worried about. They are the ones we are seeking to help. There are 350,000 such people in Tennessee—songwriters, farmers, small business women—they are the ones who are terrified by the prospect of skyrocketing premiums and even the possibility that they might not be able to buy insurance at all.

Our agreement tries to help in two ways. No. 1, it permanently amends the Affordable Care Act to give new flexibility for States to create insurance policies that have a larger variety and lower costs. No. 2, it continues the cost-sharing reduction payments during 2018 and 2019.

Now, first, about cost-sharing. Cost-sharing reduction payments are subsidies that pay for co-pays and deductibles for low-income Americans. That is what they are. Every Democrat wants them to continue, so do many Republicans, including every Republican in the majority in the House who voted for their repeal-and-replace bill this year because it continued the cost-sharing payments for two years.

Let me say that again. Every Republican in the House of Representatives who voted to repeal and replace ObamaCare this year voted for a provision that continued the cost-sharing payments for 2 years. Our bill does the same thing. The only difference is, we eliminate any question about whether paying them is legal.

Now, why would so many Republicans and so many Democrats support these payments for 2 years and why would the President of the United States be interested in them? It is because the Congressional Budget Office has told us that if we don't do it—if we let them expire—premiums in 2018 will go up an average of 20 percent. They

are already set, in most cases. The Federal debt will increase by $194 billion because of the extra cost of subsidies to pay the higher premiums, and up to 16 million Americans may live in counties where they are not able to buy any insurance in the individual market.

So unless the cost-sharing payments, which the President says are illegal—and I agree with him. The Federal Court in Washington, DC, has told him they are illegal, not properly authorized by Congress. Unless they are replaced by something else temporarily, there will be chaos in this country, and millions of Americans will be hurt.

The President says there should be no bailout of insurance companies—no bailout of insurance companies. I agree 100 percent and so does Senator MURRAY. She can speak for herself. I have said to the President in our telephone calls—as I mentioned, 4 of them in the last 10 days—that if there is a way to improve the language in our bill, we would like to do that. We have a page and a half to make it clear that the benefits go to consumers, not insurance companies. That can always be improved.

Some conservatives object to the idea of paying them at all, but I would ask this: What is conservative about unaffordable premiums? What is conservative about $194 billion of new Federal debt? What is conservative about creating chaos so millions can't buy insurance or at least failing to deal with the chaos that has been created? What is conservative about a four-lane highway that would be the chaos that leads to a single-payer solution for insurance in this country? Do we really think that if 50 counties in Tennessee or Iowa or Kansas or any State are in a situation where no one can buy insurance on the individual market, that government-sponsored insurance is not far behind? Of course it is. That is why Senator GRAHAM and Senator CASSIDY have cosponsored our bill, because our bill would have been part of the Senate Republican repeal-and-replace bills if budget rules had allowed it.

Senator GRAHAM and Senator CASSIDY know that if we repeal and replace ObamaCare in 1 year or 2 years or 3 years, it takes 2 or 3 years for it to take effect. We still need the cost-sharing payments for the interim, and you can't pass those in the Senate with 51 votes. It takes 60. Democrats are for it. The Republican House majority has voted for it. The sponsor of the Senate repeal-and-replace bills are cosponsors of this agreement. It sounds like something that might actually become law before the end of the year.

Second, flexibility. The biggest difference between the Senate Republicans and the Senate Democrats with regard to health insurance and the individual market is whether Washington should write more of the rules or States should write more of the rules. Our position has been that States should write more of the rules. We have had about 50 votes—maybe more—and we have lost them all. We have made thousands of speeches, and we have lost them all. In the last 7 years, we haven't moved an inch toward our objectives of giving States more flexibility in creating insurance policies in the individual market. This agreement does.

It provides and authorizes States to offer an insurance policy called catastrophic insurance for people of all ages that would keep a medical catastrophe from turning into a financial catastrophe. It encourages interstate agreements among States in health insurance. It streamlines the innovation waiver—section 1332, we call it—for States that want to do what Alaska did, which is to create a fund to pay for the very sick and then reduce premiums for everybody else by 20 percent and use no new Federal dollars. Most important, it changes the law to make it easier for States like Iowa, Oklahoma, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Alaska, and many others to use their creativity to write policies that offer more choices and lower costs.

Some have said: Well, that is not enough. Well, that is more than we have gotten for 8 years, and it is the first step.

I welcome anyone who wants to negotiate further with Senator MURRAY or Senator SCHUMER. That is what the legislative process is about.

Now, because I forgot to do it when I listed the sponsors, I would like to add Senator ISAKSON and Senator GRASSLEY to the sponsor list, which would be two additional Republican sponsors, I would say to Senator MURRAY. That gives us a total of 12. I thank Senator GRASSLEY for his support.

The only thing I would say to those who want to negotiate further to get more flexibility is to keep in mind that with the cost-sharing payments, you can't get most of those changes without 60 votes in the Senate.

I thank Senator MURRAY for being an able and effective negotiating partner. We have worked on many pieces of legislation together. She is tough and respected in her caucus. She does what she says she will do, and she is interested in getting a result. I respect that and I thank her.

I thank President Trump for his encouragement. He called me 10 days ago, he called me last Saturday, and he called me again yesterday. I thank him for his encouragement—to encourage someone to come up with a bipartisan agreement to cover these 2 years so people wouldn't be harmed—and his willingness to consider what we are offering today.

I thank Senator MCCONNELL and Senator SCHUMER because they have created an environment in which Senator MURRAY and I could make this proposal. I hope they and our other colleagues will seriously consider it.

The President was right to suggest that we need a short-term agreement so people will not be hurt. Now, some people are still objecting to the idea of continuing these temporary cost-sharing payments for 2 years and the other provisions that would have as the objective to keep premiums from going up in 2018 and for premiums to begin to go down in 2019.

They are listening to groups around Washington, DC. I would suggest they listen to some other people. Listen to the waitress, listen to the songwriter, listen to the bricklayer, listen to the small businesswoman, and the people of America—and there are 350,000 in Tennessee—who may be terrified by the prospect of increasing premiums or even by the prospect of not being able to buy insurance at all. These are people who don't get insurance from the government. They don't get it on the job. They might never know when they are going to lose their job and they will be in this individual market.

We have a solution here. Senator MURRAY and I—24 total Senators—are offering it today. We are certain it can be improved. We look forward to working with those who would improve it, but I do not believe Congress would want to fail to deal with a problem that will hurt millions of Americans if we allow it to continue.

I predict this agreement that we 24 Senators are suggesting today will become law in some fashion before the end of the year. I think most Senators and most House Members will be looking around for a solution when they consider the consequences of a failure to act. When they look for a solution, I believe this solution supported by 24 Senators—half Democrats, half Republicans—will be the easiest solution to adopt. I believe all the Democrats want it. Almost all of the House Republicans have already voted for it this year, and the Senate Republican leaders who would prefer to repeal and replace ObamaCare would put it in their bill if they could get it in there, but they can't because the budget rules will not allow it.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

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

LIST OF REPUBLICAN CONSPONSORS

ALEXANDER, ROUNDS, GRAHAM, MCCAIN, CASSIDY, COLLINS, ERNST, MURKOWSKI, GRASSLEY, ISAKSON, BURR, and CORKER.

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

Title: To stabilize individual market premiums for the 2018 and 2019 plan years and provide meaningful State flexibility.

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 ''Bipartisan Health Care Stabilization Act of 2017''.

SEC. 2. WAIVERS FOR STATE INNOVATION.

(a) STREAMLINING THE STATE APPLICATION PROCESS.—Section 1332 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18052) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(C), by striking ''the law'' and inserting ''a law or has in effect a certification''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by inserting ''OR CERTIFY'' after ''LAW'';

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''A law'' and inserting the following:

''(i) LAWS.—A law''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(ii) CERTIFICATIONS.—A certification described in this paragraph is a document, signed by the Governor of the State, that certifies that such Governor has the authority under existing Federal and State law to take action under this section, including implementation of the State plan under subsection (a)(1)(B).''; and

(C) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''OF OPT OUT''; and

(ii) by striking ''may repeal a law'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''may terminate the authority provided under the waiver with respect to the State by—

''(i) repealing a law described in subparagraph (A)(i); or

''(ii) terminating a certification described in subparagraph (A)(ii), through a certification for such termination signed by the Governor of the State.''.

(b) GIVING STATES MORE FUNDING FLEXIBILITY, TO ESTABLISH REINSURANCE, HIGH RISK POOLS, INVISIBLE HIGH RISK POOLS, INSURANCE STABILITY FUNDS AND OTHER PROGRAMS.—Section 1332(a)(3) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18052(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by inserting ''or would qualify for a reduced portion of'' after ''would not qualify for'';

(B) by inserting '', or the State would not qualify for or would qualify for a reduced portion of basic health program funds under section 1331,'' after ''subtitle E'';

(C) by inserting '', or basic health program funds the State would have received,'' after ''this title''; and

(D) by inserting ''or for implementing the basic health program established under section 1331'' before the period;

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting before the period, '', and with respect to participation in the basic health program and funds provided to such other States under section 1331''; and

(3) by adding after the second sentence the following: ''A State may request that all of, or any portion of, such aggregate amount of such credits, reductions, or funds be paid to the State as described in the first sentence.''.

(c) ENSURING PATIENT ACCESS TO MORE FLEXIBLE HEALTH PLANS.—Section 1332 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18052) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''at least as affordable'' and inserting ''of comparable affordability, including for low-income individuals, individuals with serious health needs, and other vulnerable populations,''; and

(ii) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

''(D)(i) will not increase the Federal deficit over the term of the waiver; and

''(ii) will not increase the Federal deficit over the term of the 10-year budget plan submitted under subsection (a)(1)(B)(ii).'';

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) (as amended by subsection (a)) as paragraph (3); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) BUDGETARY EFFECT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In determining whether a State plan submitted under subsection (a) meets the deficit neutrality requirements of paragraph (1)(D), the Secretary may take into consideration the direct budgetary effect of the provisions of such plan on sources of Federal funding other than the funding described in subsection (a)(3).

''(B) LIMITATION.—A determination made by the Secretary under subparagraph (A)—

''(i) shall not be construed to affect any waiver process or standards or terms and conditions in effect on the date of enactment of the Bipartisan Health Care Stabilization Act of 2017 under title XI, XVIII, XIX, or XXI of the Social Security Act, or any other Federal law relating to the provision of health care items or services; and

''(ii) shall be made without regard to any changes in policy with respect to any waiver process or provision of health care items or services described in clause (i).''; and

(2) in subsection (a)(1)(C), by striking ''subsection (b)(2)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(3)''.

(d) PROVIDING EXPEDITED APPROVAL OF STATE WAIVERS.—Section 1332(d) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18052(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking ''180'' and inserting ''90''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) EXPEDITED DETERMINATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to any application under subsection (a)(1) submitted on or after the date of enactment of the Bipartisan Health Care Stabilization Act of 2017 or any such application submitted prior to such date of enactment and under review by the Secretary on such date of enactment, the Secretary shall make a determination on such application, using the criteria for approval otherwise applicable under this section, not later than 45 days after the receipt of such application, and shall allow the public notice and comment at the State and Federal levels described under subsection (a)(4) to occur concurrently if such State application—

''(i) is submitted in response to an urgent situation, with respect to areas in the State that the Secretary determines are at risk for excessive premium increases or having no health plans offered in the applicable health insurance market for the current or following plan year; or

''(ii) is for a waiver that is the same or substantially similar to a waiver that the Secretary already has approved for another State.

''(B) APPROVAL.—

''(i) URGENT SITUATIONS.—

''(I) PROVISIONAL APPROVAL.—A waiver approved under the expedited determination process under subparagraph (A)(i) shall be in effect for a period of 3 years, unless the State requests a shorter duration.

''(II) FULL APPROVAL.—Subject to the requirements for approval otherwise applicable under this section, not later than 1 year before the expiration of a provisional waiver period described in subclause (I) with respect to an application described in subparagraph (A)(i), the Secretary shall make a determination on whether to extend the approval of such waiver for the full term of the waiver requested by the State, for a total approval period not to exceed 6 years. The Secretary may request additional information as the Secretary determines appropriate to make such determination.

''(ii) APPROVAL OF SAME OR SIMILAR APPLICATIONS.—An approval of a waiver under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be subject to the terms of subsection (e).

''(C) GAO STUDY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of the Bipartisan Health Care Stabilization Act of 2017, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of all waivers approved pursuant to an application under subparagraph (A)(ii) to evaluate whether such waivers met the requirements of subsection (b)(1) and whether the applications should have qualified for such expedited process.''.

(e) PROVIDING CERTAINTY FOR STATE-BASED REFORMS.—Section 1332

(e) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18052(e)) is amended by striking ''No waiver'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''A waiver under this section—

''(1) shall be in effect for a period of 6 years unless the State requests a shorter duration;

''(2) may be renewed, subject to the State meeting the criteria for approval otherwise applicable under this section, for unlimited additional 6-year periods upon application by the State; and

''(3) may not be suspended or terminated, in whole or in part, by the Secretary at any time before the date of expiration of the waiver period (including any renewal period under paragraph (2)), unless the Secretary determines that the State materially failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the waiver.''.

(f) GUIDANCE AND REGULATIONS.—Section 1332 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18052) is amended—

(1) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) GUIDANCE AND REGULATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

''(A) issue guidance, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Bipartisan Health Care Stabilization Act of 2017, that includes initial examples of model State plans that meet the requirements for approval under this section; and

''(B) periodically review the guidance issued under subparagraph (A) and when appropriate, issue additional examples of model State plans that meet the requirements for approval under this section, which may include—

''(i) State plans establishing reinsurance or invisible high-risk pool arrangements for purposes of covering the cost of high-risk individuals;

''(ii) State plans expanding insurer participation, access to affordable health plans, network adequacy, and health plan options over the entire applicable health insurance market in the State;

''(iii) waivers encouraging or requiring health plans in such State to deploy value-based insurance designs which structure enrollee cost-sharing and other health plan design elements to encourage enrollees to consume high-value clinical services;

''(iv) State plans allowing for significant variation in health plan benefit design; or

''(v) any other State plan as the Secretary determines appropriate.

''(2) RESCISSION OF PREVIOUS REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE.—Beginning on the date of enactment of the Bipartisan Health Care Stabilization Act of 2017, the regulations promulgated, and the guidance issued, under this section prior to the date of enactment of the Bipartisan Health Care Stabilization Act of 2017 shall have no force or effect.''; and

(2) in subsection (a)(4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting '', as applicable'' before the semicolon; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall'' and inserting ''The Secretary may''.

(g) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this Act to section 1332 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18052)—

(1) with respect to applications for waivers under such section 1332 submitted after the

date of enactment of this Act and applications for such waivers submitted prior to such date of enactment and under review by the Secretary on the date of enactment, shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) with respect to applications for waivers approved under such section 1332 before the date of enactment of this Act, shall not require reconsideration of whether such applications meet the requirements of such section 1332, except that, at the request of a State, the Secretary shall recalculate the amount of funding provided under subsection (a)(3) of such section.

(h) CLARIFYING BUDGET NEUTRALITY.—Section 1332(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18052(a)(1)(B)(ii)) is amended by inserting ''over both the term of the proposed waiver and the term of the 10-year budget plan'' after ''Government''.

SEC. 3. COST-SHARING PAYMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary''), out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise obligated, such sums as may be necessary for payments for cost-sharing reductions authorized by section 1402 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18071) for the portion of plan year 2017 that begins [on the date of enactment of this Act] and ends on December 31, 2017, and for plan years 2018 and 2019.

[(b) Ensuring Consumer Benefit in 2018.—]

[(1) COST-SHARING PAYMENTS.—

[(A) IN GENERAL.—[(i) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—For plan year 2018, except with respect to issuers of qualified health plans in a State described in clause (ii)(I), amounts appropriated under subsection (a) shall be made available for payments for cost-sharing reductions under such section 1402 to issuers of qualified health plans.]

[(ii) STATE FLEXIBILITY.—

[(I) STATE DESCRIBED.—A State described in this clause is a State in which the State insurance regulator, before the date of enactment of this Act, directed issuers of qualified health plans to decline cost-sharing reduction payments under section 1402 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18071) for the 2018 plan year, through a formal notice or correspondence.]

[(II) STATE OPTION TO REVERSE DIRECTIVE.—Nothing in this clause shall prevent a State insurance regulator from reversing a directive described in subclause (I).]

[(B) STATE PLAN.—

[(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each State insurance regulator not described in subparagraph (A)(ii)(I) shall submit to the Secretary of Health and Human Services a certification that, with respect to plan year 2018, the State will ensure that each applicable issuer of a qualified health plan in the State provides a direct financial benefit to consumers and the Federal Government, as applicable, and a State plan for so ensuring such benefit. The Secretaries of the Treasury and of Health and Human Services shall assist the States in developing and implementing plans as needed, including by providing technical assistance.]

[(ii) CONTENT.—A State plan under clause (i) shall include, as applicable—]

[(I) providing monthly rebates to affected consumers and the Federal Government;]

[(II) one-time rebates for consumers to affected consumers and the Federal Government;]

[(III) after-the-year rebates for affected consumers and the Federal Government;]

[(IV) rebates paid through the process under section 2718 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–18), allowing for the appropriate portion of rebates to be provided to the Federal Government; and]

[(V) other means of providing a direct financial benefit to consumers and the Federal Government approved by the State insurance regulator, provided such means of providing a financial benefit does not result in increased costs for applicable taxpayers described in section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or the Federal Government.]

[(iii) CONSIDERATIONS.—Any rebate amount described in clause (ii)—]

[(I) shall be treated as part of the premium, but the premium under section 36B(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or section 36B(f)(3)(B) of such Code shall not be affected by the rebate amount;]

[(II) shall be treated as if it were an expenditure described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 2718(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–18);]

[(III) shall be accounted for by the Secretary in calculating risk adjustment and reconciling any other relevant downstream financial calculations; and]

[(IV) shall be provided so as not to create an inducement to purchase health insurance coverage from an applicable issuer.

[(iv) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—States that adopt a State plan under this subparagraph shall prominently post a notice that enrollees may qualify for rebates or other means and explain how such rebates will be provided.

[(2) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall issue a report describing the activities taken by issuers of qualified health plans in States that submitted certifications and State plans under paragraph (1)(B) to provide a direct financial benefit to individuals enrolled in a qualified health plan and the Federal Government, as applicable, for the 2018 plan year.]

SEC. 4. ALLOWING ALL INDIVIDUALS PURCHASING HEALTH INSURANCE IN THE INDIVIDUAL MARKET THE OPTION TO PURCHASE A LOWER PREMIUM COPPER PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1302(e) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18022(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (B) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(B) by striking ''plan year if—'' and all that follows through ''the plan provides—'' and inserting ''plan year if the plan provides—''; and

(C) in subparagraph (A), as redesignated by paragraph (1), by striking ''clause (ii)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (B)'';

(2) by striking paragraph (2); and

(3) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(b) RISK POOLS.—Section 1312(c)(1) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18032(c)) is amended by inserting ''and including enrollees in catastrophic plans described in section 1302(e)'' after ''Exchange''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1312(d)(3)(C) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18032(d)(3)(C)) is amended by striking '', except that in the case of a catastrophic plan described in section 1302(e), a qualified individual may enroll in the plan only if the individual is eligible to enroll in the plan under section 1302(e)(2)''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a), (b), and (c) shall apply with respect to plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

SEC. 5. CONSUMER OUTREACH, EDUCATION, AND ASSISTANCE.

(a) OPEN ENROLLMENT REPORTS.—For plan years 2018 and 2019, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary''), in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor, shall issue biweekly public reports during the annual open enrollment period on the performance of the Federal Exchange and the Small Business Health Options Program (SHOP) Marketplace. Each such report shall include a summary, including information on a State-by-State basis where available, of—

(1) the number of unique website visits;

(2) the number of individuals who create an account;

(3) the number of calls to the call center;

(4) the average wait time for callers contacting the call center;

(5) the number of individuals who enroll in a qualified health plan; and

(6) the percentage of individuals who enroll in a qualified health plan through each of—

(A) the website;

(B) the call center;

(C) navigators;

(D) agents and brokers;

(E) the enrollment assistant program;

(F) directly from issuers or web brokers; and

(G) other means.

(b) OPEN ENROLLMENT AFTER ACTION REPORT.—For plan years 2018 and 2019, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor, shall publish an after action report not later than 3 months after the completion of the annual open enrollment period regarding the performance of the Federal Exchange and the Small Business Health Options Program (SHOP) Marketplace for the applicable plan year. Each such report shall include a summary, including information on a State-by-State basis where available, of—

(1) the open enrollment data reported under subsection (a) for the entirety of the enrollment period; and

(2) activities related to patient navigators described in section 1311(i) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18031(i)), including—

(A) the performance objectives established by the Secretary for such patient navigators;

(B) the number of consumers enrolled by such a patient navigator;

(C) an assessment of how such patient navigators have met established performance metrics, including a detailed list of all patient navigators, funding received by patient navigators, and whether established performance objectives of patient navigators were met; and

(D) with respect to the performance objectives described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) whether such objectives assess the full scope of patient navigator responsibilities, including general education, plan selection, and determination of eligibility for tax credits, cost-sharing reductions, or other coverage;

(ii) how the Secretary worked with patient navigators to establish such objectives; and

(iii) how the Secretary adjusted such objectives for case complexity and other contextual factors.

(c) REPORT ON ADVERTISING AND CONSUMER OUTREACH.—Not later than 3 months after the completion of the annual open enrollment period for the 2018 plan year, the Secretary shall issue a report on advertising and outreach to consumers for the open enrollment period for the 2018 plan year. Such report shall include a description of—

(1) the division of spending on individual advertising platforms, including television and radio advertisements and digital media,

to raise consumer awareness of open enrollment;

(2) the division of spending on individual outreach platforms, including email and text messages, to raise consumer awareness of open enrollment; and

(3) whether the Secretary conducted targeted outreach to specific demographic groups and geographic areas.

(d) OUTREACH AND ENROLLMENT ACTIVITIES.—

(1) OPEN ENROLLMENT.—Of the amounts collected through the user fees on participating health insurance issuers pursuant to section 156.50 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations), the Secretary shall obligate $105,800,000 for outreach and enrollment activities for each of the open enrollment periods for plan years 2018 and 2019.

(2) OUTREACH AND ENROLLMENT ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ''outreach and enrollment activities'' means—

(i) activities to educate consumers about coverage options or to encourage consumers to enroll in or maintain health insurance coverage (excluding allocations to the call center for the Federal Exchange); and

(ii) activities conducted by an in-person consumer assistance program that does not have a conflict of interest and that, among other activities, facilitates enrollment of individuals through the Federal Exchange, and distributes fair and impartial information concerning enrollment through such Exchange and the availability of tax credits and cost-sharing reductions.

(B) CONNECTION WITH FEDERAL EXCHANGE.—Activities conducted under this subsection shall be in connection with the operation of the Federal Exchange, to provide special benefits to health insurance issuers participating in the Federal Exchange.

(3) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may contract with a State to conduct outreach and enrollment activities for plan years 2018 and 2019. Any outreach and enrollment activities conducted by a State or other entity at the direction of the State, in accordance with such a contract, shall be treated as Federal activities to provide special benefits to participating health insurance issuers consistent with OMB Circular No. A–25R.

(4) CLARIFICATIONS.—

(A) PRIOR FUNDING.—Nothing in this subsection should be construed as rescinding or cancelling any funds already obligated on the date of enactment of this Act for outreach and enrollment activities for plan year 2018.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING.—The Secretary shall ensure that outreach and enrollment activities are conducted in all applicable States, including, as necessary, by providing for such activities through contracts described in paragraph (3).

SEC. 6. OFFERING HEALTH PLANS IN MORE THAN ONE STATE.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, shall issue regulations for the implementation of health care choice compacts established under section 1333 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18053) to allow for the offering of health plans in more than one State.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I yield the floor to Senator MURRAY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, first I thank Chairman ALEXANDER for his leadership in launching a bipartisan process, as well as his dedication to seeing it through and getting a result, as he said.

I have to say that, after 7 years of intense partisanship on these issues, which would lead everyone to believe that there was no hope for Republicans and Democrats to come together and work to strengthen our healthcare, I am really pleased with this common ground we have been able to find, providing multiple years of certainty when it comes to payments to reduce out-of-pocket costs that affect the people Senator ALEXANDER just talked about—the waitress, the songwriter, and people who care and need this—restoring critical investments, making sure people know about enrollment and can get coverage, and offering States more flexibility to innovate, as the Affordable Care Act intended, while maintaining those essential health benefits, like maternity care, protecting people with preexisting conditions, and the elderly. It does all this while making sure that costs do go down for our families and preventing insurers from double-dipping and getting the benefit of both cost reduction and higher premiums. If there are ways to do this even more, to make sure patients come first and insurers can't pad their profits, I, as I know Senator ALEXANDER is, as well, am open to that.

Chairman ALEXANDER just took some time to lay out the policies we are putting forward in this legislation. So I will not go into those details. But I do want to take a few minutes to focus on what this legislation would mean for the people we are all here to serve because what is really at stake is that patients and families across the country are now looking ahead to next year, and they are realizing they are about to pay the price for the uncertainty and partisanship we have seen, especially from this administration, on healthcare over the last 9 months.

To many of those families, that out-of-pocket cost-reduction payment we are debating in Congress has nothing to do with politics and has everything to do with whether they will be able to make ends meet at the end of the month. Now the law is very clear that these payments are required, but with the President's decision to stop them, families are looking to this Congress and the administration and asking what we plan to do.

So I am very glad that Democrats and Republicans agreed that we need to act. We could do much better working together under regular order rather than doubling down on partisanship and dysfunction. As a result of the hard work of Chairman ALEXANDER and members of our HELP Committee and with input from half of the Senate, we were able to put forward an answer—a bipartisan solution that prevents families from paying the price of sabotage and uncertainty and one that Members on both sides of the aisle can be proud to support, starting with the list of original cosponsors we are revealing today. Senator ALEXANDER listed the 12 Republicans. The 12 Democrats are Senators MURRAY, KING, SHAHEEN, DONNELLY, KLOBUCHAR, HEITKAMP, FRANKEN, MANCHIN, CARPER, BALDWIN, MCCASKILL and HASSAN.

We are doing this today not only because it will help protect our families from premium spikes that are set to kick off in the next year but because it sends a powerful message that, when Members of Congress decide to get past our talking points and take a few steps out of our partisan corners, there is a lot we can agree on and a lot we can get done.

Chairman ALEXANDER and I are going to continue to make the case for this agreement. We are already getting a promising response from many Members on both sides of the aisle. I am very appreciative of Senator SCHUMER for his strong support and I am optimistic that, with Chairman ALEXANDER working on this, we will continue to build momentum and, as he said, we will get this done.

At the end of the day, this isn't about Republicans or Democrats. It is about doing the right thing for the people we serve. That means having an answer to the premium spikes that are going to set in and burden our families next year. We have been able to find one. It is bipartisan. We both gave on this. I really hope all of our colleagues will work with us to get this signed into law and show the American public that we can get the job done for them and we understand the priorities of this country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, if I could ask a question, through the Chair, to the Senator from Washington.

In my conversations with President Trump, he has made it clear—and several of my colleagues have made it clear on the Republican side—that they don't want to bail out insurance companies. What I responded is that I 100-percent agree.

I have already said this to the President, but I think it is important for our colleagues to know that probably the most heated debate Senator MURRAY and I had was not over whether we agreed with that but on how to actually do it in the most effective, strongest, toughest way possible.

So I wish to emphasize the point that these payments are designed to help low-income Americans pay their copays and deductibles. We have in our agreement about a page and a half of language that requires every State to make sure the benefits of those payments go to the consumers in 2018 and not to the insurance companies.

I wish to ask Senator MURRAY if she sees any disagreement at all between her and me, and most of our colleagues on that side of the aisle and over here, about whether we want to bail out insurance companies or whether we

would be willing to consider any effective language that would improve our own language.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I would respond to my colleague, through the Chair, that negotiations are always tough. There are things you disagree on, and you have to work your way to an answer. The one issue we did not disagree on but we worked the hardest on and had the most discussion on was how we make sure we have the language in place on this—that consumers benefit and it is not a bailout for insurers. We absolutely share that point, and I know we both heard from Members on both sides of the aisle that they share that point.

We have strong language in here, but we are still open together to make it stronger under anybody's suggestion because our intent is to make sure our constituents get the result of this. We are together on that and working on that. I, absolutely, disregard anyone who says this is a bailout for insurers because they haven't read the bill, if they have seen it.

I thank Senator ALEXANDER for his attention, discussions, and hard work to reach this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, before I speak on an amendment that is expected to be voted on later this afternoon, I wish to take just a brief moment and thank my colleagues, the Chairman of the HELP Committee and his ranking member, Senator MURRAY. The work they have done to knit together this compromise—and we all recognize it is a compromise—is such an important one, and it comes at such an important time.

It is not only good from a policy perspective to ensure that we don't pull out the underpinnings on the individual market here, but it is good, from the perspective of the health of our institution, to be able to demonstrate that, at a time when things are a little tense, let's just say, on issues that are highly emotional, highly personal, and highly, highly complex, we can come together and we can demonstrate the ability to govern. It doesn't come without great patience and persistence, and these two individuals, these two leaders, have really helped guide us here in the Senate to find a better path, not only when it comes to how we deal with access to healthcare, reducing costs, reducing premiums, and providing for better levels of care but also a better path for the Senate.

So I want to acknowledge and show my genuine appreciation for their leadership.

Mr. President, as chairman of the Energy Committee, I come to the floor today to urge every Member here to vote against amendment No. 1301, which will be voted on later on this afternoon.

The fiscal year 2018 budget resolution instructs the Energy Committee to raise $1 billion over the next decade. That is all that it does. It just says: Go out and find $1 billion over the next decade.

I appreciate Chairman ENZI's willingness to include this instruction, and I have every confidence that our committee will be able to meet the instruction. There are good reasons why we should be able to meet it, and, really, very good reasons why we should oppose an amendment that would preemptively strike it.

I think it is fair to say that we have opportunities within the energy sector to help advance this country when it comes to our energy security, our national security, and our economic security. But we need to be able to move forward with that.

So what we are able to do within this instruction, which is pretty wide open, is to focus on those areas where we might be able to see increased energy production that could bring us new wealth—that could create new wealth in this country.

I am going to be the first to agree that some of our options within this open instruction are better than others. Some will create jobs. Some may end jobs. Some will reduce energy costs as opposed to raising them. Some will increase our energy and mineral security as opposed to sacrifice or selling it off.

What I hope Members will do is look at this instruction as an opportunity to do something constructive for the country. The best example of that is to expand energy development in our Federal areas where we have seen decline in recent years.

I think we recognize that responsible development not only will reduce our immediate deficits, but it is about jobs and job creation. It is about wealth and wealth creation, about allowing us to build new wealth and create prosperity. It will help energy affordability for our families and businesses. That is something I hear about all the time. It will strengthen our national security and our competitiveness.

This is a point that needs to be emphasized over and over again. It is not only energy security, but it is national security. When we are dependent on other nations for our energy resources, there is an energy insecurity and vulnerability. We also realize energy production will ensure the type of growth we need to finally begin reducing the Federal debt, which is now over $20 trillion.

In short, what we will be able to do with this energy instruction is allow us to create new wealth. Why wouldn't that be something we would all embrace? I think the instruction will allow us to see some enduring benefits that will be felt all across our country. I think it is important to recognize and to state that this does not come at the expense of our environment. This is not an either/or proposition. Anyone familiar with modern development can recognize that as the scare tactic it is.

Senator SULLIVAN, my colleague from the State of Alaska, was on the floor earlier this morning, and he spoke to the outdated, stale arguments we have heard repeated on the floor and why we must reject them.

The amendment we have in front of us, 1301, simply strikes the section in the resolution that would provide for the Energy Committee instruction. The purpose perhaps takes it a little bit further in mentioning and bringing out the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, ANWR. There has been a lot of discussion on the floor about ANWR already.

Senator SULLIVAN, when he spoke earlier, spoke to the broader opportunities we have seen in the Arctic with Arctic development in general. I want to raise a few facts about ANWR more specifically, since it clearly has been put out there for discussion.

As an Alaskan, and one who has been part of these debates for many years now, not only on the Senate floor but in Alaska, we know what we are talking about when we discuss the issue of Arctic development. We know and understand what ANWR is, where the wilderness area is, and what the 1002 area is.

I think it is important to put it into context. ANWR is an area of 19.3 million acres. It is about the size of the State of South Carolina. Included in this ANWR area are 8 million acres of Federal wilderness. You have wilderness area, you have refuge area, but you have nonwilderness area designated as the 1002 area. That is this area on the coastal plain. This is an area of 1.5 million acres. Delaware is about 1.3 million acres. The 1002 area is what was specifically set aside under ANILCA that would allow for consideration for its oil and gas potential. When ANWR was established, it was recognized that there were areas that were appropriate for wilderness, and there were areas that were appropriate to be reviewed and considered for their exploration and production potential.

That is what we are talking about within the 1002 area. Even within this area that was specifically set aside, we are not asking to develop all of the 1002. We are asking to develop just 2,000 Federal acres within it, effectively one ten-thousandths of the refuge area.

You can't see it, but that little red dot is basically what we are talking about. We can say this. We can say we don't need to do more than 2,000 acres, in this 19.3 million-acre area that has been set aside specifically for oil and gas production, because of what has happened over the decades with regard to our technologies, how we have worked to reduce the footprint since Prudhoe Bay opened over 40 years ago. Well pads on the North Slope have shrunk by over 80 percent in these intervening years. We are talking now about pad areas that are 12 acres in size—10, 11, 12 acres in size.

We have reduced the footprint dramatically, but what we have expanded

dramatically is the subsurface reach. The new technologies have allowed us to increase the ability to reach out under the surface to an area 125 square miles—125 miles. We have increased it by 4,000 percent, in the years we have been producing, exploring, and innovating up north, due to the technologies we use for exploration. Senator SULLIVAN showed the ice roads we use that reduce the impact on the surface and avoid the need for permanent roads.

We use forward looking infrared cameras to survey for polar bear dens so we can avoid them. There was actually a story just this spring about a polar bear that was denning. We found where she was by using the technologies that we know and literally working around where that polar bear was until she emerged from her den with her cub in the spring. It is working with the technologies we have to allow for the activity but with minimal disturbance to not only the land but to the wildlife there.

Caribou. We all know about the caribou in the North Slope area. What we have learned is that over the years, the caribou that occupy these areas have not suffered. In fact, they have thrived. When oil development first began, we were looking at herds in the numbers of about 5,000. Just this last year, the caribou herd is numbering about 22,000, and it has maintained steady and substantial levels.

When you understand what the 1002 area really is and what development would actually look like, it is not hard to understand why you have Alaskans' support. Over 70 percent of Alaskans support responsible development there.

I want to give you one of the best examples. Matthew Rexford is the president of Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation, KIC, which is a member of the Voice of the Arctic Inupiat. This is a group of community leaders from our North Slope. He wrote a great opinion piece not too long ago, explaining why he supports responsible development in the 1002 area.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD Matthew Rexford's op-ed.

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

[From the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Oct. 2, 2017]

ALASKANS SAY YES TO DRILLING IN ANWR

(By Matthew Rexford)

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is the largest wildlife refuge in America. Spanning more than 19 million acres, it's an area larger than 10 U.S. states. This vast expanse is home to caribou, fox, bears and other species. Much of that land is also home to the Native Iñupiat, and our people have used the resources it has blessed us with for more than 10,000 years. One of those natural resources lies beneath this great land—oil and gas, and lots of it.

The debate over opening ANWR to drilling gained headway nationally in 1980, when President Jimmy Carter set aside less than 8 percent of the refuge for potential oil and gas development. This section of ANWR became known as the 1002 area, after a section of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

Since then, Alaskans and the oil and gas industry have fought unsuccessfully to open the 1002 area to drilling, which literally requires an act of Congress. At the same time, Lower 48 lawmakers, special interest groups across the country, folks and organizations around the world have waged war on the idea, citing the disruption of wildlife and the pristine Arctic environment.

As ANWR debates occur, the views of the Iñupiat who call the area home are oftentimes left out. The wishes of the people who live in and around the refuge's coastal plain frequently are drowned out by people who live hundreds—even thousands—of miles away, many of whom have never bothered to set foot anywhere near the Arctic. Well, today is a new day.

Voice of the Arctic Iñupiat, an organization with 21 members from across the Arctic Slope region, including members from Kaktovik located inside ANWR, have voted unanimously to pass a resolution supporting oil and gas development in the 1002 area. This is an unprecedented show of unity by community leaders of the North Slope—those who live in and around the coastal plain of the refuge—and should send a clear message to America that we support development of a portion of the coastal plain.

My fellow Iñupiat and I firmly believe in a social license to operate, and perhaps no other potential project in the history of America has called for such a blessing from local indigenous peoples more than this one.

When oil was first discovered on our land in 1969, the Iñupiat were worried of industry activities and fought hard for self-determination to protect our subsistence resources. So we fully understand the trepidation from outsiders: the fear that the presence of industry on the coastal plain of ANWR could disrupt wildlife and affect America's manufactured perspective of our land and culture.

However, we also have the benefit of decades of experience working with the oil and gas industry to implement stringent regulations to protect our lands, and the industry consistently has lived up to our standards. Prudhoe Bay, the largest oil field on the continent, located 60 miles west of the coastal plain of ANWR, has demonstrated for four decades that resource development and ecological preservation can coexist in the Arctic.

The oil and gas industry supports our communities by providing jobs, business opportunities and infrastructure investments, has built our schools and hospitals, and has provided other basic services most Americans may take for granted. Our region recognizes its importance to our local and state economy, and we believe that development can be done responsibly in a portion of the 1002 area. We are not alone.

During the past 35 years, the Alaska Legislature has consistently passed resolution after resolution supporting the opening of ANWR to drilling. During that same time, each Alaska member of Congress and every Alaska governor has supported responsible development of the 1002 area.

More recently, in January, U.S. Sen. Lisa Murkowski introduced Senate Bill 49—the Alaska Oil and Gas Production Act—to allow development of 2,000 surface acres in the refuge's coastal plain. This legislation served as the catalyst for the Iñupiat people coming together to make an informed, united decision on whether or not to support drilling in ANWR.

As Iñupiat, we stand to be unarguably the most affected by oil and gas activity in the Arctic. Therefore, we have the greatest stake in seeing that any and all development keeps our land and subsistence resources safe. We know it can be done, because it's being done.

Now is the time to open ANWR to drilling.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. In part, Matthew states:

As ANWR debates occur, the views of the Inupiat who call the area home are oftentimes left out. The wishes of the people who live in and around the refuge's coastal plain frequently are drowned out by people who live hundreds—even thousands—of miles away, many of whom have never bothered to set foot anywhere near the Arctic. Well, today is a new day.

He goes on to speak to the Voice of the Arctic Inupiat, which has members from across the Arctic Slope who have voted unanimously to pass a resolution supporting oil and gas development in the 1002 area. He goes on further to state:

When oil was first discovered on our land in 1969, the Inupiat were worried of industry activities and fought hard for self-determination to protect our subsistence resources. So we fully understand the trepidation from outsiders: the fear that the presence of industry on the coastal plain of ANWR could disrupt wildlife and affect America's manufactured perspective of our land and culture.

However, we also have the benefit of decades of experience working with the oil and gas industry to implement stringent regulations to protect our lands, and the industry consistently has lived up to our standards. Prudhoe Bay, the largest oil field on the continent, located 60 miles west of the coastal plain of ANWR, has demonstrated for four decades that resource development and ecological preservation can co-exist in the Arctic.

The oil and gas industry supports our communities by providing jobs, business opportunities and infrastructure investments, has built our schools and hospitals, and has provided other basic services most Americans may take for granted. Our region recognizes its importance to our local and state economy, and we believe that development can be done responsibly in a portion of the 1002 area. We are not alone.

I am with Matthew and a strong majority of Alaskans are. These are the voices we need to be listening to. My answer on this discussion is yes. Opening the nonwilderness 1002 area to development is an option to meet the instructions to the Energy Committee, but it is not the only option. I will tell you, it is the best option, and it is on the table.

We should be clear, amendment No. 1301 is not a vote to open the 1002 area or to keep it closed. It is about whether this instruction should stay in the budget resolution, and it is about whether we are going to recognize the substantial benefits that await us or whether we are going to ignore our future energy needs and once again wind up in a situation where we see prices rising, families hurting, and everyone is wondering: Why didn't you act when you had a chance?

I think we all recognize that we are enjoying some benefits of lower energy prices, and some have suggested here: Hey, we are all fine. We don't need to do anything. A few have even said that

because we are exporting oil now, we don't need to do more for ourselves here. It is truly an open invitation to ignore the supply side. That is just a bad idea. Quite honestly, we have been down that road before, and we know enough not to be in that place again.

The EIA, the Energy Information Administration, projects that in 2040, the world will be using more oil, not less. They project that our country will still be importing about 7 million barrels a day on a net basis. They project prices will be back above $100 a barrel. There are other experts who are already pointing to other signs. The International Energy Agency recently found that ''global oil supply could struggle to keep pace with demand after 2020, risking a sharp increase in prices, unless new projects are approved soon.''

My point here is we have an opportunity. We have an opportunity not only to help America create jobs, to allow for opportunities not only in my home State but around the country, we have an opportunity to ensure a level of energy security while at the same time broadening this to enhance our national security.

So what I am asking my colleagues today is to not preempt this very important conversation. Give us a chance to consider this instruction within our committee. We will have an opportunity for hearings, and we will be able to put these options out on the table and understand more fully how we can do more when it comes to energy production in this country. Let the Energy and Natural Resources Committee do its part in helping. Let's not pull the plug even before we get going.

Given everything that we have heard here on the floor about strengthening our economy and protecting the middle class and making life better for people whom we serve, I think we really have to ask the very legitimate question: Why? Why would one leave energy out of this debate? Why would we limit our opportunity to create new wealth in this country?

I would again urge the Senate to reject this amendment. It would deprive us of a substantial opportunity to benefit our country and ensure that we have great prospects and possibilities in front of us.

The Energy and Natural Resources Committee wanted to see this instruction in the budget resolution. I have every confidence that we can meet it, so I would urge Members to vote no on the motion to strike when that comes up later today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

AMENDMENT NO. 1138 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1116

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I join my colleague from the State of Virginia, Senator WARNER, in offering an amendment that will prevent tax reform from ballooning our deficits.

The Republican budget, which we are currently considering, includes a troubling provision that would exempt a $1.5 trillion tax reform bill from the important requirement that legislation that adds costs to the U.S. Government must be paid for rather than merely added to our deficit. This rule, well known to our colleagues, is one by which I am troubled to see a number of my longtime friends choose to ignore this time around—a rule long known in the Senate as the pay-as-you-go rule, or pay-go. It is an important rule that forces Congress to be responsible stewards of taxpayer dollars. It forces Congress to find ways to actually pay for new programs or find offsets for reductions in revenue rather than to add to our national debt. It is the right policy, and it has been in place for years. So it is, frankly, jarring that this budget document would include a provision that explicitly exempts a $1.5 trillion tax reform bill from the pay-go rule.

Look, I agree that we need to work together toward a bipartisan tax reform bill, one that reduces taxes on the middle class and simplifies our overly complicated Tax Code, but we cannot simply pass a budget that allows Congress to put $1.5 trillion more on the government's credit card, on our credit card.

I thank Senator WARNER for his long leadership on the need for fiscally responsible governing. Senator WARNER is a former Governor and a successful business leader, and he understands the importance of sound fiscal management and the danger that our national debt poses to our long-term economic prosperity. I am proud to work with him and to remind our colleagues of the Senate's longstanding support of pay-go. I encourage all Members, especially my Republican colleagues, to support this amendment.

Now, with the forbearance of my colleague, I will speak to one other amendment for a moment.

There is an amendment that I have introduced that I know may well not get a vote but that I wanted to speak to. It would ensure that, as we consider tax reform, we do not forget those who are the most in need of our assistance right now and in the future.

The United States was hit very hard by three hurricanes and many wildfires this year. In particular, Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory of 3.4 million people, was devastated by Hurricane Maria, which was wider than the entire island. It caused massive damage and is now resulting in a humanitarian crisis. Puerto Rico's 3.4 million people is several times more than live in my State of Delaware. It is about the size of Connecticut.

Once we get past this initial crisis and restore power, provide clean drinking water, get hospitals functioning, and ensure people have housing, then Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the areas of Houston, TX, and Miami, FL, as well as areas affected by wildfires in all of these other parts of our country will have significant rebuilding needs.

We have representatives of the Governor of Puerto Rico and the Governor himself here on the Hill this week to clarify just how much more will be needed for the Marshall Plan-style investment to rebuild Puerto Rico. I am going to be advocating that we provide further support for folks from the Corporation for National and Community Service, AmeriCorps volunteers, and NCCC volunteers. Thousands of them have served in response to these emergencies. We are going to need investments in CDBGs for parks and for infrastructure.

Before I hand it over to my colleague from Virginia, I want to reference a second amendment that would prevent us from moving forward with tax reform until we first provide for the needs of Americans who have been affected by these disasters and emergencies. I wish we would take that up.

Let me close by thanking my colleague from Virginia for his long leadership on the issue of responsible fiscal management for our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, let me thank my friend, the Senator from Delaware, for his kind comments. More importantly, I thank him for his good work that he brings to the issue of fiscal responsibility. Before he served here in the Senate, he served as the head of one of the largest counties in Delaware. Whether you serve as a county chairman or as a Governor, you are used to the notion that you have to pay your bills. I very much appreciate his support for this amendment, that of keeping pay-go in place.

Let me also echo that I absolutely support his notion that the American citizens in Puerto Rico deserve not to be forgotten and deserve to receive the same attention we have bestowed upon Americans in Texas or in Florida or in Louisiana or elsewhere around our great country when they were victims of national disasters. I hope the Senator from Delaware gets a chance to submit his amendment.

While Puerto Rico is not receiving sufficient attention, there is another American territory nearby, the U.S. Virgin Islands, that also has those same kinds of challenges. If the Senator gets a chance to submit that amendment, I hope he will include the U.S. Virgin Islands in there as well.

Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 1138, which I filed at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] proposes an amendment numbered 1138 to amendment No. 1116.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To strike the Senate pay-as-you-go exemption for tax cut reconciliation legislation and the exception to rules preventing any legislation from increasing the deficit over the short-term)

On page 50, line 8, strike ''\, and'' and all that follows through ''ledger,'' on line 9.

Beginning on page 50, strike line 23 and all that follows through page 51, line 3.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise to speak in favor of my amendment to strike language in this budget resolution that would exempt the $1.5 trillion tax reconciliation instructions from Senate rules that are meant to prevent this body from dramatically increasing our debts and deficits.

I know that everybody is coming back from lunch, and they probably feel pretty good and do not want to get indigestion, but remember, our country is sitting on top of a $20 trillion debt at this point, an accumulation in which both parties have unclean hands.

In the years that I have been in this institution, I have worked with my Republican colleagues on issues that try to address debts and deficits, but there is the notion that we are about to take on a budget resolution this afternoon and start with the premise that the rules that are there to try to protect us from being fiscally irresponsible are going to be blown off at the outset. To say that we are going to start with $1.5 trillion in the hole before we start counting is beyond irresponsible.

I thank my friend, the Senator from Delaware, for joining me in offering this amendment.

Mr. CORNYN. Will the Senator from Virginia yield for a question?

Mr. WARNER. I am pleased to yield to my friend, the Senator from Texas, for a question as long as I still get a chance to finish my comments.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I appreciate that. And the Senator from Virginia is my friend. We work together closely on the Intelligence Committee on a number of matters.

I just want to ask a pretty basic question, which is whether the Senator from Virginia believes that it is possible to improve economic growth as a result of tax reform in such a way as it will close that $1.5 trillion gap that he is so concerned about. Some economists—ones who I believe are people we can depend on—have suggested that as much as a four-tenths of 1 percent increase in our GDP will essentially improve our economy to the point at which that gap will close to zero, and we will actually see true deficit reduction.

Does the Senator agree with that or disagree?

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Texas for his comment.

Let me say where I might agree with some of Senator CORNYN's principles. I believe that we need a more simplified Tax Code. I believe that a goal of our Tax Code ought to put American business on a competitive basis with those of other countries around the world. I believe, as well, that to do that, one of the goals of tax reform ought to be to lower corporate rates. I will point out, though, three quick things so that I may get back to finishing my comments.

One, let's actually look at where America's tax burden stands versus those of other nations that actually have lower corporate tax rates, for example. Out of the 34 OECD nations—35 now—if you were to listen to some folks on this floor, you would think that America must rank at the top of that list, but we are 31 out of 35.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

Mr. CORNYN. Thank you, Mr. President. We will continue our conversation.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, since I had a few moments and I was trying to give courtesy to answer my colleague, for an additional 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CORNYN. Just to clarify, is the request for an additional 5 minutes of debate?

Mr. WARNER. Five minutes to answer the Senator's question and to make my very short statement.

Mr. CORNYN. I object to any additional time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

All time has expired. The time was until 2 p.m.

Mr. WARNER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 228 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Nelson
Bennet	Harris	Peters
Blumenthal	Hassan	Reed
Booker	Heinrich	Sanders
Brown	Heitkamp	Schatz
Cantwell	Hirono	Schumer
Cardin	Kaine	Shaheen
Carper	King	Stabenow
Casey	Klobuchar	Tester
Coons	Leahy	Udall
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Van Hollen
Donnelly	Markey	Warner
Duckworth	McCaskill	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden
Franken	Murray	

NAYS—51

Alexander	Flake	Paul
Barrasso	Gardner	Perdue
Blunt	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Risch
Burr	Hatch	Roberts
Capito	Heller	Rounds
Cassidy	Hoeven	Rubio
Collins	Inhofe	Sasse
Corker	Isakson	Scott
Cornyn	Johnson	Shelby
Cotton	Kennedy	Strange
Crapo	Lankford	Sullivan
Cruz	Lee	Thune
Daines	McCain	Tillis
Enzi	McConnell	Toomey
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Cochran	Menendez

The amendment (No. 1138) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate as in morning business.

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

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I came to the floor today in support of the budget resolution for one reason. It is because it provides the Senate a path forward on tax reform. I strongly support this effort to fix America's burdensome tax system. It is my hope that reform will lead to simplifying the Tax Code, strengthening the middle class, and ultimately boosting our economy.

Unfortunately, I cannot offer my support without reservation, so I have come to the floor today to explain my concerns and remind my colleagues of the important work ahead of us. Even as we support this resolution as a means to achieve meaningful tax reform, we must acknowledge the fact that the underlying budget contains an insufficient level of funding for national defense. As chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, my highest priority is to ensure that our men and women serving in uniform have the training, equipment, and resources they need to keep our Nation safe.

The Senate budget resolution will set fiscal year 2018 defense spending at the levels dictated by the Budget Control Act cap. This budget is $54 billion less than the President's request and $86 billion less than this body authorized just last month in the National Defense Authorization Act. We passed the National Defense Authorization Act by a vote of 89 to 9, a demonstration of the overwhelming bipartisan belief that the Budget Control Act level of defense spending is inadequate and unacceptable.

Let be me clear. There is no BCA-level defense budget that would be sufficient to provide our military with what they need to fulfill current missions and prepare for future threats.

For those of us who have been paying attention, we heard the warnings of the steady decline of our military. Time and again our senior military and civilian defense leaders have sounded the alarm about the dangers of the Budget

Control Act spending caps. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, our highest uniformed military officer, General Dunford, has warned that if we continue on the current path, he assesses that ''within 5 years, we will lose our ability to project power; the basis of how we defend the homeland, and advance U.S. interests, and meet our alliance commitments.''

Make no mistake about what that means. America's military advantage is degrading. Without the ability to project power, the United States will no longer be a global power. That means that we put at risk not only our ability to secure our interests and protect our Nation but also the unprecedented era of security and prosperity that American global leadership has provided the world.

I might add for the benefit of my colleagues that former President George W. Bush today gave a very strong statement emphasizing this problem and the challenge we face. This is the strategic reality we are facing in the next 5 years. It should not be a surprise. We have seen the steady degradation of the military. The strain of constant operational tempo, combined with inadequate and unstable funding has, over the past 16 years, worn down the greatest military in the world.

Just this week, Secretary of Defense Mattis sent a letter to the Armed Services Committee expressing his concerns with regard to the National Defense Authorization Act that we are currently negotiating with the House. The very first thing he said before addressing any of the policy changes and reforms in the bill is that his primary concern is the Budget Control Act, and we know why—because the defense spending caps are doing such immense harms to our military. Secretary Mattis wrote:

> As I have testified before your committee, no enemy has done more to harm the warfighting readiness of our military than sequestration.

I will repeat that for the benefit of my colleagues.

> . . . no enemy has done more to harm the warfighting readiness of our military than sequestration. Current caps continue to unnecessarily defer critical maintenance, limit aviation availability, delay modernization, and strain our men and women in uniform.

We have seen the evidence of this harm. Over the last few months there have been a rash of training accidents, collisions, and crashes. We are seeing the tragic accidents in the news far too often.

Seven sailors were killed when the USS *Fitzgerald* collided with a containership off the coast of Japan.

A Marine KC–130 crash in Mississippi killed all 16 troops on board.

An Osprey helicopter crashed off the coast of Australia and that resulted in the deaths of three marines.

An Army helicopter crashed off the coast of Hawaii, with five soldiers presumed dead.

Ten sailors perished when the USS *McCain* collided with a tanker near Singapore.

An Army Black Hawk helicopter went down during a training mission off the coast of Yemen, and one soldier died.

One soldier died during helicopter training at Fort Hood.

An amphibious vehicle explosion at Camp Pendleton injured 15 Americans.

A demolition accident in Fort Bragg killed one soldier and injured seven others.

Two Navy pilots died in a T–45 crash in Tennessee.

My friends, we are now losing more of our men and women in uniform in totally avoidable training accidents than we are in combat. There is plenty of blame to go around for all of these incidents, but we cannot ignore the fact that Congress's inability to provide adequate, stable, and predictable budgeting has contributed to the troubling state of affairs. While increased funding is not the only answer, there is no scenario where our military can get healthy and ready to meet the challenges of an increasingly unstable world without additional resources. There is broad, bipartisan agreement about that from Members of the House of Representatives, here in the Senate, and the President. Yet we are about to vote for a budget resolution that severely underfunds the military because the reality is that we all know that it would not impact the actual appropriations. To solve these problems and to fulfill our duty to the men and women in uniform we must negotiate a bipartisan budget agreement that will lift the caps on defense spending. Only then can we rebuild the military, reverse the disturbing readiness crisis, and retain our ability to project power and secure our interests around the world.

I remind my colleagues that the fiscal year started 3 weeks ago and that the Defense Department is currently operating under a continuing resolution. We know the harmful effects it will have on the military. That is why getting to work on a budget deal is so urgent. We must delay no longer.

The budget resolution is not meant to provide that broader budget agreement. This budget resolution is simply a means to get us to tax reform. However, this budget resolution does represent something extremely troubling. The Republican Party used to be unified in its support for a strong national defense. If our leaders in Congress and the White House don't immediately get to work negotiating a deal to lift the defense caps and fund the military at a higher level than in this budget resolution, I am not sure we will be able to claim that mantle any longer.

I just want to sum up by saying that we have a problem in the military today, and that is, whenever there are cuts in defense spending, the first thing that goes are the easy ones—the training, readiness, the spare parts, the flying hours. Those are the ones that get cut first because they are the easiest. Cutting a major weapons system or program is extremely difficult.

So now we have this list, as I just read off, of men and women serving in the military and we are responsible, at least partially, for their death and injury. Why? Because they are not able to be trained. They are not able to be equipped. They are not able to be maintained, and 60 percent of the F–18s are not able to fly. We have sailors and airmen who are working 100-hour workweeks. We have gigantic problems with the ability to simply operate.

Meanwhile, our adversaries are stepping up their capabilities. Obviously, every time we turn around there is another crisis of some kind. Look at the world 8 years ago and look at the world today. You will find an incredible deterioration of America's position and influence in the world. The front page of the Economist magazine this week has a picture of the dictator of China and the title is ''The world's most powerful man,'' and it is true.

So here we are with a budget resolution that basically has cut our military—that is basically not funding what we need. My friends, I do not mean to get emotional, but why should we send these young men and women in uniform in harm's way without all they need in order to fight and defend this Nation? Right now, they are not ready. Right now, their planes can't fly. Right now, they are not able to operate and train. They are not ready, and that is not just MCCAIN's word. That is our military leaders' words and those of some of the most respected people in America and in the world. General Mattis, General McMaster, and General Kelly will all tell you the same thing.

We are sending our young men and women into hazardous situations without their being completely equipped and capable of defending themselves. That is wrong. What greater responsibility do we have than to the men and women who are serving us in uniform today? Four just died in Niger. How many of the 100 Members of this body knew that we even had an operation in Niger? I will not go into the details, in deference to the family, but this is wrong, what we are doing. We saw it in the 1970s, and now we are seeing it again. It was Mark Twain who said: ''History doesn't repeat itself, but it often rhymes.'' It is beginning to rhyme, and if we don't, with this resolution that we are going through, increase our spending to the level as authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act, then we will bear some responsibility for what happens.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROUNDS). The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, later today the majority is going to attempt to pass a budget for 2018. Passing a budget has come to mean all sorts of things in Congress these days. Last year's budget was an attempt to repeal the Affordable Care Act. This budget is supposedly all about tax reform. However, a budget, first and foremost,

should be a statement about priorities for the coming year and for the coming decade.

Let's take a moment and examine what this budget says about the majority's priorities. With any budget, I think you need to look at the end result and ask a couple of very simple questions.

First, does this budget help reduce Federal deficits and debt with a responsible, sensible approach? Second, does this budget, ultimately, put us on a sustainable fiscal path?

The answer to these questions is a clear no. Instead, this budget is primarily intended to allow the majority to use an expedited procedure to move tax breaks that would increase the deficit by $1.5 trillion over the next decade.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle will say that this lost revenue is offset by spending cuts and promises of new revenues from economic growth far beyond what almost every single mainstream economist predicts.

Let's look at the trillions in cuts that the majority is proposing. Where the budget is specific, it is bad. Medicaid is cut by $1 trillion. Medicare, which provides essential healthcare services to our seniors, is cut by $470 billion. On top of that, the budget includes over $3 trillion in unspecified cuts.

You don't have to be an expert in the Federal budget to know that $3 trillion in unspecified cuts means one of two things. They are either, No. 1, cuts to programs that families and communities rely on, like Head Start, Pell grants, and transportation funding, or, No. 2, they are unspecified because they are simply never going to happen.

That is what we are voting on today. There is nearly $1.5 trillion in cuts to Medicare and Medicaid, and then there are trillions in cuts that are either so unpopular that no one dares name what they are or trillions more in deficits because there is not a plan.

The Federal budget is about choices. You can learn a lot about which choices a budget puts in black and white and which are left deliberately unspecified. When it comes to the majority's tax plan, we know only a few details, but we know enough to see where there will be winners and where there will be losers. The winners will be the wealthiest Americans in our country and global corporations.

We also need to look at what it means for Michigan families and small businesses, but there is a deliberate lack of detail that makes figuring out what the bottom line is for working families impossible. We don't know where the tax brackets will start and where they will stop. We don't know what personal exemptions families will be able to take. We don't know the size and the scope of the child tax credit. We don't know if important incentives for charitable contributions will be kept. The majority is even keeping open the possibility of raising taxes on Americans who are trying to save for their retirement.

This budget should be straightforward. We should reduce the tax burden on middle class families. We should make it simpler for Americans to file and understand their taxes. We should make it easier for them to save for retirement. We should increase take-home pay for Americans that work hard each and every day to make a living.

Unfortunately, none of these details that are important for middle-class folks were important enough to include in this budget. That is why I will vote against it. I urge my colleagues to do the same.

We cannot add another $1.5 trillion to the deficit. We cannot slash Medicare and Medicaid. This is simply the wrong direction for our country.

So why are we moving forward with this budget at all? Well, on this issue, I think the administration has been clear. Passing this budget is all about passing a so-called tax reform bill. However, passing this budget is not a requirement for passing tax reform. Passing this budget is only a requirement to pass a tax bill with as few votes as possible—without input or buy-in from Members of the minority. This is not the way we should pass real tax reform. If tax reform is going to be successful, it must have broad bipartisan input. I stand ready to work with my colleagues on real tax reform.

Modernizing and streamlining our Tax Code can boost Michigan businesses, raise take-home pay for workers across sectors, and help create the type of 21st century economy we need.

We can make it easier for small businesses, including manufacturers and family farms, to invest in themselves, and we can make the code fair across sectors. We can establish incentives for smart investment in our communities. We can implement strong, enforceable rules to prevent companies from gaming our tax system and moving profits and jobs overseas.

For families, we can meaningfully boost take-home pay. We can expand the child tax credit and earned-income tax credit, and we can work together to find real ways to help alleviate the cost of child care. We can lessen the burden of student debt, and we can help people save for retirement.

Tax reform can help create more good jobs right here at home, fix some of the issues in the code that drive jobs and companies overseas, and put more money in the pockets of working families.

In 1986, Congress passed the most dramatic reform of the Federal Tax Code in modern history. How many votes did this sweeping overhaul of the tax system get? When tax reform ultimately passed the Senate in 1986, it received 97 votes.

If we want to repeat that accomplishment and truly overhaul our code to make it work better for American families and American businesses, that level of bipartisanship should be our goal, not 50 or 51.

I know we can do these things in a truly bipartisan manner if we are just given the chance. Let's work together to pass real tax reform with broad support from both sides of the aisle. The American people deserve nothing less.

I stand ready to work with the majority, and so do my colleagues. I urge the majority to abandon this effort and start over. Make the decision not to add trillions more to the deficit. Make the decision not to cut Medicare and Medicaid for Americans in need. Start over. Let's find a path forward to find real, lasting, bipartisan solutions.

I yield the floor.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, budget resolutions set general spending priorities for the Federal Government. The budget resolution before us today, however, sets a path for so-called tax reform that will benefit the wealthiest among us on the backs of hard-working Americans. For all their talk of reining in spending and reducing the debt, the majority is promoting a budget that will explode the debt by $1.5 trillion. They propose increasing the debt not to invest in our infrastructure or in educating the next generation. They propose increasing the debt not to expand access to healthcare or promote medical research. No—they propose exploding the debt to give corporations and the top one percent a tax cut. Once again, they majority is turning away from the bipartisan traditions of this Senate and toward the hyperpartisan tactics that do not result in progress for the American people.

This budget invests in millionaires and billionaires like the Trump family, the Koch brothers, wealthy corporations, and the top 1 percent. It turns its back on millions of hard-working American families. While the resolution authorizes a $1.5 trillion increase in the debt, independent experts calculate that the real cost of the Trump tax plan will far exceed that amount. How will the majority pay for the difference? It will slash Medicaid, a proposal already rejected by the Senate this year. It will slash Medicare. It will slash programs for veterans and infrastructure.

It will be middle-class Americans who bear the brunt of these cuts. According to independent analysts, middle-class Americans will see their home values drop and will experience a tax increase as a result of the Trump tax plan. This shameful budget sends the message that the Senate supports putting tax cuts for the wealthy and biggest corporations on our Nation's credit card and, to the extent we pay for any of it, that we do so on the backs of the middle class and seniors and at the expense of protecting the environment. This budget proposes invading the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. These are not Vermont values. These are not American values. This is not how our Nation became the greatest country on Earth.

After years of claiming that the deficit is one of the greatest threats to our country, the majority today will waive away any concern about the long-term impact of increasing it. They argue that the economic growth spurred by these tax cuts will outpace the foregone revenue, but as we saw with the Bush tax cuts, this claim is simply not based in reality. This argument is based on a pyramid scheme of assumptions on top of assumptions, and while we should be taking a close look at the Congressional Budget Office's projections—a range of both dynamic and conventional scores—this budget resolution eliminates the only existing mechanism that requires the Senate to have a CBO estimate in advance of a vote. Why might the majority want to rush a vote before examining the long-term economic impacts of these proposed tax cuts?

Our Tax Code is complex—very much, overly complex—and I share the view that it is in need of improvement and simplification. We can and should have a meaningful debate about tax reform, but any reforms must be certain to benefit middle-class Americans, not just the top 1 percent. We need to strengthen tax credits that promote community development and the construction of affordable housing. We should extend and make permanent tax credits that help those who are struggling to make ends meet. I am in favor of bipartisan tax reform that brings both parties together and results in balanced changes to the current system. That is in the best tradition of the Senate, and it is the path to enacting truly meaningful reforms that will benefit every single American.

The Senate should reject this partisan effort, just as it rejected last month the unsuccessful partisan efforts to roll back health coverage for millions of Americans. We should—and can—work together to craft a balanced and sustainable budget and tax reform package. No package will be perfect, but it should be bipartisan. It should be fair. The budget before us today fails to meet that test, which is why I will oppose it.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, last week, people across this country celebrated National Wildlife Refuge Week—and rightfully so. National Wildlife Refuges are one of the crown jewels of our Federal public lands network. These refuges provide essential habitat for some of our most imperiled species, including many impacted by climate change. Millions of refuge visitors also fuel local and regional economies by generating billions of dollars in sales.

This week, the Senate is considering a budget resolution that would open one of our refuges, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, to oil and gas drilling. Despite tremendous public support for our refuge system and the economic benefits that the refuges bring to our local economies, efforts to develop these special wild areas are ongoing and have been championed by the current administration. The budget resolution is another such effort to promote development in a refuge, an effort that should be rejected. In some cases, refuges are compatible with development and increased human activity. In others, development decisions, such as the siting of oil and gas drilling, could negatively impact the future of both human and animal inhabitants.

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, one of the largest remaining intact ecosystems in the world, is an example of the latter. The Refuge has been home to the Gwich'in people for more than 20,000 years. These Native people subsist primarily on caribou. Research shows that oil and gas development in the Refuge, even with a small footprint, could significantly alter Porcupine Caribou migration patterns and calving behavior. These changes would threaten the Gwich'in people's way of life. The U.S. 30-year-old treaty with Canada to conserve the Porcupine Caribou Herd could also be at risk.

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Arctic Refuge is the only national conservation area where polar bears regularly den. It is the most consistently used polar bear land denning area in Alaska. These iconic bears are increasingly vulnerable due to climate change, so the undisturbed Refuge land denning area is especially critical for their survival. The Refuge also hosts nearly 200 species of migratory birds, musk oxen, and wolves.

As the Senate contemplates the future of this spectacular natural area, I want to remind my colleagues that this body has said no to opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge dozens of times. With oil prices significantly lower than they were earlier this decade and oil supplies at historic highs, it is hard to understand why we would change course now. The risks far outweigh any benefits, and the American public has consistently opposed drilling in the Arctic Refuge.

I also want to express my strong concerns with possible pending administrative action in the Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, another national treasure. This Refuge is located on the U.S.-Mexico border, along the southernmost stretch of the Rio Grande River at the confluence of the Central and Mississippi flyways. It is home to more than 400 bird species, more than 300 species of butterflies, and more than 450 varieties of plants.

The Santa Ana Refuge supports rare wildlife species, some found only deep in south Texas. The Refuge also provides habitat for at least eight species protected under the Endangered Species Act, including the ocelot. There are less than 50 ocelots left in the United States, so this Refuge is essential to the species' recovery.

The Santa Ana Refuge is also a popular destination for birders and hosts more than 165,000 visitors each year. The booming ecotourism industry in the area is critical for local economies, which is another key reason why we need to ensure this Refuge and its inhabitants can thrive.

U.S Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers planning actions earlier this year suggest that the Trump administration may shift existing Federal Homeland Security funds to construct a segment of-border wall through the Santa Ana Refuge.

As I have said before, we already have 650 miles of fencing along our southern border with Mexico in the areas where it is most effective. I am not unequivocally opposed to physical barriers where they are needed and where they can be shown to be the most effective method of border security, but the Santa Ana Refuge is not a known problem area for border crossing. Furthermore, a wall through the Refuge would permanently damage critical habitat, block wildlife migration routes, and would likely trap wildlife during floods.

Again, a wall through the refuge would not yield intended outcomes and would harm both wildlife and communities. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to question and oppose construction of this wall segment.

From Alaska to Texas to Delaware, our National Wildlife Refuge System is well worth protecting and preserving for future generations. I look forward to continued work with my colleagues and constituents to this end.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1178, 1139, 1205, 1228, 1422, 1234, AND 1249 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1116

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be called up en bloc and reported by number: Flake No. 1178, Baldwin No. 1139, Rubio No. 1205, Heitkamp No. 1228, Portman No. 1422, Donnelly No. 1234, and Kaine No. 1249.

I further ask consent that at 3 p.m., all time on the resolution be yielded back and the Senate vote in relation to the amendments in the order listed; that there be no second-degree amendments in order to these seven amendments prior to the votes; finally, that there be 2 minutes equally divided between the managers or their designees prior to each vote and that all votes after the first in this series be 10 minutes in length.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendments en bloc by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI], for others, proposes amendments numbered 1178, 1139, 1205, 1228, 1422, 1234, and 1249 to amendment No. 1116.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1178

(Purpose: To make the American tax system simpler and fairer)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAKING THE AMERICAN TAX SYSTEM SIMPLER AND FAIRER FOR ALL AMERICANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include provisions to make the American tax system simpler and fairer for all Americans, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1139

(Purpose: To prohibit reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus)

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 41___. SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION THAT WOULD INCREASE THE DEFICIT OR REDUCE A SURPLUS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any reconciliation bill, resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, motion, or conference report pursuant to section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 641) that would cause or increase a deficit or reduce a surplus in either of the following periods:

(1) The period of the current fiscal year, the budget year, and the ensuing 4 fiscal years following the budget year.

(2) The period of the current fiscal year, the budget year, and the ensuing 9 fiscal years following the budget year.

(b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL IN THE SENATE.—

(1) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(c) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of deficit increases and reductions in a surplus shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 1205

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to tax cuts for working American families)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TAX CUTS FOR WORKING AMERICAN FAMILIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing per-child Federal tax relief, which may include amending the child tax credit, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1228

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that would increase taxes on taxpayers whose annual income is below $250,000)

At the end of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST RAISING TAXES ON TAXPAYERS WHOSE ANNUAL INCOME IS BELOW $250,000.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that raises taxes on taxpayers whose annual income is below $250,000.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 1422

(Purpose: To provide for an international tax system that provides or enhances incentives for businesses to invest in America, generate American jobs, retain American jobs, and return jobs to America)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF INCENTIVES FOR BUSINESSES TO INVEST IN AMERICA AND CREATE JOBS IN AMERICA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in federal tax laws, which may include international tax provisions that provide or enhance incentives for businesses to invest in America, generate American jobs, retain American jobs, and return jobs to America, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1234

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that allows companies that have outsourced jobs to foreign countries to benefit from any tax breaks)

At the end of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ANY TAX BILL ALLOWING COMPANIES THAT HAVE OUTSOURCED JOBS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO BENEFIT FROM ANY TAX BREAKS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that permits companies which have outsourced jobs to foreign countries to benefit from any tax breaks.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 1249

(Purpose: To modify section 4111 to reinstate and strengthen a prohibition on voting on legislation without a Congressional Budget Office score)

On page 83, strike lines 12 through 15, and insert the following:

SEC. 4111. REPEAL OF CERTAIN LIMITATIONS.

Section 3206 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, is repealed.

SEC. 4112. PROHIBITION ON AGREEING TO CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO LEGISLATION WITHOUT A SCORE IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to vote on the adoption of a covered amendment to a bill or resolution that requires an estimate under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653), unless an estimate described in such section 402 for the covered amendment was made publicly available on the website of the Congressional Budget Office not later than 28 hours before the time the vote commences.

(b) COVERED AMENDMENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered amendment'' means an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

Mr. ENZI. For the information of all Senators, these are the first seven amendments we will consider during vote-arama, and we will work to get an agreement on a final list of amendments during these votes.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, I think I am the only one standing between this body and a vote on something that 2 years ago I didn't know existed, and that is a ''vote-arama'' in local Senate terms. Being an outsider to the political process, I find a lot of this very strange.

I came to Washington, and now I have a new vocabulary. It includes things like ''scoring,'' which doesn't have anything to do with sports, ''vote-arama,'' which doesn't have anything to do with the carnival down the road, or ''deficit-neutral reserve fund.'' I am still trying to figure out what that is; I see the Presiding Officer is smiling up there. Then there are ''points of order.'' There is a vocabulary centered around what we are going to be doing this afternoon, but I want to speak to the budget process itself.

First of all, I want to be very clear with my colleagues on both sides. I support this budget that we are going to vote on today for one very strong reason. It is a vehicle to get to tax reform in the United States. I will not speak on taxes today in the few minutes that I have, but I do want to speak about the process.

What we are doing in America right now in the Senate and the Congress—and what we have been doing over the

last 43 years—is losing the right to do the right thing. Let me say that again. We are losing the right to do the right thing.

Just a few weeks ago, we voted without batting an eye for $15 billion of allocated funds for the victims of two hurricanes in Florida, Texas, and other southern States, with every dime of that money in borrowed money. We have to go to China and other places and borrow that money so we can spend and do the right thing. That is not an embellishment or an exaggeration.

What about research for the rising, spiraling cost of our healthcare, driven by Alzheimer's, cancer, and diabetes? We spend about the same amount of money on that as we spend on all foreign aid. Yet, if we were to do more, we could cure those heinous diseases and lower our medical costs. We can invest in our infrastructure. We can absolutely take care of victims of wildfires, and now we have Puerto Rico.

Tonight we are going to be asked to vote up or down on a supplemental bill for some $30 billion-plus for the needs of these catastrophes. We have lost the right to do the right thing, which is, of course, to meet those needs.

Here is the biggest one. You just heard my great colleague, Senator MCCAIN from Arizona. He is the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, of which I am a member. He talked about how decimated our military is from a funding standpoint. He talked about readiness. He talked about capitalization. But today, we are borrowing every dime we spend on our military, on our veterans, and on every domestic discretionary program in the United States. That is a fact. Where do we get the money when we run out of our own money? We spend every dime of our own. By the way, we collected over $3.5 trillion of Federal tax revenue last year. It is the largest amount America has ever collected in income taxes and total taxes for the Federal Government—the most we have ever collected—but all of that money goes to mandatory expenses.

As a matter of fact, since 2000, under one Republican President and one Democratic President, our government has grown from $2.4 trillion to $4 trillion. That is not the worst of it. The worst is yet to come. We have added in two Presidencies $14 trillion to our Federal debt. Of our $20 trillion, $14 trillion of it was added under these two Presidents.

In the next 10 years, the current budget under which we are working will add another $11 trillion to our debt.

Here is the problem. The blue line here is what you heard Senator MCCAIN talk about earlier. That is our discretionary spending. It is flat. As a matter of fact, between 2009 and today, we have lowered discretionary spending by over one-third, by $400 billion. But what has happened is that our mandatory expenses have exploded.

On this chart, this line here, are our mandatory expenses; that is, Social Security, Medicare, pension and benefits for Federal employees, and the interest on our debt. This is a formula for financial disaster.

At this point, we already have $20 trillion of debt. Over the next 30 years, some estimates say that we will have over $130 trillion of future commitments, liabilities coming at us like a freight train.

We are hamstrung because we have a budget process that doesn't work. One thing that contributes to this is a process that over the last 43 years, since the 1974 Budget Act was put in place, which created this budget process, the budget has worked only four times in 43 years. It has funded the Federal Government only four times. That is not a partisan comment; that is an indictment on this body and on the body across the hall.

In any other environment—sports, medicine, business, military—imagine if you had a process that worked only four times. Imagine if you had a tank in World War II, and you are over there, and every 43 times you fired it, it worked only four times. Imagine what result would be.

What we have here is a system that doesn't work. I am going to try to explain that very quickly.

First, we have committees in the U.S. Senate that involve themselves in appropriations and the funding of the Federal Government. Some are called authorizing committees. These are committees like the Foreign Relations Committee; we have Appropriations. We have all of these authorizing committees over here on the left. On the right here are Appropriations Committees. Today, these committees have to pass 12 bills in order to fund the Federal Government.

Over the last 43 years, out of the 12 bills we have to appropriate to fund the government, we have averaged only 2½ bills. In any other world, that can't work. It doesn't work here. So we end up with 179 continuing resolutions to get us past the end of our fiscal year to continue spending at last year's rate, and then we go to an ''omnibus''—another new term that I had never heard of—at the end of the calendar year. Basically, most times, six or eight people will get in a room and decide how to spend $1 trillion. This current budget deals with, primarily, issues that are not on the mandatory side.

There is a way forward. There are Members on the other side—and I am going to call out one—my good friend from the State of Rhode Island. Senator WHITEHOUSE and I and others have been working on this for quite some time. He has a great idea: Let's pick a point in the future, make the debt a percentage of our GDP, and work backward from there with guardrails on what we can do every year.

There is a budget process we have been working on that creates a politically neutral platform that allows both sides, in a bipartisan way, to argue and fight over what we think the budget should include, because we believe the budget should be a law.

Today, the budget is only a resolution, which means it is nothing but a political statement by the majority party.

We then go to an authorizing process where the minority party, because they weren't asked to play in the budget process—we have an authorizing process in which, today, we have over $300 billion of Federal expenditures a year that are not authorized, over $300 billion.

Then we are supposed to go to an appropriations process. As I have just said, we have appropriated, on average, over those 43 years, only 2½ bills a year instead of 12.

We can fix this. It is not a partisan issue. We will absolutely fix this budget process in a bipartisan way. I am going to vote for this. I hope my colleagues will vote for this budget bill so we can go on and debate taxes.

The debt crisis is the No. 1 crisis we face in our country. It keeps us from doing the right thing—funding our national defense and taking care of our needs.

I will support this budget today, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

LIEUTENANT PATRICK L. RUTH

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, this is not about the budget, but it is about something that all of us can, unfortunately, understand the importance of.

On Sunday, October 1, U.S. naval aviation instructor, LT Patrick L. Ruth, and student naval aviator, LTJG Wallace Burch, were both killed when their Goshawk training jet crashed in Tellico Plains, TN. Lieutenant Ruth was a native of Louisiana, growing up in Metairie. Lieutenant Ruth served in the Navy for 9 years, beginning his career in the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps at Tulane University. He was commissioned in May of 2008. After flight training, he joined Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron 126, based in Norfolk, VA, in 2012.

Lieutenant Ruth flew the E–2C Hawkeye as part of the tactical air forces of the U.S. Navy. His primary mission was early warning defense of the carrier battle group, as well as air strike control, ocean surveillance, and search and rescue coordination.

In April 2015, he moved to Naval Training Squadron 7, based in Meridian, MS.

As an instructor, Lieutenant Ruth trained the next generation of naval aviators in strike aviation, basic aircraft maneuvering, and landing skills.

Lieutenant Ruth was a dedicated naval aviator. As evidence, he earned two Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medals during his distinguished career.

Our brave men and women in uniform take extreme risks every day to defend our Nation. The risks are necessary, made to ensure that our military is fully prepared to face any threat. We are forever grateful for Lieutenant Ruth and those who answer the call of duty to keep us safe.

We must also think of the incredible sacrifices of Lieutenant Ruth's family and all military families. They may not be wearing uniforms, but they, too, serve our country.

I had the privilege of speaking with Lieutenant Ruth's family. I learned that his younger brother Shane is Active Duty Navy. His older brother is retired Navy. His sisters were, and are, so supportive.

Lieutenant Ruth's parents, David and Mary Ann Ruth, still grieve. How could any parent not?

But to borrow from President Lincoln's letter to a grieving mother:

> I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the alter of freedom.

Lieutenant Ruth is survived by his parents, David and Mary; his fiance, Jessica; and his four siblings. We grieve with you. You are in our prayers.

Lieutenant Patrick Ruth will not be forgotten.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all time on the resolution is yielded back.

AMENDMENT NO. 1178

There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Flake amendment No. 1178.

The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. President, this amendment would set up a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making the American tax system simpler and fairer for all Americans.

Not only do we need to do tax reform, but we need to do it urgently. It has been more than 30 years since we have reformed the Tax Code in any significant way. We have more preferences and loopholes and deductions out there than we know what to do with. In fact, if we total all of them together, there are more expenditures in the Tax Code, or money avoiding coming to Washington—tax avoidance—than we spend on our entire discretionary budget. It is about $1.26 trillion annually.

So we have to have a code where we lower the rates and broaden the base. Broadening the base means going after some of these popular loopholes and deductions and preferences that make the Tax Code a lot bigger and scarier and more complicated than it should be.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASSIDY). Who yields time in opposition?

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, we yield back the time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 1178.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 98, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 229 Leg.]

YEAS—98

Alexander	Franken	Nelson
Baldwin	Gardner	Paul
Barrasso	Gillibrand	Perdue
Bennet	Graham	Peters
Blumenthal	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Harris	Reed
Booker	Hassan	Risch
Boozman	Hatch	Roberts
Brown	Heinrich	Rounds
Burr	Heitkamp	Rubio
Cantwell	Heller	Sanders
Capito	Hirono	Sasse
Cardin	Hoeven	Schatz
Carper	Inhofe	Schumer
Casey	Isakson	Scott
Cassidy	Johnson	Shaheen
Collins	Kaine	Shelby
Coons	Kennedy	Stabenow
Corker	King	Strange
Cornyn	Klobuchar	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Lankford	Tester
Cotton	Leahy	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	Manchin	Toomey
Daines	Markey	Udall
Donnelly	McCain	Van Hollen
Duckworth	McCaskill	Warner
Durbin	McConnell	Warren
Enzi	Merkley	Whitehouse
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Feinstein	Murkowski	Wyden
Fischer	Murphy	Young
Flake	Murray	

NOT VOTING—2

Cochran	Menendez

The amendment (No. 1178) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1139

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Baldwin amendment No. 1139.

The Senator from Wisconsin.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak to Baldwin amendment No. 1139. Wisconsin families need a tax break, and that is what I am working for. This budget will fast-track enormous tax breaks for the wealthiest few. It increases the deficit and puts Medicare and Medicaid on the chopping block to pay for it.

I don't think it is right to ask the middle class to pay for tax breaks for the top 1 percent with cuts to Medicare and Medicaid and rising deficits—deficits that will surely be used by my Republican colleagues to continue to justify an unwillingness to invest in the essential pillars of economic security for families.

The entire reason reconciliation was created was for deficit reduction, which the majority claims to care so much about. My amendment is very simple. It would reinstate a point of order, known as the Conrad rule, against reconciliation legislation that increases the deficit. Let's not use reconciliation to add to our deficit.

I urge my colleagues to support my commonsense amendment that has been cosponsored by Senators WARNER, WHITEHOUSE, KAINE, COONS, KING, WYDEN, and VAN HOLLEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, which would create an uneven playing field for the upcoming congressional reconciliation. If adopted, this amendment would reinstate a point of order from the fiscal year 2008 budget resolution, which Congress repealed 2 years ago. It was repealed to ensure equal treatment of all reconciliation bills by restoring the level playing field that had existed prior to the adoption of the point of order in 2008. That was used under the Byrd rule.

The Byrd rule specifically does not require such budget neutrality inside the budget window. Why? Because reconciliation was designed to be neutral in its orientation. The Budget Act states that reconciliation instructions must enumerate changes in spending and revenue amounts. It does not stipulate those changes must be increases or decreases.

The fiscal year 2016 budget resolution restored the longstanding neutrality principle of the Byrd rule. It was the right thing to do then, and we should reaffirm that position today. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. ENZI. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 230 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Nelson
Bennet	Harris	Peters
Blumenthal	Hassan	Reed
Booker	Heinrich	Sanders
Brown	Heitkamp	Schatz
Cantwell	Hirono	Schumer
Cardin	Kaine	Shaheen
Carper	King	Stabenow
Casey	Klobuchar	Tester
Coons	Leahy	Udall
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Van Hollen
Donnelly	Markey	Warner
Duckworth	McCaskill	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden
Franken	Murray	

NAYS—51

Alexander	Flake	Paul
Barrasso	Gardner	Perdue
Blunt	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Risch
Burr	Hatch	Roberts
Capito	Heller	Rounds
Cassidy	Hoeven	Rubio
Collins	Inhofe	Sasse
Corker	Isakson	Scott
Cornyn	Johnson	Shelby
Cotton	Kennedy	Strange
Crapo	Lankford	Sullivan
Cruz	Lee	Thune
Daines	McCain	Tillis
Enzi	McConnell	Toomey
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Cochran	Menendez

The amendment (No. 1139) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 1205

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Rubio amendment No. 1205.

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, this amendment relates to the child tax credit. It is abundantly clear that perhaps one of the most effective ways to deliver tax relief—tax cuts—to working families is through the expansion of this credit, as it is our hope to achieve during tax reform.

I think it is important to point out that the U.S. Department of Agriculture compiles data on how much it costs to raise children in the 21st century. Today, it is expected that middle-income families are going to spend $230,000 to raise their children. By the way, that does not include the cost of their going to college.

Being able to deliver relief to hard-working families through the expansion of the child tax credit, which is applicable not just against income tax but payroll tax, is perhaps the single most effective way to do that given the framework under which we will be working. That is what this amendment intends to reserve the opportunity to do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I rise not in opposition to the amendment but to compliment the Senator for bringing this issue forward. I intend to support the amendment, but I just want to make the point that this is a broader issue in that we are going to have to address the child and dependent tax credit.

One of issues is making it refundable so the tax credit is available and useful to lower income families, who are the hardest hit by high child care costs, and also making it available to those families who use these funds to care for perhaps an aged relative or an injured relative.

I agree with the amendment, and I support it, but I think we need to make the point that there is more work to be done. I have introduced a bill with Senator HELLER, Senator BURR, and Senator COLLINS on this subject, and I look forward to bringing that forward for consideration at an appropriate moment.

I urge support for Senator RUBIO's amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to extend debate by 30 seconds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I rise in support of this amendment.

This would correct a great defect in our Tax Code—the parent tax penalty. We have been punishing parents for decades because of the way our Federal tax system and our senior entitlement programs—Social Security and Medicare—interact. We have to end this tyranny and end this now. This amendment does that, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any further debate on the amendment?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 1205) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1228

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Heitkamp amendment No. 1228.

The Senator from North Dakota.

Ms. HEITKAMP. Mr. President, as we move forward on tax reform, I think the one great potential for absolute agreement is that we should lower the burden for middle-income taxpayers, and as we move forward, the one thing we absolutely should not do is in any way increase the tax burden for middle-income taxpayers. This amendment is about guaranteeing that no one who makes under $250,000 sees his taxes increase in any kind of legislation, including in any tax reform proposal.

I have heard from teachers, nurses, and veterans. They all want to know what this means for them. To guarantee people an absolute bright line that their taxes will not go up is absolutely essential as we move forward.

I urge a ''yes'' vote on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, again, this is another attempt to do the Finance Committee's work as part of the budget. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. The amendment would inappropriately bind the Finance Committee's work on any tax legislation it writes.

This point of order is meant to be a poison pill in the process and would set a 60-vote threshold on tax reform, effectively killing its efforts through reconciliation. This resolution's instructions to Finance do not specify the policy or the provisions that are going to be reported out of the committee, but the framework, as stated, will be just as progressive as the current Tax Code. The chairman of the Finance Committee and members can assure you of that result.

This amendment is unnecessary, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

I raise a point of order against this amendment under the Budget Act, section 305(b)(2).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Ms. HEITKAMP. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive section 305(b)(2) of that act for purposes of the pending amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 47, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 231 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Nelson
Bennet	Harris	Peters
Blumenthal	Hassan	Reed
Booker	Heinrich	Sanders
Brown	Heitkamp	Schatz
Cantwell	Hirono	Schumer
Cardin	Kaine	Shaheen
Carper	King	Stabenow
Casey	Klobuchar	Tester
Coons	Leahy	Udall
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Van Hollen
Donnelly	Markey	Warner
Duckworth	McCaskill	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden
Franken	Murray	

NAYS—51

Alexander	Enzi	Lankford
Barrasso	Ernst	Lee
Blunt	Fischer	McCain
Boozman	Flake	McConnell
Burr	Gardner	Moran
Capito	Graham	Murkowski
Cassidy	Grassley	Paul
Collins	Hatch	Perdue
Corker	Heller	Portman
Cornyn	Hoeven	Risch
Cotton	Inhofe	Roberts
Crapo	Isakson	Rounds
Cruz	Johnson	Rubio
Daines	Kennedy	Sasse

Scott	Sullivan	Toomey
Shelby	Thune	Wicker
Strange	Tillis	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Cochran	Menendez

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 47, the nays are 51.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Wyoming.

AMENDMENT NO. 1234, AS MODIFIED

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Donnelly amendment be modified with the text of his amendment No. 1423, which is at the desk.

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

The amendment (No. 1234), as modified, is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating tax breaks for companies that ship jobs to foreign countries)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ELIMINATING TAX BREAKS FOR COMPANIES THAT SHIP JOBS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to eliminating tax breaks for companies that outsource jobs to foreign countries, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I further ask that the pending Kaine amendment be temporarily laid aside and that the Brown amendment No. 1378 be made pending and be the next vote in the series, with 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1422

There will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to Portman amendment No. 1422.

The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I rise to speak on amendment No. 1422, which is a commonsense and, up to now, bipartisan approach to international tax reform. It simply says that under this budget we would do international tax reform. It would create incentives to have more jobs here in this country. Those are incentives for both U.S. companies and foreign companies to create jobs here in America.

This is not a partisan issue; it has been bipartisan. In fact, it was part of the Simpson-Bowles provisions with regard to tax reform. Only a couple of years ago, I cochaired a working group on this issue with the now minority leader, Senator SCHUMER, where we came up with a proposal which said that the international system is broken and that we need to move to one like the one we are talking about in this amendment that brings back jobs.

One of the problems is that the current Tax Code actually encourages companies to keep their money offshore. We think we could bring back a lot of that money. There is probably $2.5 to $3 trillion locked out offshore. But it is worse than that. It also leads to American companies being taken over by foreign companies and these inversions we have heard so much about. In the last 24 hours, we had another major inversion. Companies that have household names are picking up and leaving our country and taking their jobs and investment with them.

This amendment is common sense, Mr. President. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Portman amendment. We can all agree that tax reform should help create more good jobs and protect the good jobs we already have. I support the Portman amendment, and I look forward to colleagues supporting my amendment that ensures that companies that ship American jobs to foreign countries are not eligible for tax breaks. I want to work with my colleagues to make sure any tax reform package is good for American workers.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

If no one yields time, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 1422) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1234, AS MODIFIED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Donnelly amendment No. 1234, as modified.

The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the amendment I offered to address the outsourcing of American jobs. Currently, American companies that ship jobs to foreign countries can still claim massive tax breaks. That is wrong, and we should claw back incentives and prohibit companies from receiving tax breaks for outsourcing jobs.

My end outsourcing amendment is common sense for taxpayers, supporting companies that invest in American workers, not those shipping jobs to foreign countries. I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. President, I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

If no one yields time, the question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified.

The amendment (No. 1234), as modified, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1378 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1116

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Brown amendment No. 1378.

The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] proposes an amendment numbered 1378 to amendment No. 1116.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING TAX BENEFITS TO PATRIOT EMPLOYERS THAT INVEST IN AMERICAN JOBS AND PROVIDE FAIR PAY AND BENEFITS TO WORKERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to income taxes paid by businesses, which may include measures providing tax breaks for companies that have not moved overseas to avoid paying their fair share of taxes, have maintained or expanded their United States workforce, or have provided fair wages and quality health insurance, prepared workers for retirement, hired veterans and workers with disabilities, and provided paid family medical leave, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask for support of the Patriot Corporation Act amendment. It is all pretty simple. Over the years, we have seen companies shut down production in Mansfield, OH, or Dayton, OH, and move to Tijuana, Mexico, or Hunan, China, and then sell their production back in the United States.

Under this simple idea, the Patriot Corporation Act, companies that do the right thing—companies that pay their workers decent wages; companies that do the right thing by their workers in terms of benefits, healthcare, and pensions; companies that make their products and keep their production in the United States—will get a tax break. They will pay a lower tax rate.

Yesterday at the White House, about 15 Senators met with President Trump. I talked to him about the Patriot Corporation Act. He said he likes the idea.

It is about time that U.S. companies that do the right thing should be rewarded instead of those companies that shut down production and move overseas and sell their products back. It is the right thing to do. It is a simple idea. Its time has come, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. The budget resolution's reconciliation instruction to the Finance Committee does not and should not specify the policies or provisions that are being reported out of the Budget Committee resolution. The Finance framework includes international tax reform that will incentivize companies to invest domestically and create jobs in the United States. But this amendment defines ''patriot employers'' with a long list of criteria and pinpoints tax breaks for these companies. ''Patriot employers'' should not be defined by the budget process or by politics but by those that allow our constituents to join and remain in the workforce so as to participate in the American dream.

American companies will be able to create additional jobs based on tax relief envisioned by the Finance Committee. As such, we should pass the resolution and reconciliation in a timely manner, and we should oppose this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. BROWN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 232 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Nelson
Bennet	Harris	Peters
Blumenthal	Hassan	Reed
Booker	Heinrich	Sanders
Brown	Heitkamp	Schatz
Cantwell	Hirono	Schumer
Cardin	Kaine	Shaheen
Carper	King	Stabenow
Casey	Klobuchar	Tester
Coons	Leahy	Udall
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Van Hollen
Donnelly	Markey	Warner
Duckworth	McCaskill	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden
Franken	Murray	

NAYS—51

Alexander	Ernst	McCain
Barrasso	Fischer	McConnell
Blunt	Flake	Moran
Boozman	Gardner	Murkowski
Burr	Graham	Paul
Capito	Grassley	Perdue
Cassidy	Hatch	Portman
Collins	Heller	Risch
Corker	Hoeven	Roberts
Cornyn	Inhofe	Rounds
Cotton	Isakson	Rubio
Crapo	Johnson	Sasse
Cruz	Kennedy	Scott
Daines	Lankford	Shelby
Enzi	Lee	Strange
Sullivan	Tillis	Wicker
Thune	Toomey	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Cochran	Menendez

The amendment (No. 1378) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1296 AND 1375 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1116

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be called up en bloc and reported by number: Paul No. 1296 and Cardin No. 1375.

I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote in relation to these amendments in the order listed; that there be no second-degree amendments in order to the amendments prior to the votes; finally, that there be 2 minutes, equally divided between the managers or their designees, prior to each vote, and that all votes in this series be 10 minutes in length.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendments en bloc by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI], for others, proposes amendments numbered 1296 and 1375 en bloc to amendment No. 1116.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1296

(Purpose: To modify reconciliation instructions to reduce the deficit)

Strike section 2001 and insert the following:

SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Committee on Agriculture of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit for fiscal year 2018 by not less than $4,800,000,000.

(b) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit for fiscal year 2018 by not less than $480,000,000.

(c) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit for fiscal year 2018 by not less than $9,660,000,000.

(d) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES .—The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit for fiscal year 2018 by not less than $12,070,000,000.

(e) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that—

(1) reduce new budget authority for fiscal year 2018 by not less than $25,100,000,000; and

(2) that increase the deficit by not more than $1,500,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

(f) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit for fiscal year 2018 by not less than $6,760,000,000.

(g) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit for fiscal year 2018 by not less than $16,900,000,000.

(h) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit for fiscal year 2018 by not less than $21,720,000,000.

(i) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit for fiscal year 2018 by not less than $480,000,000.

(j) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than November 13, 2017, the Committees named in subsections (a) through (i) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

AMENDMENT NO. 1375

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that includes deficit-financed tax cuts)

At the end of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT INCLUDES DEFICIT-FINANCED TAX CUTS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that includes tax cuts and would cause or increase a deficit or reduce a surplus.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 1296

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to Paul amendment No. 1296.

The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, this amendment is about whether or not we are serious about the debt. In the current budget, there are instructions to reduce the debt by $96 billion in mandatory spending. I applaud that, but we need budget reconciliation instructions to allow it to happen. This amendment will allow instructions so we can really do what we say we are going to do, which is to cut spending.

I think, in light of the fact that we are for tax cuts, we ought to also be for reducing spending so we don't explode the debt.

I recommend a ''yes'' vote on reconciliation instructions to allow for mandatory savings and spending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I rise in strong opposition to the Paul amendment. This amendment includes reconciliation instructions to cut nearly $100 billion in programs that are vital to working families in this country, including education, healthcare, nutrition, affordable housing, and many, many other programs.

This amendment paves the way to make it easier to cut Medicare by over

$400 billion and Medicaid by over $1 trillion over the next decade in order to provide almost $2 trillion in tax cuts to the top 1 percent.

This amendment should be defeated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. PAUL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUNT). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 4, nays 94, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 233 Leg.]

YEAS—4

Flake	Lee
Lankford	Paul

NAYS—94

Alexander	Franken	Perdue
Baldwin	Gardner	Peters
Barrasso	Gillibrand	Portman
Bennet	Graham	Reed
Blumenthal	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Harris	Roberts
Booker	Hassan	Rounds
Boozman	Hatch	Rubio
Brown	Heinrich	Sanders
Burr	Heitkamp	Sasse
Cantwell	Heller	Schatz
Capito	Hirono	Schumer
Cardin	Hoeven	Scott
Carper	Inhofe	Shaheen
Casey	Isakson	Shelby
Cassidy	Johnson	Stabenow
Collins	Kaine	Strange
Coons	Kennedy	Sullivan
Corker	King	Tester
Cornyn	Klobuchar	Thune
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Tillis
Cotton	Manchin	Toomey
Crapo	Markey	Udall
Cruz	McCain	Van Hollen
Daines	McCaskill	Warner
Donnelly	McConnell	Warren
Duckworth	Merkley	Whitehouse
Durbin	Moran	Wicker
Enzi	Murkowski	Wyden
Ernst	Murphy	Young
Feinstein	Murray	
Fischer	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—2

Cochran	Menendez

The amendment (No. 1296) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 1375

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Cardin amendment No. 1375.

The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, this amendment is very simple. It allows a point of order to be raised if the tax reform reported back to the floor by the committee increases the deficit. It is as simple as that. Do you believe we should act on tax reform that increases the deficit? If you agree with me that we should not be increasing the deficit with the tax reform reported back from the committee, then vote for this amendment or, if necessary, vote for waiving the point of order that may be raised.

I urge my colleagues, if you are serious about the deficit, we shouldn't be passing legislation that increases it.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. Budget rules don't accommodate current tax policy. This means at least $460 billion of scored revenue loss can be attributed to the difference between a current law baseline and a current policy baseline. Many of the tax extenders covered by this amount are popular and are supported on a bipartisan basis.

This amendment is corrosive to the budget resolution's privilege. It falls outside the scope of what is appropriate for inclusion. Adoption of corrosive amendments could be fatal to the resolution's privilege, and loss of privilege could compromise our ability to pass tax reform and to enforce the budget spending limits.

Further, this amendment is also nongermane. The Congressional Budget Act requires that amendments to a budget resolution be germane—a statutory regulation we can't ignore.

So I raise a point of order against this amendment under the Budget Act's section 305(b)(2).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, what the chairman is saying is, basically, the process will be used in order to add to the deficit. Therefore, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive section 305(b) of that act for purposes of the pending amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 47, nays 52, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 234 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Baldwin	Cortez Masto	Heitkamp
Bennet	Donnelly	Hirono
Blumenthal	Duckworth	Kaine
Booker	Durbin	King
Brown	Feinstein	Klobuchar
Cantwell	Franken	Leahy
Cardin	Gillibrand	Manchin
Carper	Harris	Markey
Casey	Hassan	McCaskill
Coons	Heinrich	Merkley
Murphy	Schatz	Van Hollen
Murray	Schumer	Warner
Nelson	Shaheen	Warren
Peters	Stabenow	Whitehouse
Reed	Tester	Wyden
Sanders	Udall	

NAYS—52

Alexander	Flake	Perdue
Barrasso	Gardner	Portman
Blunt	Graham	Risch
Boozman	Grassley	Roberts
Burr	Hatch	Rounds
Capito	Heller	Rubio
Cassidy	Hoeven	Sasse
Cochran	Inhofe	Scott
Collins	Isakson	Shelby
Corker	Johnson	Strange
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	McCain	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Enzi	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—1

Menendez

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 47, the nays are 52.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Wyoming.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1298, 1430, AND 1277 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1116

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be called up en bloc and reported by number: Paul No. 1298, Lee No. 1430, and Paul No. 1277.

I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate now vote in relation to the Kaine amendment No. 1249 and that following disposition of the Kaine amendment, the Senate vote in relation to the above amendments in the order listed; finally, that there be 2 minutes equally divided between the managers or their designees prior to all further votes tonight and that they be 10 minutes in length.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ENZI. The next four votes will be on the Kaine amendment No. 1249, the Paul amendment No. 1298, the Lee amendment No. 1430, and the Paul amendment No. 1277.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendments en bloc by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI], for others, proposes amendments numbered 1298, 1430, and 1277 en bloc to amendment No. 1116.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1298

(Purpose: To reduce discretionary spending by $43,000,000,000)

On page 4, line 25, decrease the amount by $43,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 13, decrease the amount by $35,948,000,000.

On page 5, line 14, increase the amount by $33,550,000,000.

On page 5, line 15, decrease the amount by $86,000,000.

On page 6, line 1, decrease the amount by $35,260,000,000.

On page 6, line 2, decrease the amount by $6,450,000,000.

On page 6, line 3, decrease the amount by $860,000,000.

On page 6, line 15, decrease the amount by $35,260,000,000.

On page 6, line 16, decrease the amount by $6,450,000,000.

On page 6, line 17, decrease the amount by $860,000,000.

On page 7, line 3, decrease the amount by $35,260,000,000.

On page 7, line 4, decrease the amount by $6,450,000,000.

On page 7, line 5, decrease the amount by $860,000,000.

On page 37, line 19, decrease the amount by $43,000,000,000.

On page 37, line 20, decrease the amount by $35,260,000,000.

On page 37, line 24, decrease the amount by $6,450,000,000.

On page 38, line 3, decrease the amount by $860,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 1430

(Purpose: To expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of provisions of title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act)

On page 49, line 5, insert '', which may include nullification of any regulations promulgated under title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (including any amendment made by such title)'' before ''by the''.

AMENDMENT NO. 1277

(Purpose: To provide for reconciliation instructions to the relevant committees for the purpose of repealing and replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act)

In section 2001, strike subsection (c) and insert the following:

(c) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

(d) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

(e) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

(f) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than November 13, 2017, the Committees named in subsections (a) through (e) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

AMENDMENT NO. 1249

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 1249.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is pending.

Mr. KAINE. The amendment is a simple amendment, folks. It is about transparency. Two years ago, the Senate passed a budget that added a laudatory requirement to have a Congressional Budget Office score for reconciliation legislation 28 hours in advance of voting on the legislation. There are obvious benefits to the Members who are voting and obvious benefits to the American public.

The budget resolution before us from committee repeals that requirement. The majority has argued that it is unnecessary because the requirement has never been triggered. But I remember that just a couple of months ago, the Senate was debating healthcare legislation that hadn't seen the light of day and didn't have a CBO score.

Do we really believe the answer to our problem is to make it easier to pass legislation without knowing the cost? I think the 28-hour requirement is worthy, it should be continued, and I think it should be extended to include amendments in the nature of a substitute.

I ask all my colleagues to support transparency and not embarrass the institution by enabling us to more easily pass important legislation without the public knowing the score.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. The congressional budget clearly empowers the Budget Committee chair as scorekeeper. Since becoming chairman in 2015, I am pleased to say that the Budget Committee has always discharged its responsibilities with scores in hand, proving our important work and function without this amendment. In fact, the 28-hour rule is a recent creation, and its repeal shows no deviation from Senate practice. It would require 28 hours on every amendment.

It is also important to note that a budget resolution is not a law. Because it is not a law, it cannot supersede or replace any statutory provisions. The Congressional Budget Act is a law and sets forth the rules that the congressional budget must follow.

The proposed amendment attempts to make a significant change to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act, which should be accomplished through regular order legislation which the President signs.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YOUNG). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 235 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Baldwin	Franken	Murray
Bennet	Gillibrand	Nelson
Blumenthal	Harris	Peters
Booker	Hassan	Reed
Brown	Heinrich	Sanders
Cantwell	Heitkamp	Schatz
Cardin	Hirono	Schumer
Carper	Kaine	Shaheen
Casey	King	Stabenow
Collins	Klobuchar	Tester
Coons	Leahy	Udall
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Van Hollen
Donnelly	Markey	Warner
Duckworth	McCaskill	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden

NAYS—51

Alexander	Flake	Paul
Barrasso	Gardner	Perdue
Blunt	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Risch
Burr	Hatch	Roberts
Capito	Heller	Rounds
Cassidy	Hoeven	Rubio
Cochran	Inhofe	Sasse
Corker	Isakson	Scott
Cornyn	Johnson	Shelby
Cotton	Kennedy	Strange
Crapo	Lankford	Sullivan
Cruz	Lee	Thune
Daines	McCain	Tillis
Enzi	McConnell	Toomey
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NOT VOTING—1

Menendez

The amendment (No. 1249) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 1298

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Paul amendment No. 1298.

The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, this amendment is about the debt. We have a $20 trillion debt. It is about whether we are serious about tackling that debt. The budget before us exceeds our own spending caps by $43 billion.

You will be told that technically that is not so because we hide the money by sticking it in an account we call the Overseas Contingency Operations. Over the past 3 years, we have spent more than $1.7 trillion in this account, but we don't account for it, and we don't budget for it. What I am asking us to do is to be responsible, budget for this, stay within our self-imposed caps, and actually act as though we really believe in what we say—that the debt is a problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. The amendment seeks to reduce discretionary appropriations this fiscal year by $43 billion. As Members are aware, the resolution's discretionary figures for this fiscal year are fully consistent with the Budget Control Act spending limits. If they weren't, then the resolution would be subject to a 60-vote point of order.

This year's resolution also includes Overseas Contingency Operations funding at $77 billion. This amount is equal to the President's request and is allowable under the Budget Control Act. The

members of the Budget Committee worked hard to craft a resolution with levels that would put us on a better fiscal path, with $5.1 trillion in spending reductions over the next 10 years. The resolution already contains ample restraint to both discretionary and mandatory spending.

As the Appropriations Committee has reported many of its bills already, this amendment could be detrimental to the appropriations process as it stands today and the allocation this resolution will provide.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I agree with my colleague that there are no recommendations on where these cuts are coming from. Do they come from the programs that support our Nation's veterans, from the National Institutes of Health—the cutting-edge cancer research it conducts? You can't turn research on and off. Scientists don't hit pause.

Does it come from our transportation and infrastructure? If we really want to make these cuts—and this, of course, would take us well below the postsequester budget caps that are already $43 billion. If we want to make cuts, have the courage to stand up and say ''This is the program I want to cut''—not do something like this, where we don't know if the cut will be for veterans, education, cancer research, or anything else.

I oppose the amendment.

To reiterate, I oppose the Paul amendment and urge others to do the same. The Paul amendment appears to mandate a cut of $43 billion from nondefense discretionary programs in fiscal year 2018. This is an 8-percent cut to the fiscal year 2018 postsequester budget caps, which are already $3 billion below last year's levels. It could impact defense as well.

Of course, Senator PAUL provides no recommendations on who he wants to hurt. Should it come from programs that support our Nation's veterans? Should it come from the National Institutes of Health and the cutting-edge cancer research it conducts? You cannot just turn research on and off. Scientists do not hit pause. What if we take it from transportation and infrastructure programs that help repair our Nation's failing roads and bridges?

If those are unacceptable, perhaps we should cut or eliminate programs that assist our Nation's farmers or help promote economic growth in rural communities. I think we can all agree that is not going to happen. It should not happen. We should be investing in our communities to make sure they have the tools they need to grow and flourish, not deserting them.

Members on both sides of the aisle have been calling for months for a bipartisan budget deal. In speech after speech we have heard about the devastating consequences that sequester has on both defense and nondefense programs. If we are going to finish this year's appropriations process, we need a bipartisan budget deal based on parity that provides us relief from sequester. This amendment takes us in the opposite direction. I urge a ''no'' vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Time has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. PAUL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 5, nays 95, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 236 Leg.]

YEAS—5

Daines	Lankford	Paul
Flake	Lee	

NAYS—95

Alexander	Franken	Nelson
Baldwin	Gardner	Perdue
Barrasso	Gillibrand	Peters
Bennet	Graham	Portman
Blumenthal	Grassley	Reed
Blunt	Harris	Risch
Booker	Hassan	Roberts
Boozman	Hatch	Rounds
Brown	Heinrich	Rubio
Burr	Heitkamp	Sanders
Cantwell	Heller	Sasse
Capito	Hirono	Schatz
Cardin	Hoeven	Schumer
Carper	Inhofe	Scott
Casey	Isakson	Shaheen
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Cochran	Kaine	Stabenow
Collins	Kennedy	Strange
Coons	King	Sullivan
Corker	Klobuchar	Tester
Cornyn	Leahy	Thune
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Tillis
Cotton	Markey	Toomey
Crapo	McCain	Udall
Cruz	McCaskill	Van Hollen
Donnelly	McConnell	Warner
Duckworth	Menendez	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Enzi	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Wyden
Feinstein	Murphy	Young
Fischer	Murray	

The amendment (No. 1298) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 1430

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Lee amendment No. 1430.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I am offering amendment No. 1430 to repeal ObamaCare regulations that are wreaking havoc on our health insurance market. Healthcare costs are rising dramatically, unsustainably, and unaffordably.

Healthcare costs are rising as a result of ObamaCare's despotic regime of aggressive healthcare regulations. Countless working families are treading water just to try to stay afloat. A good chunk of these costs also can be pinned directly on the burdensome ObamaCare regulations.

According to one HHS study, ObamaCare regulations caused premiums in the individual market to spike an astounding 105 percent, and a study by Milliman showed that the guaranteed issue regulation alone caused health insurance premiums to rise by an average of 45 percent. This amounts to $106 per month. That is thousands of dollars per year for working families. That is money that they could be spending on groceries, on housing, on braces, or on their child's education.

Congress has done very little in the last few years to alleviate the burdens faced by these working class families. I urge my colleagues to act now by supporting this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, Republicans have now put forward proposal after proposal to rip protections away from Americans with preexisting conditions. This amendment is yet another example of Republican efforts to increase costs for people who need healthcare the most. It would put insurance companies back in charge. It would allow them to deny coverage to people with preexisting conditions or discriminate against them by charging higher premiums.

This repeals the essential health benefits, rips away access to critical services like maternity care, mental health, and substance use disorder treatment, and repeals the requirement that coverage be available to dependents under the age of 26.

Americans have rejected this crass partisan proposal. It is long past time to focus on bipartisan proposals like the one that Senator ALEXANDER and I announced today that actually protects people with preexisting conditions while bringing down premiums for patients and family.

I urge a ''no'' vote.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 10 seconds.

Mrs. MURRAY. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. LEE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 67, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 237 Leg.]

YEAS—32

Barrasso	Crapo	Hatch
Boozman	Cruz	Heller
Corker	Daines	Hoeven
Cornyn	Flake	Inhofe
Cotton	Graham	Johnson

Kennedy	Perdue	Sullivan
Lankford	Risch	Thune
Lee	Roberts	Toomey
McConnell	Rubio	Wicker
Moran	Sasse	Young
Paul	Scott	

NAYS—67

Alexander	Fischer	Murray
Baldwin	Franken	Nelson
Bennet	Gardner	Peters
Blumenthal	Gillibrand	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Reed
Booker	Harris	Rounds
Brown	Hassan	Sanders
Burr	Heinrich	Schatz
Cantwell	Heitkamp	Schumer
Capito	Hirono	Shaheen
Cardin	Isakson	Shelby
Carper	Kaine	Stabenow
Casey	King	Strange
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Tester
Collins	Leahy	Tillis
Coons	Manchin	Udall
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Donnelly	McCain	Warner
Duckworth	McCaskill	Warren
Durbin	Menendez	Whitehouse
Enzi	Merkley	Wyden
Ernst	Murkowski	
Feinstein	Murphy	

NOT VOTING—1

Cochran

The amendment (No. 1430) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 1277

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Paul amendment No. 1277.

The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, across the country, Republicans promised to repeal ObamaCare. They promised to repeal all of ObamaCare, root and branch. Not one Republican promised to keep and block grant ObamaCare. They promised to repeal ObamaCare.

Tonight I present another chance. My amendment will provide budget reconciliation instructions so Republican Senators can fulfill their promise; so they can actually repeal ObamaCare, root and branch, as they promised.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, this amendment provides reconciliation instructions to three Senate committees for the purpose of repealing and replacing the Affordable Care Act; in effect, rerunning the same bad movie the Senate has now seen three times. By now, Americans understand what these partisan Republican healthcare bills have in store for the middle class: higher premiums, worse healthcare, and a safety net in tatters.

I will close by saying that there is now a desire on both sides of the aisle to set aside this my-way-or-the-highway approach to governing. Bipartisanship is about taking each other's good ideas, and I believe the Senate can work together to lower people's premiums.

This amendment is a vote to look for more partisan ideological trophies when the Senate ought to be working together to find common ground.

I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 66, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 238 Leg.]

YEAS—33

Barrasso	Gardner	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Risch
Burr	Hatch	Rounds
Capito	Heller	Rubio
Cotton	Hoeven	Sasse
Crapo	Inhofe	Scott
Cruz	Johnson	Sullivan
Daines	Kennedy	Thune
Ernst	Lankford	Tillis
Fischer	Lee	Wicker
Flake	Paul	Young

NAYS—66

Alexander	Franken	Murphy
Baldwin	Gillibrand	Murray
Bennet	Graham	Nelson
Blumenthal	Harris	Perdue
Blunt	Hassan	Peters
Booker	Heinrich	Reed
Brown	Heitkamp	Roberts
Cantwell	Hirono	Sanders
Cardin	Isakson	Schatz
Carper	Kaine	Schumer
Casey	King	Shaheen
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Shelby
Collins	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Manchin	Strange
Corker	Markey	Tester
Cornyn	McCain	Toomey
Cortez Masto	McCaskill	Udall
Donnelly	McConnell	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warren
Enzi	Moran	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murkowski	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Cochran

The amendment (No. 1277) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1553, 1428, 1404, 1429, 1552, 1301, 1561, AND 1167 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1116

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be called up en bloc and reported by number: Udall amendment No. 1553, Lee amendment No. 1428, Paul amendment No. 1404, Lee amendment No. 1429, Fischer amendment No. 1552, Cantwell amendment No. 1301, Enzi amendment No. 1561, and Perdue-Whitehouse amendment No. 1167.

I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate now vote in relation to these amendments in the order listed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendments en bloc by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI], for himself and others, proposes amendments numbered 1553, 1428, 1404, 1429, 1552, 1301, 1561, and 1167 en bloc to amendment No. 1116.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1553

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the provision of full, permanent, and mandatory funding for the payment in lieu of taxes program)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING FULL, PERMANENT, AND MANDATORY FUNDING FOR THE PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing full, permanent, and mandatory funding for the payment in lieu of taxes program by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1428

(Purpose: To modify a deficit neutral reserve fund relating to public land and the environment to address making payments under the payments in lieu of taxes program equivalent to the property tax revenue that would be due to a State or local government if the State or local government owned the land)

On page 57, line 19, insert '', including rewriting the formula for payments under the program'' after ''program''.

AMENDMENT NO. 1404

(Purpose: To ensure that all Americans receive a tax cut, keeping more of their hard earned money, and enjoy the benefit of tax reform)

On page 47, line 6, strike ''$1,500,000,000,000'' and insert ''$2,500,000,000,000''.

AMENDMENT NO. 1429

(Purpose: To establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting Federal regulation of entirely intrastate species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CLARIFYING FEDERAL JURISDICTION IN RELATION TO INTRASTATE SPECIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting Federal regulation of entirely intrastate species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1552

(Purpose: To provide tax relief to American workers, families, and job creators in a manner which maintains the progressivity of the tax system by maintaining or raising the share of taxes paid by high income taxpayers)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TAX REFORM WHICH MAINTAINS THE PROGRESSIVITY OF THE TAX SYSTEM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include tax reform proposals to ensure that the reformed tax code parallels the existing tax code with respect to relative burdens and does not shift the tax burden from high-income to lower- and middle-income taxpayers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1301

(Purpose: To strike the reconciliation instructions for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate to prevent oil and gas development within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge)

In section 2001, strike subsection (b).

AMENDMENT NO. 1561

(Purpose: To provide other enforcement provisions related to the House of Representatives.)

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

AMENDMENT NO. 1167

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly improving the budget process)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVING THE BUDGET PROCESS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to significantly improving the budget process by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, for the information of Senators, we expect to have this series of votes and then move to passage of the resolution. That means there are hopefully approximately eight votes left. Some of them may be voice votes.

Mr. President, I yield to the leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I say to colleagues, the consent agreement that was just entered allows us to see the light at the end of the tunnel. If Senators will stay in the Chamber, we will do these 10-minute rollcall votes and wrap it up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I thank the majority leader. We completely agree on this issue. We hope Members on both sides will stay in their seats so we can finish quickly, without going through the ridiculous vote-arama that we have done in previous years.

I yield the floor.

AMENDMENT NO. 1553

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Udall amendment No. 1553.

The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, this amendment calls for legislation to fully and permanently fund the Payment in Lieu of Taxes Program. Senator HEINRICH and I have long called for this solution. Rural counties in New Mexico and other States across the West and across the country have large amounts of Federal lands within their boundaries. These counties rely on funding from the PILT Program to provide better schools, maintain roads and bridges, and support thousands of local jobs.

We currently fund PILT year by year. I have fought for this funding as a member of the Appropriations Committee, but we need to do more. We need to pass permanent funding to ensure that local communities can count on our resources being there every year to provide basic services. I urge support for the Udall-Heinrich amendment and yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, reluctantly. I have always fought to make sure the rural communities can keep the lights on. Approximately half of the land in my home State of Wyoming is under Federal control, and counties, therefore, are unable to obtain property tax revenue from a large part of the State.

Payment in lieu of taxes isn't a giveaway to these counties. It is compensation for the money they lose because they are unable to tax Federal lands within their borders, even though they are required to provide services on those lands. However, this resolution already has the reserved funds for the Payment in Lieu of Taxes Program. I find this amendment to be duplicative and unnecessary. Furthermore, the vote-arama isn't the correct forum to contemplate making any program permanent and mandatory, even one I have long supported.

I look forward to working with my colleague from New Mexico and with other interested Members from Western States on fiscally responsible legislation to provide fairness and equity for America's rural counties and their communities.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. UDALL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 58, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 239 Leg.]

YEAS—58

Baldwin	Harris	Murray
Bennet	Hassan	Nelson
Blumenthal	Hatch	Peters
Booker	Heinrich	Reed
Brown	Heitkamp	Risch
Cantwell	Heller	Sanders
Cardin	Hirono	Schatz
Carper	Kaine	Schumer
Casey	King	Shaheen
Coons	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Sullivan
Crapo	Lee	Tester
Daines	Manchin	Udall
Donnelly	Markey	Van Hollen
Duckworth	McCain	Warner
Durbin	McCaskill	Warren
Feinstein	Menendez	Whitehouse
Franken	Merkley	Wyden
Gardner	Murkowski	
Gillibrand	Murphy	

NAYS—41

Alexander	Fischer	Portman
Barrasso	Flake	Roberts
Blunt	Graham	Rounds
Boozman	Grassley	Rubio
Burr	Hoeven	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott
Cassidy	Isakson	Shelby
Collins	Johnson	Strange
Corker	Kennedy	Thune
Cornyn	Lankford	Tillis
Cotton	McConnell	Toomey
Cruz	Moran	Wicker
Enzi	Paul	Young
Ernst	Perdue	

NOT VOTING—1

Cochran

The amendment (No. 1553) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I request that everybody sit in their seat, and we could do these votes in 7½ minutes. If everybody wanders off and comes back in, we could be here half the night. There should only be about seven votes left, and some of those could be by voice vote, like the next one.

Mr. SCHUMER. Our side was in early.

Mr. ENZI. I appreciate the way those on that side have taken their seats and voted.

AMENDMENT NO. 1428

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Lee amendment No. 1428.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I am offering this amendment to pay back western communities for the loss that occurs to them as a result of the widespread ownership of Federal public land.

As I have long stressed, Federal land is often a bad bargain for State and local governments, like those in Utah, where almost two-thirds of the land is owned and controlled by the Federal Government, thus prohibiting local governments from taxing that land. Not only does Federal ownership reduce economic opportunity on that land, not only does it rob local residents of local control, but it also shrinks the property tax base that Utahns rely on to fund essential community services.

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program, or PILT, was designed to address this very inequity by paying States for the property tax revenue they lost as a result of Federal land ownership, but the current formula for PILT does not adequately compensate local governments for this loss. In fact, it doesn't even come close. My amendment offers these predominantly rural communities a revisited, revised, and improved PILT formula to compensate them for these very losses.

I encourage my colleagues to support it, and I request a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, there is wide support for PILT from both Democrats and Republicans, as witnessed by this last vote. What we need to do now is to make sure that it works fairly for counties and is not done arbitrarily.

The CRS found that taking the approach in Senator LEE's amendment would break the PILT Program. Not only would calculating each county's payments be nearly impossible, the program would not be fair. In fact, the CRS cited a 2010 study that found that the approach in Senator LEE's amendment would result in two-thirds of all of the counties that receive PILT funding receiving lower payments than they do now.

I urge my colleagues to vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 240 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Alexander	Cassidy	Crapo
Barrasso	Cochran	Cruz
Blunt	Collins	Donnelly
Boozman	Corker	Enzi
Burr	Cornyn	Ernst
Capito	Cotton	Fischer
Flake	Lee	Sasse
Graham	McConnell	Scott
Grassley	Moran	Shelby
Hatch	Murkowski	Strange
Heller	Paul	Sullivan
Hoeven	Perdue	Thune
Inhofe	Portman	Tillis
Isakson	Risch	Toomey
Johnson	Roberts	Wicker
Kennedy	Rounds	Young
Lankford	Rubio	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Murray
Bennet	Harris	Nelson
Blumenthal	Hassan	Peters
Booker	Heinrich	Reed
Brown	Heitkamp	Sanders
Cantwell	Hirono	Schatz
Cardin	Kaine	Schumer
Carper	King	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Coons	Leahy	Tester
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Udall
Daines	Markey	Van Hollen
Duckworth	McCain	Warner
Durbin	McCaskill	Warren
Feinstein	Menendez	Whitehouse
Franken	Merkley	Wyden
Gardner	Murphy	

The amendment (No. 1428) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 1404

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KENNEDY). There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Paul amendment No. 1404.

The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, rather than bicker over raising taxes on some people and lowering taxes on other people, we should cut everyone's taxes to make sure we get a middle-class tax cut across the board. The best way to do that is to give the tax committee a mandate that is larger, a mandate for a bigger tax cut.

My amendment provides budget reconciliation instructions to increase the tax cut to $2.5 trillion. If we were to believe this budget, it claims to save over $6 trillion over 10 years—more than enough to go bigger, better, and bolder on cutting taxes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I rise in strong opposition to the Paul amendment. In the budget we are debating today, my Republican colleagues have required the Finance Committee to increase the deficit by $1.5 trillion over the next decade. This budget would pave the way for massive cuts to Medicare and Medicaid in order to provide the wealthiest people in this country with incredibly large tax breaks.

Senator PAUL thinks that doesn't go far enough. His amendment would allow the Senate to increase the deficit by $2.5 trillion, allowing for even greater cuts to Medicare, to Medicaid, and even bigger tax breaks for the Koch brothers and their friends.

I urge a ''no'' vote on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. PAUL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 7, nays 93, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 241 Leg.]

YEAS—7

Cruz	Lee	Sasse
Daines	Paul	
Heller	Perdue	

NAYS—93

Alexander	Flake	Murphy
Baldwin	Franken	Murray
Barrasso	Gardner	Nelson
Bennet	Gillibrand	Peters
Blumenthal	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Reed
Booker	Harris	Risch
Boozman	Hassan	Roberts
Brown	Hatch	Rounds
Burr	Heinrich	Rubio
Cantwell	Heitkamp	Sanders
Capito	Hirono	Schatz
Cardin	Hoeven	Schumer
Carper	Inhofe	Scott
Casey	Isakson	Shaheen
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Cochran	Kaine	Stabenow
Collins	Kennedy	Strange
Coons	King	Sullivan
Corker	Klobuchar	Tester
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Tillis
Cotton	Manchin	Toomey
Crapo	Markey	Udall
Donnelly	McCain	Van Hollen
Duckworth	McCaskill	Warner
Durbin	McConnell	Warren
Enzi	Menendez	Whitehouse
Ernst	Merkley	Wicker
Feinstein	Moran	Wyden
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

The amendment (No. 1404) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 1429

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Lee amendment No. 1429.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, our constitutional structure puts in place a Federal Government with powers that James Madison described as ''few and defined'' and those reserved to the States as ''numerous and indefinite.'' Among other things, the Constitution gives powers to the Congress to regulate interstate commerce, trade or commerce between the States, with foreign nations, and with Indian Tribes. It does not give the Congress the power to regulate any and every activity occurring intrastate. Yet, for the last few decades, under the Endangered Species Act, this very power has been abused to regulate species that exists only in one place, only within one State, never crossing State lines, never forming any part of any channel or instrumentality of interstate commerce. This is wrong, it is unconstitutional, and it eviscerates and circumvents the meaning of the 10th Amendment. We need to liberate this country from the dictates of a few bureaucrats in Washington, DC, who have overextended their authority under the Endangered Species Act. My amendment fixes that, and I urge my colleagues to support amendment No. 1429.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah.

Why is this an important amendment vote? Just listen to this. More than 1,000 listed species, 77 percent of all listed species, including the polar bear, the Florida panther are found in one State—one State. Seventy-seven percent of all listed species, including the polar bear, the Florida panther, and many more are found only in one State, and for an island State like Hawaii, all of its species would lose protection.

I urge you to join me in opposing this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 242 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Risch
Boozman	Hatch	Roberts
Burr	Heller	Rounds
Capito	Hoeven	Rubio
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sasse
Cochran	Isakson	Scott
Cornyn	Johnson	Shelby
Cotton	Kennedy	Strange
Crapo	Lankford	Sullivan
Cruz	Lee	Thune
Daines	McCain	Tillis
Enzi	McConnell	Toomey
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young
Flake	Paul	
Gardner	Perdue	

NAYS—51

Alexander	Feinstein	Murphy
Baldwin	Franken	Murray
Bennet	Gillibrand	Nelson
Blumenthal	Harris	Peters
Booker	Hassan	Reed
Brown	Heinrich	Sanders
Cantwell	Heitkamp	Schatz
Cardin	Hirono	Schumer
Carper	Kaine	Shaheen
Casey	King	Stabenow
Collins	Klobuchar	Tester
Coons	Leahy	Udall
Corker	Manchin	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Markey	Warner
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warren
Duckworth	Menendez	Whitehouse
Durbin	Merkley	Wyden

The amendment (No. 1429) was rejected.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1552

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Fischer amendment No. 1552.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I yield back all time and ask for a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 1552) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1301

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Cantwell amendment No. 1301.

The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is one of the most pristine areas of the United States, and we have been protecting it for decades for a reason. The notion that tonight, after 60-plus years, we would give up what is a biologically important area, that is a critical habitat for polar bears, a breeding ground for caribou, migratory birds, and over 200 species—for what? For oil that we don't need.

We have had record oil production in the last 10 years—a 77-percent increase. The oil that we would get, we wouldn't get until 10 years from now, and it would supply oil for only 1 year in the United States. It is not worth it.

As Representative Mo Udall said in 1980: ''If we have to drill at the White House or Arlington Cemetery or the Capitol grounds for oil, we might have to drill in the Arctic Refuge. But let us go there last.''

We don't need this oil. We have plenty of supply. The Interior Secretary is trying to open a billion acres, including on-shore and outer continental shelf waters. Vote no and protect a unique special place that has been protected for 60 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to soundly reject this amendment. Those who support this amendment will deny us the opportunity to do something constructive in this country when it comes to our opportunities to produce energy, to produce wealth.

We need to be expanding our energy development in our Federal areas. This helps us reduce our deficit, build new wealth in this country, strengthen our national security and our competitiveness. We can and we must do more as a nation to responsibly develop our resources, our energy resources providing economic security, energy security, and national security. The Energy Committee is prepared to meet this instruction to raise a billion dollars over the next decade.

I urge Senators to reject this amendment, which would deprive us of a substantial opportunity to benefit our country at the same time that we care for our environment.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 52, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 243 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Baldwin	Franken	Murray
Bennet	Gillibrand	Nelson
Blumenthal	Harris	Peters
Booker	Hassan	Reed
Brown	Heinrich	Sanders
Cantwell	Heitkamp	Schatz
Cardin	Hirono	Schumer
Carper	Kaine	Shaheen
Casey	King	Stabenow
Collins	Klobuchar	Tester
Coons	Leahy	Udall
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Duckworth	Menendez	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden

NAYS—52

Alexander	Gardner	Perdue
Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Risch
Boozman	Hatch	Roberts
Burr	Heller	Rounds
Capito	Hoeven	Rubio
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sasse
Cochran	Isakson	Scott
Corker	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Strange
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Crapo	Lee	Thune
Cruz	Manchin	Tillis
Daines	McCain	Toomey
Enzi	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Murkowski	
Flake	Paul	

The amendment (No. 1301) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 1561

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to Enzi amendment No. 1561.

The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, first of all, I want to thank everybody who has gotten us to this point. There is this vote, and I hope there will be one voice vote after it and then final passage.

I am urging my colleagues to support this amendment. This amendment offers technical and conforming changes that are needed for the House of Representatives to be able to enforce the budget resolution. This amendment will help maintain fiscal discipline in the House so both Chambers can continue to work and put America on a more sustainable footing. What is also important for my colleagues to know is that these provisions apply to the House only. The Senate enforcement remains unchanged.

I hope you will support me on this amendment.

I yield the floor and reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, Chairman ENZI suggests that this is just a ''technical corrections amendment.'' Actually, that is not quite accurate.

At a time when the United States spends more on defense than the next 12 countries combined, amazingly, this

amendment paves the way for a $91 billion increase in defense spending in fiscal year 2018.

This amendment would renew the Republican effort to repeal the Affordable Care Act and throw up to 32 million Americans off of the health insurance they currently have, increase premiums for older workers, and make even more harmful cuts to Medicaid.

This amendment includes a provision requiring the use of so-called dynamic scoring, or what President George H.W. Bush appropriately referred to as voodoo economics, allowing the Republicans to claim that their massive tax breaks for the rich will pay for themselves.

At a time when the cost of college education is skyrocketing, this amendment calls for dramatic cuts to student financial aid.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. ENZI. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 244 Leg.]

YEAS—52

Alexander	Flake	Perdue
Barrasso	Gardner	Portman
Blunt	Graham	Risch
Boozman	Grassley	Roberts
Burr	Hatch	Rounds
Capito	Heller	Rubio
Cassidy	Hoeven	Sasse
Cochran	Inhofe	Scott
Collins	Isakson	Shelby
Corker	Johnson	Strange
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	McCain	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Enzi	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—48

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Murray
Bennet	Harris	Nelson
Blumenthal	Hassan	Peters
Booker	Heinrich	Reed
Brown	Heitkamp	Sanders
Cantwell	Hirono	Schatz
Cardin	Kaine	Schumer
Carper	King	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Coons	Leahy	Tester
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Udall
Donnelly	Markey	Van Hollen
Duckworth	McCaskill	Warner
Durbin	Menendez	Warren
Feinstein	Merkley	Whitehouse
Franken	Murphy	Wyden

The amendment (No. 1561) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1167

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to the Perdue-Whitehouse amendment No. 1167.

The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, I have great news. This is the last amendment and the only bipartisan amendment tonight, and after this we will vote on the entire bill.

The purpose of this amendment is to declare this process—the vote-arama—utter nonsense. It is part of a budget process that both parties have perpetrated and persisted with for 43 years. It has only worked four times; to fund the Federal Government, according to the Budget Act of 1974, four times in our history. We are supposed to appropriate 12 bills a year to fund the Government. We have averaged 2½.

I urge all of my colleagues to make clear to the American people that we recognize this budgeting process is broken and we are committed to fix it.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I am pleased to urge all of my colleagues to give a strong bipartisan voice vote in support of the amendment by the Senator from Georgia. The current budget process does not produce a meaningful budget, does not control the debt or the deficit, and does not contribute to bipartisanship or compromise. What it does produce is a meaningless, partisan vote-arama. If you believe we can do better than a vote-arama, if you believe we can have an improved and meaningful budget process, voice vote aye.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 1167) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I know of no further amendments to the resolution.

AMENDMENT NO. 1116, AS AMENDED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 1116, as amended.

Mr. ENZI. That is the substitute. I yield back time on that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, this is not a bad budget bill. It is a horrific budget bill, an extremely cruel bill, and the most unfair budget ever presented in the modern history of our country.

At a time of massive income and wealth inequality, this budget provides $1.9 trillion in tax breaks for the top 1 percent. At a time when millions of working families are struggling to keep their heads above water, this budget cuts Medicaid by $1 trillion. Fifteen million Americans could lose their health insurance.

This is a budget that poll after poll shows the American people do not want. Let us defeat it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I am tempted to debate that, but we will get to do that as we do the provisions of this after it is all voted on.

I hope everybody will adopt the substitute by voice, and then vote on adoption of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any further amendments?

Seeing none, the question is on agreeing to amendment No. 1116, as amended.

The amendment (No. 1116) in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question occurs on adoption of H. Con. Res. 71, as amended.

Mr. ENZI. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 245 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Alexander	Fischer	Murkowski
Barrasso	Flake	Perdue
Blunt	Gardner	Portman
Boozman	Graham	Risch
Burr	Grassley	Roberts
Capito	Hatch	Rounds
Cassidy	Heller	Rubio
Cochran	Hoeven	Sasse
Collins	Inhofe	Scott
Corker	Isakson	Shelby
Cornyn	Johnson	Strange
Cotton	Kennedy	Sullivan
Crapo	Lankford	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Tillis
Daines	McCain	Toomey
Enzi	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young

NAYS—49

Baldwin	Harris	Paul
Bennet	Hassan	Peters
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reed
Booker	Heitkamp	Sanders
Brown	Hirono	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Casey	Leahy	Tester
Coons	Manchin	Udall
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Duckworth	Menendez	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden
Franken	Murray	
Gillibrand	Nelson	

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 71), as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, tonight we completed the first step toward replacing our broken Tax Code by passing a comprehensive, fiscally responsible budget that will help put the Federal Government on a path to balance. The budget also gives us the tools we need to strengthen our economy after years of stagnation under the previous administration.

We have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to replace a failing tax code that holds Americans back with one that actually works for them. To middle-class families across America, we have a very simple message. We want

to take more money out of Washington's pockets and put more in yours.

With this budget, we are on a path to delivering much needed relief to American individuals and families who have borne the burdens of an unfair tax code for entirely too long. I want to particularly thank Chairman MIKE ENZI and the members of the Budget Committee and the staff for their extraordinary work on this budget.

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIP ACT OF 2017

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message to accompany H.R. 2266.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2266) entitled ''An Act to amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of additional bankruptcy judges; and for other purposes.'', with an amendment.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2266.

CLOTURE MOTION

I send a cloture motion to the desk on the motion to concur.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2266.

Mitch McConnell, Pat Roberts, Roy Blunt, Shelley Moore Capito, Mike Rounds, John Thune, Orrin G. Hatch, Deb Fischer, Cory Gardner, John Barrasso, Johnny Isakson, John Boozman, Thom Tillis, Richard Burr, James M. Inhofe, Roger F. Wicker, Lindsey Graham.

MOTION TO CONCUR WITH AMENDMENT NO. 1568

Mr. MCCONNELL. I move to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2266, with a further amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] moves to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2266, with an amendment numbered 1568.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the end add the following:

''This Act shall take effect 1 day after the date of enactment.''

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion to concur with amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1569 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1568

Mr. MCCONNELL. I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 1569 to amendment No. 1568.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

Strike ''1 day'' and insert ''2 days''

MOTION TO REFER WITH AMENDMENT NO. 1570

Mr. MCCONNELL. I move to refer the House message on H.R. 2266 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment numbered 1570.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] moves to refer the message to accompany H.R. 2266 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment numbered 1570.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end add the following.

''This Act shall take effect 3 days after the date of enactment.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1571

Mr. MCCONNELL. I have an amendment to the instructions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 1571 to the instructions of the motion to refer.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

Strike ''3 days'' and insert ''4 days''

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1572 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1571

Mr. MCCONNELL. I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 1572 to amendment No. 1571.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike ''4'' and insert ''5''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

THANKING SENATOR ENZI AND THE BUDGET COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND STAFF

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I want to take a few minutes following the remarks of the majority leader to thank Chairman ENZI, the bill manager, and the whole Budget Committee for the tremendous work that has been done on this budget resolution.

I also want to express my gratitude and our collective gratitude to the Budget Committee staff, who has done such heroic work to get us this far. This might well be the best and most well-run budget consideration process during my time in the Senate. Certainly, for the fact that Senator ENZI has gotten us to this point at this time of night, when typically this ends in the wee hours of the morning, I think he is to be commended.

The resolution has gone through regular order from the start, working its way through the Budget Committee where amendments were considered and adopted from both sides. Chairman ENZI has been a very effective floor manager as we have been considering the budget resolution, obtaining consensus from both sides of the aisle to ensure that the Senate has considered a number of amendments in a timely fashion. That is something that is not always so common around here.

I want to take a moment to note the great job the chairman has done in getting us to this point. As we all know, without a budget resolution, there will be no tax reform. This is the first step to getting us to pro-growth tax reform, which will unshackle the sleeping giant of the American economy, something from which all Americans will benefit.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

THE BUDGET

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, having been away for a while from the Senate, I am pretty amazed to come back today and see a budget that is passed that throws away years of rhetoric about fiscal conservatism. The Senate just passed a budget that adds $1.5 trillion to our national debt, a budget that slashes seniors' healthcare by $473 billion. It decimates the Medicaid Program for parents and grandparents in nursing homes, those who are disabled, and those who are among the poorest, with cuts of over $1 trillion over the next decade.

In total, the Republican budget would cut more than $5 trillion over the next decade from education, healthcare, affordable housing, childcare, nutrition assistance, transportation, and other programs that all Americans rely on.

The question many New Jerseyans will be asking me is, Why? Why do Republicans in Congress add $1.5 trillion

to our national debt while slashing the Medicare Program? The answer is simple. We are on a pathway to provide massive tax breaks to corporate interests, special interests, and the wealthiest 1 percent. This has been a Republican agenda for as long as I can remember.

What I find most galling is that this budget plan is meant to set up a special process that we know here as reconciliation to pass the Trump tax plan—a plan, which, by which their own admission, will raise taxes on middle-class families. Think about that. The Republican Party is adding $1.5 billion to the debt to pay for massive tax breaks for the wealthiest among us—I should say trillion, $1.5 trillion to the debt to pay for massive tax breaks for the wealthiest among us. They aren't even guaranteeing that middle-class taxes will not go up.

What the Republican budget fails to realize is that budgets are not just about numbers. Budgets are about people, their hopes, their dreams, their expectations for a better life for themselves and their children.

My view is that this budget sells America short. It is not what the American people believe our collective values would be. Hard-working families want us to work together and pass a budget that addresses their concerns. They want safe communities, not a budget that threatens to cut the firefighter grants and stretches local budgets even thinner. They want peace of mind when they reach their golden years, not a budget that raises their healthcare costs. They want a tax proposal that cuts taxes for the middle class and working people, not more tax breaks for the folks that have been rigging the system against us.

People are willing to do their part if everyone is sharing in the sacrifice. But this budget fails that test. It fails to recognize that we are all in this together and should benefit together and sacrifice together—each of us working for the betterment of all of us.

Mr. President, another area where it is critical that we come together, not as 50 separate States but as the United States of America, is to help the 3.5 million American citizens living in Puerto Rico. I have serious concerns that the current disaster relief package currently being considered by Congress falls far short of that.

Tomorrow will mark 1 month since Hurricane Maria devastated the island of Puerto Rico, leaving in its wake a trail of destruction, despair, and suffering. It is 1 month later, and still 88 percent of our fellow Americans in Puerto Rico don't have power. It is 1 month later, and still one-third of the island lacks access to clean, safe drinking water.

Outside of the city of San Juan, the situation is even worse, as nearly two-thirds of people still remain without water. Let me just pause for a moment to think about that. Think about it: an entire month without clean water, without water to bathe, to cook with, or simply to drink. How many of us can even imagine such an existence? More than half of the island's cell towers are down, which is not just an inconvenience. It is a threat to safety. Imagine the sense of isolation and desperation when your power is out, when you have run out of potable water, with none on the way, and you can't even call for help.

As bad as it looks on TV, the situation on the ground, as I saw it, is tragically worse. I am concerned that the package we are considering now is both inadequate in scope and unfair in treatment—inadequate because it is just a fraction of what Puerto Rico needs to recover, unfair because it treats the people of Puerto Rico different than Florida and Texas, even though they are U.S. citizens.

While all three areas have been devastated by natural disasters, only Puerto Rico is being required to pay back natural disaster assistance. That is right. Unlike Florida and Texas, the majority of Puerto Rico's assistance is coming in the form of a loan. While there are a lot of things that the people of Puerto Rico need from their Federal Government, one thing they absolutely do not need and simply cannot afford is billions of dollars of more debt.

This is not a normal disaster loan. No. Just like everything else with Puerto Rico, this loan comes with a major stipulation. While disaster loans are normally forgiven according to a standard formula under the Stafford Act, this package overrules longstanding law and leaves the decision entirely in the hands of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Homeland Security.

While disaster loans are normally used to help people be safe and start the recovery process, this legislation gives the Secretaries of the Treasury and Homeland Security the authority to control how Puerto Rico spends the money. If Secretary Mnuchin decides that some, most, or even all of the loan should be used to pay off his friends on Wall Street, there is nothing Puerto Rico can do to stop him. If he decides that debt bondholders are more important than those who are suffering in darkness, there is nothing they can do to stop him. Instead of being treated like the rest of the country, Puerto Rico is left at the mercy of Treasury Secretary Mnuchin. They are at the mercy of someone who made his fortune off the backs of seniors and hard-working families who lost their homes in the foreclosure crisis.

Do we really think that someone who callously rejected the pleas of struggling families to save their homes and instead put them on the fast track to foreclosure is going to suddenly change now for the 3.5 million American citizens in Puerto Rico? Does anyone really believe he is going to put the people of Puerto Rico first? What a tragedy it would be if, instead of helping our most vulnerable citizens, this loan was used to pay off, in whole or in part, vulture funds. We need people saved, not bondholders.

We need a response that answers Puerto Rico's call. Instead of continuing to treat Puerto Rico like a foreign country and make them start a tab at the U.S. Treasury while they are vulnerable and pleading for help, we need to treat them just like their fellow American citizens in Florida and Texas. We need to provide unconditional assistance—real dollars to rebuild roads, the electrical grid, and to put people back in their homes and businesses. We need to address the massive Medicaid cliff that is forcing even more doctors and nurses off the island and threatening the health of the people of Puerto Rico. We need strong protections to make sure that the disaster relief stays with the people of Puerto Rico, where it is needed the most.

Let me close by saying that I grew up believing the United States was the greatest country the world had ever seen. I still believe that today as strongly as ever. Ultimately, our response as it relates to the people of Puerto Rico is not just about the people of Puerto Rico but about all of us. It is about our values—who we are as a people, who we are as a nation. How we respond to this crisis will test the collective conscience of our Nation, and it will define us.

As I have said many times, I have never shied away from voting for assistance for flooding in Mississippi, for wildfires in the West, for hurricanes like Katrina, and any other natural disaster that has faced our country with our fellow Americans. I was amazed when I had to struggle and fight here on the Senate floor for the first time—I don't know—in my lifetime to get assistance in the New York-New Jersey area after Superstorm Sandy. It took a major fight, with people voting no, even though I had always voted yes.

The people of Puerto Rico do not have a U.S. Senator to cast their vote for them or to raise their voices for them. Yet, as long as I am a Member of this Chamber, I am going to continue to prick the conscience of the Senate to understand that when we walk to the Vietnam wall and see those names, a disproportionate number of them are Americans of Puerto Rican descent, who wore the uniform, gave their lives, and made the ultimate sacrifice. They did not leave the conflict early; they gave it their all. We cannot leave them early, nor should we leave them short.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

THE BUDGET

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I am going to contain my remarks to the budget and its process.

For several days—in fact, for several weeks—I have been listening to the same rhetoric of what this budget will do. This budget is a special process. It

does outline a plan for what we can do over 10 years. That is a long time. I don't know that we ever make it past the first year. In fact, some budgets do not last more than 40 days before we waive the budget, but we need to have a blueprint. This is a blueprint that covers 10 years in spite of some of the rhetoric that this bill will not do any of the things that have been claimed. The reason that it will not do any of the things that have been claimed is that everything in the budget requires action by another committee before it can be done. Maybe they will take what we have in the budget and do that. Usually, they do not. If they were to, we could balance it, in this case, over a 10-year period. That is too long. Interest is going to eat us alive before that time. We are going to have to do something else.

I remember, when President Obama came into office, he had an idea. He said that the economy was too sluggish, so he was going to do a stimulus bill. Here, they are complaining about this $1.5 trillion that, perhaps, might be part of the flexibility for doing tax reform. We did more than that in the stimulus, and it did not work and went into the hands of a few people. Some of it never did get used. Some of it went to very few people. It was supposed to go to shovel-ready projects. Some of those projects have not been done yet, so that did not work.

We have had a slow economy. In fact, it seemed to have been slowing down, not speeding up, until last November. Last November, people showed a sign of hope, and the economy started going the other way. It is reflected in the stock market and some of the commodity prices because they felt that those could be produced again.

We decided that we had to try a different approach, and the different approach was to try to put the money in the hands of hard-working Americans. That is the middle class that some of the people talk about, and it is the poor that some of the people talk about. It is everybody. When we do tax reform, it will affect everybody. In fact, there are even some studies that show that when you do the corporate tax, it increases money for individuals who are working because there will be more competition for people, and that will drive up wages. Some economists have pointed that out. Yet, rather than argue with the Congressional Budget Office about how much the change is going to be, we said: No. Go ahead. Do your static one just as though no change had been made at all. We are willing to bet that there will be a very slight increase that will cover what we are talking about as a possible deficit and that that deficit will not develop if we increase just a very small amount in productivity.

Just about every economist asked: How come you are picking such a low number? Well, we try to be conservative and hope that the number goes 4 or 5 or 6 points higher than that. If it does, we will have money to start paying back some of the debt. If it just stays at my estimated, conservative amount, at the end of 10 years, we will have a surplus of $197 billion.

We have a chance to put America on a different route, one that will increase jobs, one that will get the money into the hands of the people, realizing that they probably know better what to do for themselves and their families than we do.

I do hear a lot when I go home about different government programs that are not working. In my studies, I have found that we not only have programs that are not working but that we have programs that nobody ever takes a look at. We have programs that have a lot of duplication. We have 160 housing programs. There are really only 5 things that those 160 programs do, so shouldn't we have just 5 of them and maybe have them specifically and all under one agency and set some goals and see if they meet those goals?

I was visiting with a lady from Africa who happens to be in charge of finance in her country. She said: You know, we have performance contracts in our country, and a performance contract means that everybody, including the towns, does a list of what they are going to get done during the year.

Because they are smaller than the United States, once a year they get everybody together who has a performance contract, and everybody reviews his performance contract. If you do not meet your performance contract, there is a little bit of public embarrassment; whereas we do not even check to see if they did anything. We do not even check to see if they have plans. We have to change that, and some of the things in this budget will allow that to happen.

I appreciate the way that we finished up in committee. I allowed the other side to see the budget early. Normally, they get to see it after opening statements are done. Imagine that—do the opening statement about what you think is going to be in the budget. Although some of the speakers I have heard around here act like they are still thinking that something might be in the budget that is not, they got to see it 5 days early in exchange for submitting their amendments, which is what every other committee does. Submit the amendments early, and then we can look through them and see how much duplication there is and some that can be accepted from both sides. As a result, we started with over 150 amendments, and we voted on 25. We took five from the other side, making it a bipartisan budget.

Nevertheless, after the committee process, we brought it to the floor, and we had an open amendment process today. In fact, as for the way the rules are on this, after we voted on the last amendment—of course, before we voted on final passage—somebody could have said: Wait a minute, I have one more, and he could have gone on all night. Again, we had to think of a civil process today that would result in our being able to finish at what would be considered an extremely early hour.

There was a little different tone to the amendments than what I had seen before—I think people will agree with that—which was that they were focused on the actual items in the budget, not on ''gotcha'' amendments. Usually, they say: Well, that person is up, and he has this little soft spot, so if I throw in this amendment, he will be on record, probably, having to vote against it, or he will vote for it, and that can be used against him. Either way, they would be able to use it. I didn't see those amendments this time, and I appreciate that.

I appreciate my colleagues for their consideration, their cooperation, and a lot of patience that has gotten us to this point.

I thank Leader MITCH MCCONNELL for allowing the Senators to do their jobs, to do them in committee, and to do them here on the Senate floor. This commitment to an open, honest, and transparent legislative process is crucial to helping Congress restore the trust of the American people.

I also owe thanks to the outstanding members of the Senate Budget Committee, who fought so hard and so tenaciously to outline a plan that could balance the budget over the next 10 years while providing the tools needed to reform our Tax Code and boost the economy. The Presiding Officer was a part of that committee, and the Senator who just finished presiding was a part of that committee. I appreciate the careful and calculated way they looked at it, provided suggestions, then asked good questions at hearings and helped to come up with that budget.

Thanks are due, as well, to the many Members on this side who came and spoke on the budget's behalf, who offered amendments to make it better—well, almost always to make it better—and who worked with each of us and each other to move through the resolution's debate and the vote process together.

I would also like to focus for a moment on some of the staff who helped to lead us here. I want to thank the Republican staff of the Senate Budget Committee. That is Betsy McDonnell, my staff director, who is relatively new to the position, but you would never know that in the way she took ahold with her knowledge and friendship among people, again, on both sides of the aisle. She has been able to work some wonders to where we had the least votes in a vote-arama that, I think, we have ever had. That came from her being able to combine some of them but also in helping them redraft so that they were covering a different area than somebody else might be covering, which eliminated some of the repetition.

I want to thank my deputy staff director, Matt Giroux, and Paul Vinovich, Becky Cole, Thomas Fuller,

Elizabeth Keys, Joe Brenckle, Jim Neill, Steve Robinson, Greg D'Angelo, Tom Borck, Richard Berger, Jeremy Dalrymple, David Ditch, Susan Eckerly, Alison McGuire, Will Morris, Steve Townsend, Kelsie Wendelberger, and our interns Catherine Konieczny, Jake Whitaker, and Matt Pfeiffer. They are quite a team that has been doing a lot of work, both daytime and night and while the Senate has been out of session.

So I would also like to offer a special thank-you to Eric Ueland, who previously served as my staff director. He has been nominated for a post within the administration, and he is still waiting for his vote here, which is being delayed a lot—not just on his but apparently on all of them.

Eric has played an important role on this committee and throughout his time in the Senate. Two years ago, Eric was instrumental in helping Congress approve its first balanced 10-year budget since 2001, which represented an important step toward putting our country on not just another course but a better course. He is careful, precise, and dogged in his work. He has a tremendous knowledge of the history of the Senate and particularly the budget process. I especially appreciate his understanding of the complex Senate rules and precedents, along with the Budget Act. I wish him Godspeed in his next position in service to our great Nation.

As well, thanks are due to my personal office staff who have to carry a load because I am not there when I am working on the budget stuff, but they keep me well informed so we are progressing on some of the State stuff at the same time. I particularly have to thank my chief of staff, Tara Shaw, who, because a new administration came in and liked the employees I had working for me, hired many of them away and we had to find replacements and she did an outstanding job with that. She has helped to kind of hold me together during this whole process and gives me outstanding advice so that I know not only what I am doing but why I am doing it, and, again, she has a tremendous history of what I have done before, which helps me as a good reminder. She is an outstanding chief of staff.

I also want to include my legislative director, Landon Stropko. When you are the budget chairman and you are worried about some of the numbers, you can give the legislative director a heart attack because as budget director you have to vote against some things that have some unusual numbers to it, but it might be something people in Wyoming are interested in. We were able to resolve some of those conflicts. I always support Wyoming, as I mentioned. For anything that happens in the budget process, there is another process that will actually require some votes to finish up anything that is in there, and we will see that everything in there comes out in Wyoming's favor as well as for the rest of the Nation. I am not trying to do anything partial just to our part of the country, although a lot of things I work on have to do with very rural places. We are the least populated State in the Nation, but we are also the biggest State in the Nation so we have a lot of open space to invite people to.

I also want to thank Bart Massey, Liz Schwartz, Natalia Riggin, Aniela Butler, Charlie Carroll, Shawna Newsome, Garnett Decosimo, Chris Lydon, Aron Wehr, and Dylan Mitchell. I want to thank my Communications Director, Coy Knobel, our press team, Max D'Onofrio and Rachel Vliem, and the rest of the Wyoming team.

I have a bunch of people in Wyoming who primarily work on casework and do an outstanding job doing that.

I also want to thank the Budget Committee's bipartisan staff: Kim Proctor, Katie Smith, George Woodall, Grace Bruno, and Kevin Walsh, as well as Celina Inman, who has been on loan to us from the Government Publishing Office. You can tell around here it takes a lot of government printing.

We have also been supported by the great work of our leadership, the floor and cloak room staff. I thank them for their continued good work and dedication to this institution and the country as a whole.

In particular, I want to thank Sharon Soderstrom, Hazen Marshall, Jane Lee, and Brendan Dunn in the leader's office; Monica Popp, John Chapuis, and Emily Kirlin in the whip's office; and very especially Laura Dove, who really runs this place. She has a history from when her dad was the Parliamentarian, and I am sure there was dinner table talk that has led her to know a lot of the precedents. I have seen when somebody disagreed with her, she was able to just go over and pull out a manual and turn almost instantly to the page and say: Here it is. She does an outstanding job of helping us stay on the right track. I also thank Robert Duncan, Chris Tuck, Megan Mercer, Tony Hanagan, Mike Smith, Katherine Kilroy, and Chloe Barz in the cloakroom.

I would really be remiss if I didn't thank the Senate Parliamentarian, Elizabeth MacDonough, and her team, along with our bill and amendment clerks who kept us on the straight and narrow, but I particularly want to point out our Senate Parliamentarian who has to go through the technical details of every sentence of everything we do. When you talk about a filing cabinet of ideas all contained in one place, she does it. She knows precedent. She has been working at it for a long time. To be Parliamentarian, you have to be somebody who really likes detail work and pressure because when somebody comes in, they don't say: Take a look at this, and maybe I will see what you think next week. No, they want to know right now what you think, and fortunately she is able to, with a very great personality, say: Not yet, and then she does her research and comes up with some great explanations—not ones we always agree with—but great explanations for any decision she makes, and we really appreciate that.

So you can see that it takes a whole lot of people, and I haven't had a chance to get the list of the people from the other side of the aisle who have been working on, in some cases countering what we are doing and keeping their people informed, but that is the Senate; that is, there are all these people behind the scenes who are helping to make it work and to do it right. That is important. We want to do it right.

Now, I think we could work together a lot better if we were able to work in smaller bites. I get a little upset when we do comprehensive stuff around here. I have watched so many times when we take a comprehensive bill and soundly defeat it or maybe narrowly defeat it, but we defeat it. I figured out, when we do something that ought to be in separate bites, that this piece loses 5 votes and this piece loses 10 votes and this piece loses 12 votes, and pretty quickly you don't have a majority anymore, but if you do it in smaller bites, you may lose 5 votes, lose 12 votes, and it isn't a big deal. Getting it done would be the big deal. So if people would settle for working one issue and sticking to that issue and not say: No, I have this amendment that I know nobody will like, but this is such an important bill, if I could get it in there, it will make it through and hardly anybody will know—that is not legislating, and we shouldn't be operating that way. We should be doing an item at a time, in bite sizes, so the American people can understand it, and we get it done.

I think a lot of people have done a great job here, including the pages. It is late, so rather than go on—I made it to after 10 p.m. so you don't have to have class tomorrow morning. With that, I will close.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). The Senator from Ohio.

TAX REFORM

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, as we have just seen, there is no more decent or honest Senator in the U.S. Senate than the Senator from Wyoming who just spoke, and that is why we were able to expedite the process tonight. It may seem like we are here late, but, frankly, we all expected to be here until 2 or 3 or 4 in the morning, and instead we worked things out. He is an example of why we did, both in committee and on the floor. Senator ENZI was able to work with people, be fair, honest, and that pays off. It gave everybody a fair shot.

I will also say he has produced a budget that does balance, which I think most Americans agree with. As he said so well, the budget is a framework. So the budget itself does not have the specific policies in it. In fact, those have to go to other committees to be passed and then will be passed by

the full Senate and the House and signed into law by the President.

What it does do is it prepares this body to do something really important and really exciting, and that is the opportunity to reform our broken Tax Code. It is so important because it will give us a shot in the arm, in terms of our economy. It will get this economy moving again, and it is going to help people who have been left behind in this economy. Really, when we look over the past 15 years, so many people whom I represent and who are represented by the other Members in this Chamber have not seen their wages go up. In fact, they have been flat, and what has gone up are expenses—healthcare expenses more than any, frankly. It is the biggest single increase people see in their family budget but also food, medicine, and tuition. We have seen flat wages, not more take-home pay, and higher expenses.

What we have an opportunity to do in this tax reform bill—that is a framework, not a mandate—that was made possible by the budget that was passed tonight is we have set the stage for commonsense tax reform that is essential to this effort to grow our economy and create more and better jobs and increased wages for middle-class Americans.

We heard a lot of discussion about it adding to the deficit. I will just add to what has been said already. If we do this tax reform right, it will not add to the deficit. In fact, I strongly believe it will reduce the deficit over the next 10 years. Why do I say that?

I am going to talk for a second about some of the things that are in good pro-growth tax reform that we are planning to implement that will actually grow the economy that will result in more economic activity and more revenue coming into the Treasury.

If you assume, as the Congressional Budget Office does, that we are only going to grow this economy 1.9 percent, which is a pretty paltry amount over the next 10 years—way below what the average has been for the past 30 years—then let's say all this tax reform we are doing only grows the economy by a little bit more. Let's say .4 percent. So instead of 1.9 percent, let's grow the economy at 2.3 percent. That is a conservative estimate, I believe, based on the kinds of things we are talking about. That will mean we actually not only have a revenue-neutral tax proposal, but we begin paying back some of the national debt by having the deficit, once again, as it was in the years 2000 and 2001, be on a unified basis at a zero deficit.

This is an exciting opportunity to help people be able to seek their goals in life but also to actually help with regard to the budget deficit. I agree with the chairman on that. I think we have an opportunity, if we do the right tax relief, to really help to get the budget deficit down.

How does this comprehensive tax reform help the middle class? We talked a little bit about this today. Some offered amendments. I offered one with regard to the business tax side of things, but I think it does it in three ways. First, it immediately helps the family budget by cutting middle-class taxes. So everything that has been laid out in terms of the proposals tonight on the tax side, we can talk about the fact that for families who are working families in this country who are making $30, $40, $50, $60,000 a year, those folks will see a reduction in their taxes which will help the family budget.

The Tax Code, of course, is very complicated, too burdensome. One thing we are proposing is to double the standard deduction. That means for people who take the deduction now—and about two-thirds of the people I represent do—they will be able to have a doubling of that, from $12,000 for a family to up to $24,000 for a family. That is a 0 tax bracket for the first $24,000 in income. That is significant middle-class tax relief.

Second, we are going to expand the child tax credit. That is really important, not just to provide relief but to help families with kids be able to afford childcare.

Finally, we will adjust the bracket so people who are beyond the standard deduction, double or nothing, and who don't take advantage of the child tax credit also get tax relief.

So these are ways in which folks are going to see immediate help for the family budget, but it is more than that. It is more than that.

I think, frankly, the most significant part of this reform is going to be giving the economy that shot in the arm and helping to increase jobs and improve wages. That is going to happen, I think, through the business tax relief that we have talked about. First, with regard to smaller companies, the so-called passthrough companies, about three-quarters of the companies in America pay their taxes as individuals. This is the corner drugstore; this is the small manufacturing business in your town. Those folks are going to see a reduction in their taxes on their business income so they can invest more in that business and create more jobs, and a lot of the growth is going to come from these smaller businesses. That is the 25-percent rate people are talking about as compared to, say, a 35-percent or higher rate for individuals. That is something that is fair, in part because we are also going to lower the rates for people who are in the larger businesses. These are the C corporations that are being talked about. That rate has to come down. If it does not, America will continue to lose jobs and investment overseas, and that is what is happening right now.

Just in the last 24 hours, another major American company announced that they are inverting; in other words, they are going overseas. Why? Because of the Tax Code. It is amazing that the Tax Code that this Congress is responsible for improving is so bad that people are actually voting with their feet and leaving the country and taking jobs and investment with them. We have done research on this, we have had investigations on this, and we know what is happening. We know, as an example, that because of our Tax Code, there are almost 5,000—4,700 companies just in the last 13 years that have become foreign companies that otherwise would be American companies. Think about that. That is the Ernst & Young study we recently saw. This is amazing. We know for a fact that it is not just about these companies leaving America and going to other countries and doing these so-called inversions—becoming a foreign company—but it is also foreign companies coming here and taking over U.S. companies, and, again, what is happening here is that jobs and investment are going overseas.

Why is this? Well, it is for a couple of reasons. One is that American companies now have the highest tax rate in all of the industrialized world. So the 35-percent tax rate you hear about, that is a high rate compared to every other country in the world that we do business with. That is a negative, but it is also how we tax. We tax in a way that discourages us from bringing profits back to America to the point that, unbelievably, there is between $2.5 trillion and $3 trillion—and some say more—of earnings stuck overseas, locked out of America, which could come back here to expand plants, equipment, and jobs, to actually get this economy moving. This is a huge opportunity for us. We don't want to see these companies go offshore. We want to see them come back.

Trade policy is important. Regulations are important. Worker retraining programs are important. Healthcare cost containment is important. But nothing is more important than fixing this broken Tax Code if we are going to see the kind of economic growth and improvement in wages that we all hope for.

There have been a lot of studies done on this, and they say that we haven't changed our code since the mid-1980s, but every other one of our competitors have. They have all lowered their rates, and they have all gone to a system of taxation that is more efficient to get this money back to their countries.

In 1986, Ronald Reagan was President. He made some great changes. That was 31 years ago. Things have changed a lot since then. By the way, back then Pete Rose was still playing for my Cincinnati Reds. That is how long ago it was.

It is time for us to update this Tax Code, to modernize it, and to bring back those jobs and that investment. We can do it. We can do it because of what happened tonight. This creates the framework for us to able to do this.

In a recent business roundtable survey of 150 American companies—these are the CEOs—82 percent said that tax

reform that we are talking about will prompt them to increase capital spending. Three-quarters of them—76 percent—said that it is going to increase hiring. And with this reduced tax burden, businesses are going to have the money to invest in their workers.

I will tell you, with the tighter job market that is out there now as the economy has begun to improve, this will increase competition for workers, and this will increase wages. We know that is going to happen.

Every economist agrees that this kind of tax reform is going to change behavior. Some might think it doesn't improve the economy as much as others do, but everyone believes this will incentivize us to create more jobs and improve wages here in the United States of America.

There is a group called the Congressional Budget Office, a nonpartisan group up here that we work with. They have a study that says that as much as 70 percent of the benefit from that lower corporate rate is going to go to the workers in terms of higher wages, better benefits. That is the way we are going to help the middle class also—not just with regard to the tax relief directly but with regard to helping to improve job creation and increase wages. So I am excited about this. I think it can happen. I think it is something that is long overdue.

I think it is something, frankly, that should be bipartisan. This was what the Simpson-Bowles proposal, which was a totally bipartisan proposal, said we ought to do. In fact, they took the top rate down to 28 percent—lower than anybody is talking about here. But they said that we should go to this kind of taxation we are talking about in terms of international businesses, in terms of corporations, in terms of creating jobs.

Two years ago, I worked with CHUCK SCHUMER, who is now the Democratic leader here in the U.S. Senate, and we were asked to cochair a working group on taxation—particularly folks on the international side—and we came up with a consensus, which said that we have to fix this broken Tax Code. It is not working, and we need to bring this money back. We need to bring these jobs back by going through this kind of system we are talking about, a so-called territorial system. In the past, this has been bipartisan, and my hope is it can be again.

Yes, the budget provides the framework for us to get this done, not on a 60-vote basis but a 50-vote basis. But we should do it with more than 60 votes. We welcome input from our Democratic colleagues. I believe, in the end, this will be bipartisan because I do believe that the vast majority of Americans out there, as they understand this tax reform proposal will say: Yes, I think middle-class tax relief makes sense, and, yes, I think we should be bringing back the jobs and the investment to this country. I think that is going to be something that Members will hear across this country and across this aisle. When they do, I believe we will have the opportunity to have the kind of commonsense, bipartisan tax reform we need in this country. We need to do it to be able to have a thriving American middle class, and we need to do it to have a stronger America.

I am excited about this opportunity. I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. President, I yield back my time on that, but I have another matter that I need to do, the closing business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

REMEMBERING WADE NELSON

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, Wade Nelson was a friend who began his professional life as a journalist and served at many levels in public service.

He was regarded as an honest professional in all of his life's work, a father and husband truly dedicated to his family, and a joy to count as a friend.

His colleague and friend, Bob Secter, wrote a remembrance, which I include with this statement. It was given to those of us in attendance at Wade's memorial service at the Unity Temple in Oak Park, IL, on October 7, 2017. The speakers at the service included his wife, Ellen Warren, a respected journalist in her own right, and his sons, Ted and Emmett. They each shared touching stories of Wade as a husband and father. Rick Kogan emceed the celebration with his own signature style and Wade's friends Bern Colleran, Terry Kelleher, Hanke Gratteau, and musician Jon Webber each added great memories to the service.

As Bob Secter wrote:

Back in the rambunctious days of Chicago newspapers, Wade Nelson worked for the legendary columnist Mike Royko who sent his ''legman'' to check out a tip that Cook County judges were issued cushier toilet paper than that stocked in public restrooms.

The easy part for Nelson was grabbing samples from public toilets in the Loop courthouse, now known as the Daley Center. Obtaining tissue from a judge's inner sanctum was trickier.

So, Nelson made up a pretense to interview Chief Judge John Boyle, then excused himself mid-talk to use the toilet attached to the judge's chambers. He emerged to confront the startled judge with the incriminating evidence, and a great column was born.

Charmin-gate was hardly the highlight of Nelson's days as a reporter. Yet it demonstrated the resourcefulness, spunk, and droll whimsy that propelled him on a rich career path involving being press secretary for the late U.S. Senator Alan Dixon of Illinois, communications director for the federal military base closure commission, political consultant, and chief speech writer for former Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley.

That resume hardly defines the sum of Nelson, however. Friends remember him as someone with boundless curiosity and a walking encyclopedia of knowledge about interests as varied as Midwestern architecture, jazz, the Cubs, anything Chicago related, the minutia of the small Southern Michigan town of Sturgis where his ancestors were early settlers in the 1800s, and the secret to the perfect martini.

Edward Wade Nelson Jr. grew up in west suburban River Forest, attended Fenwick High School in Oak Park and the University of Missouri where he graduated with a degree in journalism.

As a young adult and beyond, his greatest devotion was reserved for performers at Chicago's varied night club, cabaret and piano bar scene where men and women who played and sang there came to embrace Nelson as an honored guest and friend. He became an audience fixture at venues, most now long gone, like The Acorn on Oak, Toulouse, The London House, the Green Mill, and Yvette. Nelson even came to name his family pets after 20th Century jazz legends.

As Nelson climbed the rungs of journalism jobs, from City News to the suburban Wilmette Life and then the Chicago Daily News, his career tracked closely with another young reporter, Ellen Warren, who later became a White House correspondent for the old Knight-Ridder news service and then a columnist for the Chicago Tribune. They eventually married and had two sons.

Nelson moved back to River Forest, but he rejoined Dixon in the mid-1990s when the former senator chaired a politically sensitive federal commission charged with recommending the closure of surplus military bases across the country.

In subsequent years, Nelson served as a spokesman for then-Cook County Circuit Court Clerk Aurelia Pucinski, now an appellate court judge, and the Illinois State Board of Education and became a program officer and grant manager at the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, a Michigan-based non-profit specializing in education grants. Wedged in between these jobs was a multiyear stint as the chief speechwriter for Richard Daley, a difficult task making Chicago's notoriously ineloquent mayor sound eloquent.

Wade is survived by his wife and sons, Ted—and his wife, Sarah—and Emmett of Chicago; a sister, Karen Nelson of Chicago; and a brother, Ted—and his wife, Terry—of Spicewood, TX.

TRIBUTE TO ELAINE NEKRITZ

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, earlier this month, Elaine Nekritz retired after more than 14 years of service representing the 57th District in the Illinois House of Representatives. Along with being a good friend and dedicated public servant, Elaine was a real leader for her constituents in Northbrook, Arlington Heights, Wheeling, Buffalo Grove, and across her district.

Elaine's legacy in Illinois will always be visible as people travel on high-speed rail from Chicago to St. Louis and throughout the State. As the chair of the Illinois House Railroad Industry Committee, Elaine was a leader in advocating for high-speed rail before it was popular.

During her service in the State House, Elaine championed women's

rights, the environment, and criminal justice reform as well. Because of Elaine's efforts, kids who have had run-ins with the law have a better shot at staying out of adult courts and avoiding getting caught in an endless criminal cycle.

Elaine was always willing to listen to colleagues and friends on both sides of the aisle, even when partnership was challenging. She helped craft bold legislation to rescue Illinois from its dire economic circumstances. As house assistant majority leader, she was a leader in working to reform pensions in our State. Fiscal responsibility was always her core value.

The people of the 57th District were lucky to have such a strong advocate. Her energy, creativity, and thoughtfulness will be missed.

I thank her for her service to Illinois and her friendship. I wish her the best of luck in her next adventures and salute her husband, Barry, for his strong partnership with his talented spouse.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 225, on Wyden amendment No. 1302. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

Mr. President, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 226, on Capito amendment No. 1393. Had I been present, I would have voted ''nay.''

Mr. President, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 227, on Cantwell amendment No. 1141. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

Mr. President, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 228, on Warner amendment No. 1138. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

Mr. President, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 229, on Flake amendment No. 1178. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

Mr. President, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 230, on Baldwin amendment No. 1139. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

Mr. President, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 231, on Heitkamp amendment No. 1228. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

Mr. President, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 232, on Brown amendment No. 1378. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

Mr. President, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 233, on Paul amendment No. 1296. Had I been present, I would have voted ''nay.''

Mr. President, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 234, on Cardin amendment No. 1375. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

Mr. President, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 235, on Kaine amendment No. 1249. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

GAO OPINION LETTER RELATED TO INTERAGENCY GUIDANCE ON LEVERAGED LENDING

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the GAO opinion letter dated October 19, 2017, related to the Interagency Guidance on Leveraged Lending of March 22, 2013, Federal Register citation 78 FR 17766.

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

U.S. GOVERNMENT
ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 19, 2017.

Subject: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—Applicability of the Congressional Review Act to Interagency Guidance on Leveraged Lending

Hon. PAT TOOMEY,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR TOOMEY: You asked whether the final Interagency Guidance on Leveraged Lending (Interagency Guidance or Guidance), issued jointly on March 22, 2013, by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Board), and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), is a rule for purposes of the Congressional Review Act (CRA). CRA establishes a process for congressional review of agency rules and establishes special expedited procedures under which Congress may pass a joint resolution of disapproval that, if enacted into law, overturns the rule. Congressional review is assisted by CRA's requirement that all federal agencies, including independent regulatory agencies, submit each rule to both Houses of Congress and to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) before it can take effect. For the reasons discussed below, we conclude that the Interagency Guidance is a general statement of policy and is a rule under the CRA.

BACKGROUND

Congressional Review Act

CRA, enacted in 1996 to strengthen congressional oversight of agency rulemaking, requires all federal agencies, including independent regulatory agencies, to submit a report on each new rule to both Houses of Congress and to the Comptroller General before it can take effect. The report must contain a copy of the rule, ''a concise general statement relating to the rule,'' and the rule's proposed effective date. In addition, the agency must submit to the Comptroller General a complete copy of the cost-benefit analysis of the rule, if any, and information concerning the agency's actions relevant to specific procedural rulemaking requirements set forth in various statutes and executive orders governing the regulatory process.

CRA adopts the definition of rule under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), which states in relevant part that a rule is ''the whole or a part of an agency statement of general or particular applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy or describing the organization, procedure, or practice requirements of an agency.'' CRA excludes three categories of rules from coverage: (1) rules of particular applicability; (2) rules relating to agency management or personnel; and (3) rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice that do not substantially affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties. The Agencies did not send a report on the Interagency Guidance to Congress or the Comptroller General because, as they stated in their letters to our Office, in their opinion the Guidance is not a rule under the CRA.

Interagency Guidance on Leveraged Lending

On March 22, 2013, OCC, the Board, and FDIC (referred to collectively as the Agencies) issued the Interagency Guidance, which forms the basis of the Agencies' review of the leveraged lending activities of supervised financial institutions. Leveraged lending generally encompasses large loans to corporate borrowers for the purposes of ''mergers and acquisitions, business recapitalization and financing, equity buyouts, and business . . . expansions.'' Leveraged loans raise risk concerns because of the size of the loans relative to the borrower's cash flow, and are generally used to finance one-time business transactions rather than a company's ordinary course of business activities. The Guidance outlines the Agencies' minimum expectations on a wide range of topics related to leveraged lending, including underwriting standards, valuation standards, the risk rating of leveraged loans, and problem credit management.

The Interagency Guidance is ''designed to assist financial institutions in providing leveraged lending to creditworthy borrowers in a safe-and-sound manner.'' It does so by describing expectations for the sound risk management of leveraged lending activities and lists a number of considerations for financial institutions: (1) the ratio of a borrower's debt to the company's earnings before interest, taxes, amortization and depreciation; (2) the ability of the borrower to amortize its secured debt, and (3) the level of due diligence performed in evaluating the loan. The Guidance explains the types of actions that concern the Agencies and that might motivate them to initiate a supervisory action that would require an independent finding that an unsafe or unsound action has occurred.

ANALYSIS

As an initial matter, one argument raised by the Agencies is that since the Guidance explicitly states that it is not a rule or a rulemaking action, it should not be considered a rule under CRA. However, although an agency's characterization should be considered in deciding whether its action is a rule under APA (and whether, for example, it is subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements), ''an agency's own label . . . is not dispositive.'' Similarly, an agency's characterization is not determinative of whether it is a rule under CRA.

The focus of the arguments made by the Agencies is that the Interagency Guidance is a general statement of policy and is not subject to the CRA. They assert that the Guidance is a statement that explains how they will exercise their broad enforcement discretion. They maintain that it does not establish legally binding standards, is not certain or final, and does not substantially affect the rights or obligations of third parties. As a result, they claim, the Interagency Guidance is not a rule under CRA.

The Supreme Court has described ''general statements of policy'' as ''statements issued by an agency to advise the public prospectively of the manner in which the agency proposes to exercise a discretionary power.'' In other words, a statement of policy announces the agency's tentative intentions for the future:

''A general statement of policy . . . does not establish a 'binding norm.' It is not finally determinative of the issues or rights to which it is addressed. The agency cannot apply or rely upon a general statement of policy as law because a general statement of policy only announces what the agency seeks to establish as policy.''

The Interagency Guidance provides information on the manner in which the Agencies

will exercise their enforcement authority regarding leveraged lending activities, does not establish a ''binding norm,'' and does not determine the outcome of any Agency examination of a financial institution. Rather, the Guidance expresses the regulators' expectations regarding the sound risk management of leveraged lending activities. We agree with the Agencies that the Guidance is a general statement of policy. However, the issue presented here is whether this general statement of policy is a rule under CRA.

GAO has previously held that general statements of policy are rules under CRA. For example, in B–287557, May 14, 2001, we decided whether a ''record of decision'' (ROD) issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service in connection with a federal irrigation project was a rule under CRA. We found that the ROD was a general statement of policy regarding water flow and ecosystems issues in both the Trinity and Sacramento Rivers. The ROD modified prior policy in an attempt, in part, to restore fish habitat.

We cited to the APA definition of ''rule,'' which includes ''the whole or a part of an agency statement of general or particular applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy or describing the organization, procedure, or practice requirements of an agency.'' This definition includes three key components: (1) an agency statement, (2) of future effect, and (3) designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy. We stated that this definition is broad, and includes both rules requiring notice and comment rulemaking and those that do not, such as general statements of policy.

We noted that, since CRA adopts the definition of ''rule'' from APA, it too covers both those requiring notice and comment and general statements of policy, which do not. We decided that the ROD fell squarely within CRA as an agency action that constituted a ''statement of general . . . applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret or prescribe law or policy.'' We also noted that Congress intended CRA to cover, not only formal rulemaking, but also rules requiring notice and comment under 5 U.S.C. 553(c), rules that are not subject to notice and comment requirements, including rules that must be published in the Federal Register before taking effect (5 U S C. 552(a)(1) and (2)), and other guidance documents. Since a general statement of policy is specifically included among the types of agency actions subject to the requirements of Sections 552(a)(1) (D) and (a)(2)(B), it is clear that CRA covers general statements of policy.

Additionally, in B–316048, April 17, 2008, we considered whether a letter issued by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to state health officials concerning the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) was a rule under CRA. We concluded that the letter was subject to CRA because it was, in fact, a rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements. However, in that decision we also discussed general statements of policy under CRA. CMS had argued that the letter was a general statement of policy ''announcing the course which the agency intends to follow'' in future adjudications, i.e., what the agency seeks to establish as policy. We explained that the definition of ''rule'' under both APA and CRA includes ''a statement of general or particular applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy.'' As a device that provides information on the manner in which an agency will exercise its authority or what the agency will seek to propose as policy, we noted that a general statement of policy would appear to fit squarely within this definition of a rule subject to CRA.

In deciding that a general statement of policy is a rule for CRA purposes, our prior decisions cite to the legislative history of CRA, which confirms that rules subject to CRA requirements include general statements of policy. A principal sponsor of the legislation that became CRA made clear that general statements of policy are covered by CRA, stating that ''[t]he committees intend [CRA] to be interpreted broadly with regard to the type and scope of rules that are subject to congressional review.'' The sponsor added that documents covered by CRA include ''statements of general policy, interpretations of general applicability, and administrative staff manuals and instructions to staff that affect a member of the public.''

Additionally, in a floor statement during final consideration of the bill that became CRA, another principal sponsor of the legislation pointed out that rules subject to CRA include agency general statements of policy.

''Although agency interpretive rules, general statements of policy, guideline documents, and agency policy and procedure manuals may not be subject to the notice and comment provisions of section 553(c) of title 5, United States Code, these types of documents are covered under the congressional review provisions of the new chapter 8 of title 5.

''Under section 801(a) [CRA], covered rules, with very few exceptions, may not go into effect until the relevant agency submits a copy of the rule and an accompanying report to both Houses of Congress. Interpretive rules, general statements of policy, and analogous agency policy guidelines are covered without qualification because they meet the definition of a 'rule' borrowed from section 551 of title 5, and are not excluded from the definition of a rule.''

We note that legal commentators also support the conclusion that CRA's requirements are applicable to general statements of policy. They have pointed out that federal agency actions fitting CRA's definition of a rule include ''such items as . . . general statements of policy,'' and that ''the legislative history of the Act . . . makes clear that this scope was understood and intended.''

Nonetheless, the Agencies assert that because the Guidance does not establish legally binding standards, is not certain or final, and does not substantially affect the rights or obligations of third parties, it is not a rule under CRA. They cite to our decisions in which we found that agency actions that imposed binding requirements that were ''both certain and final'' were rules for CRA purposes. However, while our decisions recognize those characteristics as indicative of certain types of rules subject to CRA requirements, they do not suggest that the absence of those characteristics requires a determination that an agency action is not a rule under CRA. Moreover, when GAO has examined the issue whether an agency's action substantially affects the rights or obligations of third parties, it has been in the context of analyzing whether the action falls within the CRA exception for agency rules of practice or procedure, not in deciding whether it meets the definition of rule.

The Agencies also cite to language in certain court decisions to suggest that policy statements are not rules under APA. However, those decisions do not support such a conclusion. Indeed, the Supreme Court has recognized that rules under the APA include '''substantive [legislative] rules' on the one hand'' as well as ''general statements of policy'' and other non-legislative rules on the other.

We can readily conclude that the Guidance does not fall within any of the three exceptions in CRA. We note here that the Interagency Guidance is of general and not particular applicability, does not relate to agency management or personnel, and is not a rule of agency organization, procedure, or practice.

CONCLUSION

The Interagency Guidance is a general statement of policy designed to assist financial institutions in providing leveraged lending to creditworthy borrowers in a sound manner. As such, it is a rule subject to the requirements of CRA.

Sincerely yours,

SUSAN A. POLING,
General Counsel.

CHRISTENING OF THE USNS ''HERSHEL 'WOODY' WILLIAMS''

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, today I wish to celebrate the christening of the United States Navy's T-ESB 4 Expeditionary Sea Base, USNS *Hershel ''Woody'' Williams* taking place on October 21, 2017. This vessel is named after the proud West Virginian and last surviving Medal of Honor recipient from the Pacific theater during World War II. This ship will serve as a flexible platform to support Special Forces helicopters and aircraft, as well as counterpiracy and mine countermeasures.

This ship could not have a better namesake than Woody Williams. Woody's life is the embodiment of what it means to serve this country, both in his military service during World War II, and his service to veterans and Gold Star families in his civilian life. Corporal Williams' actions on Iwo Jima are the definition of heroism. He went forward alone, facing deadly machine-gun fire from entrenched Japanese positions and fought bravely for 4 hours, taking out enemy positions one by one. His actions were crucial to his regiment's success on Iwo Jima, wiping out a heavily defended Japanese position.

In addition to Woody's wartime heroism, for which he received the Congressional Medal of Honor, he also has devoted his life to servicemembers, veterans, and their families. Through the Hershel Woody Williams Medal of Honor Foundation, he honors Gold Star families who have lost loved ones that bravely sacrificed their lives in defense of our freedom by seeking to establish Gold Star Families Memorial Monuments in all 50 States. His foundation also offers scholarships to Gold Star children and sponsors outreach programs that educate communities about Gold Star families and the sacrifice that they have made. To date, the foundation has established 26 Gold Star Families Memorial Monuments across the country, with 50 other monuments underway in 38 States. Woody also served our Nation's veterans for 33 years as a veterans service representative in the Department of Veterans Affairs.

At 94 years old, Woody continues to be an energetic, unyielding force for good. I have had the privilege of knowing Woody Williams for many years, and the christening of this mobile sea base vessel is a testament to Woody's

bravery, his dedication to our Nation's servicemembers, and his unwavering commitment to serving others. I am proud to rise today to recognize Mr. Williams and congratulate him on the christening of the USNS *Hershel ''Woody'' Williams*.

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF BAHA'U'LLAH, THE FOUNDER OF THE BAHA'I FAITH

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I am very pleased to draw attention today to the 200th anniversary of the birth of Baha'u'llah, the founder of the Baha'i Faith.

The Baha'i Faith has over 5 million followers around the world, including over 2,000 in Tennessee. Baha'is come from virtually every racial, ethnic, national, tribal, and linguistic background on the planet.

On October 22, 2017, Baha'i communities across the United States and around the world will commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Baha'u'llah—the founder of the Baha'i Faith—and celebrate his life and his teachings.

Baha'u'llah was born to a noble family in 1817 in Persia, modern-day Iran. As a young man, he was known for his charity and service to others and was called the father of the poor. In 1844, he founded the Baha'i Faith, a new and independent religion with its own scriptures, laws, teachings, and practices.

Baha'u'llah proclaimed a message of justice, unity, and peace. This message called for, among other things, the equality of women and men, an end to racial prejudice, universal education, interfaith harmony, and international cooperation. As a result of his teachings, Baha'u'llah was imprisoned and exiled for over 40 years by the Persian and Ottoman empires.

Despite the injustice and oppression he faced throughout his life, Baha'u'llah continued to promote a message of peace and unity based upon harmony within the human race. In every place to which he was banished, he touched the lives of all those around him. Even some of his opponents, after meeting him, became his friends and admirers.

Today Baha'is in Iran are still persecuted for their faith, and human rights experts have called their situation one of the clearest and most severe cases of religious persecution in the world.

The Baha'i Faith first arrived in the U.S. over 120 years ago. Baha'is now live in every State of the Union, including Tennessee, where the community has grown to over 2,000 members.

Wherever they live, Baha'is champion the principles that Baha'u'llah proclaimed. They strive to build a better world by being good citizens, serving their communities, and working side by side with others to promote the common good.

On this important occasion, I congratulate the Baha'i community of Tennessee and across the United States on the bicentennial of the birth of Baha'u'llah.

REMEMBERING EVELYNE J. VILLINES

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the passing of disability rights pioneer and my longtime friend, Ms. Evelyne Villines. Ever since I first met Evelyne during my early years in the Iowa House of Representatives, I knew her to be a fierce advocate on behalf of those with disabilities. She had an outstanding work ethic and never stopped campaigning for those with disabilities to be recognized for their abilities and not by what others saw as their limitations.

Thanks to people like Evelyne, our society has made a lot of progress in this area. Evelyne's tireless work earned her recognition on both the State and national levels as an inductee into the Iowa Women's Hall of Fame and the national Hall of Fame for Persons with Disabilities. Evelyne's efforts were recognized as paving the way for passage for the American with Disabilities Act of 1990.

She served on numerous commissions and joined the board of SourceAmerica in its infancy, leading the company to become one of the largest employers of people with disabilities in the Nation. Evelyne's advocacy and resulting accomplishments have opened the doors of opportunity for people with disabilities.

I am honored to stand before you in recognizing Evelyne for her lifelong commitment to service. Evelyne's legacy will live on for years to come through the countless individuals who will continue to benefit from her life's work.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT HIGDON, JR.

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Robert Higdon, Jr., and congratulate him on his appointment as the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Bobby earned both his law degree and undergraduate degree from Wake Forest University and has a decorated career in public service and in private practice. Prior to law school, he worked for then-Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth Dole and for Senator John East. Upon graduating from law school, Bobby served as a law clerk to Judge Eugene H. Phillips on the North Carolina Court of Appeals. After working for several years in private practice, he began a successful career as a Federal prosecutor.

From 1991 until 2015, Bobby served in the U.S. Attorney's Office and the U.S. Department of Justice in a number of roles, including chief of the criminal division in the Eastern District of North Carolina. He has vast experience investigating, prosecuting, and advising on criminal cases, ranging from violent crime and drug trafficking to white collar and public integrity crimes.

Aside from his sterling legal career, Bobby is an active member of his community, inspiring and helping others. He serves his church as a volunteer and a Sunday School teacher, and he has mentored the next generation of lawyers by coaching in various mock trial competitions. His example reminds us that our roles as public servants extend beyond the office.

It was an honor to recommend Bobby Higdon to President Trump. Anyone who works with him knows he is a dedicated professional who has extensive legal knowledge and expertise. In addition, he is widely respected in the law enforcement community, and these relationships will be incredibly valuable as he takes on this important role. Bobby understands the challenges and issues facing North Carolina, and I know that he will continue to lead the U.S. Attorney's Office with dignity and respect.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO NORMAN JOSEPH

• Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to commend Norman Joseph of Jackson, a leader in Mississippi athletics, on his induction into the Belhaven University Sports Hall of Fame this month. Coach Joseph is a Vicksburg native who played quarterback and defensive back at Mississippi State University. As a coach in the nearly four decades since, he has delivered a tradition of excellence, success, and Christian character to student-athletes in Mississippi and across the country.

Norman Joseph has coached on every level of 4-year college football. Starting and rebuilding teams became a hallmark of his career. He built the Belhaven University football program from the ground up and served as its inaugural head coach. Coach Joseph launched Belhaven's recruiting program, designed its uniforms, and consulted on the creation of practice facilities and a new athletic complex. Under his leadership, the football program experienced immediate success and achieved a Top 25 ranking for 6 consecutive weeks during its second season.

Coach Joseph has coached at three Jackson-area colleges. In addition to Belhaven, he served as quarterbacks coach at Millsaps College and head coach at Mississippi College in Clinton for nine seasons.

At Mississippi College, Coach Joseph took a program in decline and established a winning culture. Under his guidance, the team had an eight-win season in only 3 years. Within 5 years, the team won the conference championship and went to the second round of the Division III playoffs. Coach Joseph took his team to NCAA Top 25 National Rankings in scoring offense, total offense, passing offense, rushing

offense, first downs, and fewest interceptions. In 2009, he coached Mississippi College to the American Southwest Conference cochampions and was named the 2009 American Football Coaches Association Regional Coach of the Year and the 2009 American Southwest Conference Coach of the Year.

Coach Joseph began his coaching career at the University of Louisiana at Monroe as a position coach working for John David Crow, who was Bear Bryant's only Heisman Trophy winner. He later returned to Louisiana Monroe as offensive coordinator and quarterbacks coach, delivering record offense, four consecutive winning seasons, and three NCAA Division 1AA championship berths ranked at number four or higher.

He took over the Louisiana College football program 3 years after that program was reinstated and compiled the school's best record in more than 40 years.

He has also assisted programs at the University of Southern Mississippi, San Jose State University, Vanderbilt University, Louisiana Tech University, Northwestern State University, and Midwestern State University.

Coach Joseph has set offensive records at every school he has coached, including an NCAA Division I record for combined total yards in a game, a record set in 2001 that remained intact until last year.

Coach Joseph's career has been focused on more than gridiron wins and records. As a coach, his attention to the development of players as individuals has resulted in academic and professional success for many young men. Under his guidance, scores of players have earned Academic All-Conference, All-American, All-Conference, and MVP honors. He has the distinction of coaching three quarterbacks with Super Bowl rings, and one of his former players is currently the head football coach of the Philadelphia Eagles.

Coach Joseph has been active in the Fellowship of Christian Athletes. In 2016, he was appointed by Mississippi Governor Phil Bryant to the Governor's Commission on Physical Fitness and Sports.

I am proud to recognize Norman Joseph as an outstanding Mississippian. He and his wife, the former Jane Bird of Vicksburg, have three daughters, Elizabeth, Grace Anne, and Sara Catherine. Elizabeth serves on my staff. This family is active at First Baptist Church in Jackson where Coach Joseph serves as a deacon.

Belhaven University's long tradition of producing successful student-athletes could not be accomplished without outstanding leadership from coaches and staff. I know Norman Joseph provided that leadership and character, and I am pleased he will be honored as a member of the Belhaven University Sports Hall of Fame.●

TRIBUTE TO TODD DUNLAP

● Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Todd Dunlap from East Helena, MT. Todd served in the U.S. Navy for 24 years as an electronic warfare and cryptology specialist, ultimately attaining the rank of master chief petty officer, the highest enlisted rank in the Navy. Todd's service included seven deployments overseas in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and other efforts. His work supported Special Operations Forces on the ground.

Todd's service did not end when he left Active Duty. He now works for the Montana Department of Veterans Affairs and continues to support those who have also served our country. His peers view him as a highly skilled professional and subject matter expert, and he has earned a reputation for selfless outreach across the State to assist veterans and their family members navigate the VA.

As someone who continues to serve members of the Armed Forces community, Todd is receiving a gift from a Montana organization that donates a fully outfitted trip to military servicemembers who have provided extraordinary service to our country and to those facing life-threatening illness. I sincerely thank Todd for his continued service to our great Nation. He is well-deserving of this recognition. As an avid outdoorsman myself, I hope he tags a wonderful elk during his time away with family.●

TRIBUTE TO CHRIS HINDOIEN

● Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, this week, I have the distinct honor of recognizing an exceptional volunteer named Chris Hindoien. Chris has helped inform and educate Montanans serving in the National Guard or Reserve component, as well as their employers, about the rights and responsibilities associated with a military mobilization.

In August, Chris was recognized by the Office of the Secretary of Defense for nearly 4 years of service as the State chairman of the Montana Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, ESGR. For his efforts, Chris received the Exceptional Public Service Award. During his stretch as chairman, he worked tirelessly to make sure that the relationship between military servicemembers and their employers remained strong across Big Sky Country. Chris is the son of the late Brig. Gen. Gary Hindoien, a former commander of the Montana Air National Guard, so his demonstrated commitment to our State and our Nation comes as no surprise.

Montana has a longstanding tradition of public service. Whether it be working on an agriculture project as a Peace Corps volunteer or as an Army Ranger at the tip of the military spear, the Montana attitude towards service to others continues to endure and Chris's work has enabled others to serve. Thank you, Chris, for committing your time and talent to enable the success of others.●

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–3135. A communication from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Remedial Action Schemes Reliability Standard'' ((18 CFR Part 40) (Docket No. RM16–20–000)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3136. A communication from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Balancing Authority Control, Inadvertent Interchange, and Facility Interconnection Reliability Standards'' ((RIN1902–AF30) (Docket No. RM16–13–000)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3137. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Significant New Use Rule on Certain Chemical Substances'' ((RIN2070–AB27) (FRL No. 9966–84–OCSPP)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3138. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Promulgation of State Implementation Plan Revisions; Infrastructure Requirements for the 2010 SO2 and 2010 PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards; North Dakota'' (FRL No. 9966–00–Region 2) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3139. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Oklahoma: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program Revision'' (FRL No. 9968–29–Region 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3140. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Interim Final Determination to Defer Sanctions; California; Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin'' (FRL No. 9969–03–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3141. 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 Nebraska Air Quality Implementation Plans; Adoption of a New Chapter under the Nebraska Administrative Code'' (FRL No. 9968–76–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3142. 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 Nebraska's Air Quality

Implementation Plan; Operating Permits Program, and 112(1) program; Revision to Nebraska Administrative Code'' (FRL No. 9968–78–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3143. 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 Missouri Air Quality Implementation Plans; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard'' (FRL No. 9968–80–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3144. 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 Missouri Air Quality Implementation Plans; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard'' (FRL No. 9968–82–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3145. 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. 9968–35–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3146. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Utah; General Burning Rule Revisions'' (FRL No. 9969–04–Region 8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3147. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; North Dakota; Revisions to Air Pollution Control Rules'' (FRL No. 9969–05–Region 8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3148. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Arizona; Regional Haze State and Federal Implementation Plans'' (FRL No. 9968–97–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3149. 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; Alabama; Prevention of Significant Deterioration Updates'' (FRL No. 9968–90–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3150. 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; South Carolina; Interstate Transport (Prongs 1 and 2) for the 2010 1-hour NO2 Standard'' (FRL No. 9968–73–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3151. 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; North Carolina; Interstate Transport'' (FRL No. 9968–72–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3152. 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; Georgia; Regional Haze Progress Report'' (FRL No. 9968–71–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3153. 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; Florida; Permitting Revisions'' (FRL No. 9968–92–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3154. 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; Alabama; Cross-State Air Pollution Rule'' (FRL No. 9968–93–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3155. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances'' ((RIN2070–AB27) (FRL No. 9964–42–OCSPP)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3156. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: City of Philadelphia; Control of Emissions from Existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerator Units'' (FRL No. 9969–45–Region 3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3157. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; West Virginia; 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' (FRL No. 9969–48–Region 3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3158. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia; Amendment to Ambient Air Quality Standard for Ozone'' (FRL No. 9969–40–Region 3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3159. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Adoption of Control Techniques Guidelines for Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Miscellaneous Metal Parts Surface Coating, Miscellaneous Plastic Parts Surface Coating, and Pleasure Craft Surface Coatings'' (FRL No. 9969–32–Region 3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3160. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Minnesota; Regional Haze Progress Report'' (FRL No. 9969–59–Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3161. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Interstate Transport Requirements for the 2010 1-Hour Sulfur Dioxide Standard'' (FRL No. 9969–51–Region 3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3162. 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; Vermont; Regional Haze Five-Year Progress Report; Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule'' (FRL No. 9969–56–Region 1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3163. 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; South Carolina; Cross-State Air Pollution Rule'' (FRL No. 9969–27–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3164. 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; SC; Multiple Revisions to Air Pollution Control Standards'' (FRL No. 9969–29–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3165. 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; SC; Miscellaneous Revisions to Multiple Rules'' (FRL No. 9969–41–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3166. 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; North Carolina; Air Curtain Burners'' (FRL No. 9969–33–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3167. 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; Ohio; Redesignation of the Fulton County Area to Attainment of the 2008 Lead Standard'' (FRL No. 9969–67–Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3168. 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; Michigan; Regional Haze Progress Report'' (FRL No. 9969–61–Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3169. 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; Kentucky; Regional Haze Progress Report'' (FRL No. 9969–26–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3170. 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; Illinois; Regional Haze Progress Report'' (FRL No. 9969–64–Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3171. 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; Georgia; Cross-State Air Pollution Rule'' (FRL No. 9969–30–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3172. 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; Georgia; New Source Review Updates'' (FRL No. 9969–43–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3173. 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; Florida; Stationary Sources Emissions Monitoring'' (FRL No. 9969–39–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3174. 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; Florida; Interstate Transport (Prongs 1 and 2 for the 2010 1-hour NO2 Standard)'' (FRL No. 9969–20–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3175. 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; Connecticut; Nonattainment New Source Review Permit Requirements for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standard'' (FRL No. 9969–54–Region 1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3176. 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; AL; VOC Definitions and Particulate Emissions'' (FRL No. 9969–36–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3177. 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; AL; VOC Definitions and Particulate Emissions'' (FRL No. 9969–35–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3178. 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; Alabama; PSD Replacement Units'' (FRL No. 9969–22–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3179. 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; South Carolina; Standards for Volatile Organic Compounds and Oxides of Nitrogen'' (FRL No. 9969–31–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3180. 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; North Carolina; Transportation Conformity'' (FRL No. 9969–28–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3181. 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; Alabama; Transportation Conformity'' (FRL No. 9969–24–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3182. 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; Alabama; Transportation Conformity'' (FRL No. 9969–25–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3183. A communication from the Chief of the Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Extension of Import Restrictions Imposed on Archaeological and Ethnological Materials from the Republic of Mali'' (RIN1515–AE32) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 15, 2017; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3184. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Health, United States, 2016''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–3185. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the second semi-annual report of fiscal year 2016 of the Department of Justice's Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties; to the Committees on the Judiciary; Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; and Select Committee on Intelligence.

EC–3186. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first semi-annual report of fiscal year 2016 of the Department of Justice's Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties; to the Committees on the Judiciary; Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; and Select Committee on Intelligence.

EC–3187. A communication from the Deputy General Counsel, Office of Size Standards, Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Small Business Size Standards; Adoption of 2017 North American Industry Classification System for Size Standards'' (RIN3245–AG84) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 16, 2017; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

EC–3188. A communication from the Executive Analyst (Political), Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Secretary of Health and Human Services, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 10, 2017; to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 194. A bill to ensure the effective processing of mail by Federal agencies, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115–176).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. ROBERTS for the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

*Gregory Ibach, of Nebraska, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs.

*William Northey, of Iowa, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services.

By Mr. GRASSLEY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Annemarie Carney Axon, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama.

Michael Lawrence Brown, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

Thomas Alvin Farr, of North Carolina, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

William M. Ray II, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

John C. Demers, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

Scott C. Blader, of Wisconsin, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin for the term of four years.

John R. Lausch, Jr., of Illinois, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois for the term of four years.

J. Douglas Overbey, of Tennessee, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee for the term of four years.

Mark A. Klaassen, of Wyoming, to be United States Attorney for the District of Wyoming for the term of four years.

William C. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi for the term of four years.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 1984. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limitations for deductible new business expenditures and to consolidate provisions for start-up and organizational expenditures; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KAINE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. NELSON, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. REED, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BENNET, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. COONS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. UDALL, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. KING):

S. 1985. A bill to repeal the rules issued by the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Health and Human Services entitled ''Religious Exemptions and Accommodations for Coverage of Certain Preventive Services Under the Affordable Care Act'' and ''Moral Exemptions and Accommodations for Coverage of Certain Preventive Services Under the Affordable Care Act''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. FRANKEN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. UDALL):

S. 1986. A bill to amend the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 to extend the jurisdiction of tribal courts to cover crimes involving sexual violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mrs. ERNST):

S. 1987. A bill to provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the reversionary interest held by the United States in and to certain land in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and to express the sense of Congress relating to the continued provision of information relating to certain national historic trails; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 1988. A bill to streamline broadband infrastructure permitting on established public rights-of-way, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 1989. A bill to enhance transparency and accountability for online political advertisements by requiring those who purchase and publish such ads to disclose information about the advertisements to the public, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 1990. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the amounts payable by the Department of Veterans Affairs for dependency and indemnity compensation, to modify the requirements for dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain veterans rated totally disabled at the time of death, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 1991. A bill to reduce the risk posed by wildfires to communities and the most at-risk federally owned forests; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1992. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require federally licensed firearms importers, manufacturers, and dealers to meet certain requirements with respect to securing their firearms inventory, business records, and business premises; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 1993. A bill to adjust the boundary of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area to include the Rim of the Valley Corridor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. LEE):

S. 1994. A bill to reduce recidivism and increase public safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. FRANKEN):

S. Res. 294. A resolution congratulating the Minnesota Lynx women's basketball team on winning the 2017 Women's National Basketball Association championship; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. KING):

S. Res. 295. A resolution designating October 2017 as ''National Employee Ownership Month''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. Res. 296. A resolution designating the week of November 5 through 12, 2017, as ''National Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Awareness Week''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANKEN:

S. Res. 297. A resolution supporting Lights On Afterschool, a national celebration of afterschool programs held on October 26, 2017; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KING (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. Res. 298. A resolution supporting the designation of September 2017 as ''National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. WICKER):

S. Res. 299. A resolution expressing support for the designation of October 20, 2017, as the ''National Day on Writing''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 300. A resolution recognizing the 150th anniversary of McDaniel College; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 236

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 236, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages.

S. 301

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 301, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit governmental discrimination against providers of health services that are not involved in abortion.

S. 479

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 479, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests, regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening.

S. 497

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. 497, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of certain lymphedema compression treatment items as items of durable medical equipment.

S. 654

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 654, a bill to revise section 48 of title 18, United States Code, and for other purposes.

S. 1110

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1110, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for private lactation areas in the terminals of large and medium hub airports, and for other purposes.

S. 1364

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from California

(Ms. HARRIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1364, a bill to establish within the Smithsonian Institution the National Museum of the American Latino, and for other purposes.

S. 1503

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1503, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of the 60th anniversary of the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame.

S. 1580

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1580, a bill to enhance the transparency, improve the coordination, and intensify the impact of assistance to support access to primary and secondary education for displaced children and persons, including women and girls, and for other purposes.

S. 1589

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) and the Senator from Iowa (Mrs. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. 1589, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 1632

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1632, a bill to establish an additional fund in the Treasury to meet existing statutory obligations to reimburse costs reasonably incurred as a result of the reorganization of broadcast television spectrum, and for other purposes.

S. 1690

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1690, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide greater support to students with dependents, and for other purposes.

S. 1706

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1706, a bill to prevent human health threats posed by the consumption of equines raised in the United States.

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1706, supra.

S. 1719

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1719, a bill to eliminate duties on imports of recreational performance outerwear, to establish the Sustainable Textile and Apparel Research Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 1732

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1732, a bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to promote testing of incentive payments for behavioral health providers for adoption and use of certified electronic health record technology.

S. 1827

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1827, a bill to extend funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1857

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1857, a bill to establish a compliance deadline of May 15, 2023, for Step 2 emissions standards for new residential wood heaters, new residential hydronic heaters, and forced-air furnaces.

S. 1916

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1916, a bill to prohibit the possession or transfer of certain firearm accessories, and for other purposes.

S. 1945

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1945, a bill to regulate large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

S. 1960

At the request of Mrs. MCCASKILL, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1960, a bill to repeal the amendments made to the Controlled Substances Act by the Ensuring Patient Access and Effective Drug Enforcement Act of 2016.

S. 1967

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1967, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional exemptions to the individual mandate, and for other purposes.

S. 1970

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1970, a bill to establish a public health plan.

S. CON. RES. 7

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 7, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that tax-exempt fraternal benefit societies have historically provided and continue to provide critical benefits to the people and communities of the United States.

S. RES. 211

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 211, a resolution condemning the violence and persecution in Chechnya.

S. RES. 250

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 250, a resolution condemning horrific acts of violence against Burma's Rohingya population and calling on Aung San Suu Kyi to play an active role in ending this humanitarian tragedy.

AMENDMENT NO. 1141

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1141 proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1197

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1197 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1228

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1228 proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1247

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1247 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1248

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1248 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018

and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1271

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1271 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1273

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1273 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1301

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1301 proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1305

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1305 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1315

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1315 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1318

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1318 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1319

At the request of Mr. REED, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1319 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1321

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1321 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1330

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1330 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1332

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1332 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1333

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1333 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1354

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1354 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1372

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1372 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1373

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1373 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1378

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1378 proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1383

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1383 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1386

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1386 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1387

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1387 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res.

71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1388

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1388 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1391

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1391 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

AMENDMENT NO. 1398

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1398 intended to be proposed to H. Con. Res. 71, a concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1992. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require federally licensed firearms importers, manufacturers, and dealers to meet certain requirements with respect to securing their firearms inventory, business records, and business premises; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. 1992

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 ''Safety Enhancements for Communities Using Reasonable and Effective Firearm Storage Act'' or the ''SECURE Firearm Storage Act''.

SEC. 2. SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERALLY LICENSED FIREARMS IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(m) SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) RELATION TO PROVISION GOVERNING GUN SHOWS.—This subsection shall apply to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer except as provided in subsection (j).

''(2) FIREARM STORAGE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A person who is a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer shall keep and store each firearm in the business inventory of the licensee at the premises covered by the license.

''(B) MEANS OF STORAGE.—When the premises covered by the license are not open for business, the licensee shall, with respect to each firearm in the business inventory of the licensee—

''(i) secure the firearm with a hardened steel rod ¼ inch thick through the space between the trigger guard, and the frame or receiver, of the firearm, with—

''(I) the steel rod secured by a hardened steel lock that has a shackle;

''(II) the lock and shackle protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter; and

''(III) the rod anchored to prevent the removal of the firearm from the premises; or

''(ii) store the firearm in—

''(I) a locked fireproof safe;

''(II) a locked gun cabinet (and if the locked gun cabinet is not steel, each firearm within the cabinet shall be secured with a hardened steel rod ¼ inch thick, protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter and anchored to prevent the removal of the firearm from the premises); or

''(III) a locked vault.

''(3) PAPER RECORD STORAGE.—When the premises covered by the license are not open for business, the licensee shall store each paper record of the business inventory and firearm transactions of, and other dispositions of firearms by, the licensee at the premises in a secure location such as a locked fireproof safe or locked vault.

''(4) ADDITIONAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—The Attorney General may, by regulation, prescribe such additional security requirements as the Attorney General determines appropriate with respect to the firearms business conducted by a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, such as requirements relating to the use of—

''(A) alarm and security camera systems;

''(B) site hardening; and

''(C) other measures necessary to reduce the risk of theft at the business premises of a licensee.''.

(b) PENALTIES.—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(q) PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH FIREARMS LICENSEE SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) PENALTY.—With respect to a violation by a licensee of section 923(m) or a regulation issued under that section, the Attorney General, after notice and opportunity for hearing—

''(i) in the case of the first violation or related series of violations on the same date, shall subject the licensee to a civil penalty in an amount equal to not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000;

''(ii) in the case of the second violation or related series of violations on the same date—

''(I) shall suspend the license issued to the licensee under this chapter until the licensee cures the violation; and

''(II) may subject the licensee to a civil penalty in an amount provided in clause (i); or

''(iii) in the case of the third violation or related series of violations on the same date—

''(I) shall revoke the license issued to the licensee under this chapter; and

''(II) may subject the licensee to a civil penalty in an amount provided in clause (i).

''(B) REVIEW.—An action of the Attorney General under this paragraph may be reviewed only as provided under section 923(f).

''(2) ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES.—The imposition of a civil penalty or suspension or revocation of a license under paragraph (1) shall not preclude any administrative remedy that is otherwise available to the Attorney General.''.

(c) APPLICATION REQUIREMENT.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the second sentence, by striking ''be in such form and contain only that'' and inserting ''describe how the applicant plans to comply with subsection (m) and shall be in such form and contain only such other''; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(H) the Attorney General determines that the description in the application of how the applicant plans to comply with subsection (m) would, if implemented, so comply.''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) INITIAL FIREARM STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 923(m)(2) of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) INITIAL PAPER RECORDS STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 923(m)(3) of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 1993. A bill to adjust the boundary of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area to include the Rim of the Valley Corridor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the Rim of the Valley Corridor Preservation Act. This legislation expands the boundary of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area to provide surrounding communities much-needed additional access to nature while maintaining private property rights and existing local land use authorities.

This bill adds an additional 191,000 acres, known as the Rim of the Valley Unit, to better protect natural resources and habitats, and provide members of the local community with improved recreational and educational opportunities.

This proposed expansion comes at the recommendation of the National Park Service after a six-year special resource study of the area. The study was directed by Congress in the Rim of the Valley Corridor Study Act, passed in 2008. The National Park Service's recommendation takes into account over 2,000 comments received from the public, elected officials, local organizations, and other stakeholders.

This legislation will significantly expand outdoor recreational opportunities for residents of Los Angeles County, one of the most densely populated and park-poor areas in California.

In fact, 47% of Californians—that's six percent of the U.S. population—live within two hours of the proposed expansion area. Enlarging the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area will provide these communities with increased access to public lands and a boost to the local economy.

The proposed expansion will also protect valuable habitat for endangered wildlife, such as the California red-legged frog. Other species protected include mountain lions, bobcats, foxes, badgers, coyotes, and deer.

Notably, the Rim of the Valley Corridor Preservation Act would only allow the Department of the Interior to acquire non-Federal land within the new boundaries through exchange, donation, or purchase from willing sellers. This legislation will not create any additional liability or restrictions for private property owners.

This bill enjoys the support of more than 50 local municipalities, community groups, and elected officials. It is the product of true public engagement in the legislative process.

I would like to thank my colleague, Representative ADAM SCHIFF, for introducing this legislation in the House.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the Rim of the Valley Corridor Preservation Act.

Thank you, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. LEE):

S. 1994. A bill to reduce recidivism and increase public safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CORNYN. 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. 1994

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Corrections Oversight, Recidivism Reduction, and Eliminating Costs for Taxpayers In Our National System Act of 2017'' or the ''CORRECTIONS Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—CORRECTIONS ACT

Sec. 101. Recidivism reduction programming and productive activities.
Sec. 102. Post-sentencing risk and needs assessment system.
Sec. 103. Prerelease custody.
Sec. 104. Reports.
Sec. 105. Additional tools to promote recovery and prevent drug and alcohol abuse and dependence.
Sec. 106. Promoting successful reentry.
Sec. 107. Parole for juveniles.
Sec. 108. Compassionate release initiative.

TITLE II—BUREAU OF PRISONS SECURE FIREARMS STORAGE

Sec. 201. Short title.
Sec. 202. Findings.
Sec. 203. Secure firearms storage.

TITLE III—NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

Sec. 301. Short title.
Sec. 302. Findings.
Sec. 303. Establishment of commission.
Sec. 304. Purpose of the commission.
Sec. 305. Review, recommendations, and report.
Sec. 306. Membership.
Sec. 307. Administration.
Sec. 308. Authorization for use of funds.
Sec. 309. Sunset.

TITLE I—CORRECTIONS ACT

SEC. 101. RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAMMING AND PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall—

(1) conduct a review of recidivism reduction programming and productive activities, including prison jobs, offered in correctional institutions, including programming and activities offered in State correctional institutions, which shall include a review of research on the effectiveness of such programs;

(2) conduct a survey to identify products, including products purchased by Federal agencies, that are currently manufactured overseas and could be manufactured by prisoners participating in a prison work program without reducing job opportunities for other workers in the United States; and

(3) submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a strategic plan for the expansion of recidivism reduction programming and productive activities, including prison jobs, in Bureau of Prisons facilities required by section 3621(h)(1) of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (b).

(b) AMENDMENT.—Section 3621 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAMMING AND PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons, shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, make available to all eligible prisoners appropriate recidivism reduction programming or productive activities, including prison jobs, in accordance with paragraph (2).

''(2) EXPANSION PERIOD.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this subsection, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall, not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, ensure appropriate recidivism reduction programming and productive activities, including prison jobs, are available for all eligible prisoners.

''(B) CERTIFICATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The National Institute of Corrections shall evaluate all recidivism reduction programming or productive activities that are made available to eligible prisoners and determine whether such programming or activities may be certified as evidence-based and effective at reducing or mitigating offender risk and recidivism.

''(ii) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether or not to issue a certification under clause (i), the National Institute of Corrections shall consult with internal or external program evaluation experts, including the Office of Management and Budget and the Comptroller General of the United States to identify appropriate evaluation methodologies for each type of program offered, and may use analyses of similar programs conducted in other correctional settings.

''(3) RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PARTNERSHIPS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Attorney General shall issue regulations requiring the official in charge of each correctional facility to ensure, subject to the availability of appropriations, that appropriate recidivism reduction programming and productive activities, including prison jobs, are available for all eligible prisoners within the time period specified in paragraph (2), by entering into partnerships with the following:

''(A) Nonprofit and other private organizations, including faith-based and community-based organizations, that provide recidivism reduction programming, on a paid or volunteer basis.

''(B) Educational institutions that will deliver academic classes in Bureau of Prisons facilities, on a paid or volunteer basis.

''(C) Nonprofit or other private organizations, including faith-based and community-based organizations, that will—

''(i) deliver occupational and vocational training and certifications in Bureau of Prisons facilities;

''(ii) provide equipment to facilitate occupational and vocational training or employment opportunities for prisoners;

''(iii) employ prisoners; or

''(iv) assist prisoners in prerelease custody or supervised release in finding employment.

''(D) Industry-sponsored organizations that deliver workforce development and training that lead to recognized certification and employment.

''(4) ASSIGNMENTS.—In assigning prisoners to recidivism reduction programming and productive activities, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall use the Post-Sentencing Risk and Needs Assessment System described in section 3621A and shall ensure that—

''(A) to the extent practicable, prisoners are separated from prisoners of other risk classifications in accordance with best practices for effective recidivism reduction;

''(B) a prisoner who has been classified as low risk and without need for recidivism reduction programming shall participate in and successfully complete productive activities, including prison jobs, in order to maintain a low-risk classification;

''(C) a prisoner who has successfully completed all recidivism reduction programming to which the prisoner was assigned shall participate in productive activities, including a prison job; and

''(D) to the extent practicable, each eligible prisoner shall participate in and successfully complete recidivism reduction programming or productive activities, including prison jobs, throughout the entire term of incarceration of the prisoner.

''(5) MENTORING SERVICES.—Any person who provided mentoring services to a prisoner while the prisoner was in a penal or correctional facility of the Bureau of Prisons shall be permitted to continue such services after the prisoner has been transferred into prerelease custody, unless the person in charge of the penal or correctional facility of the Bureau of Prisons demonstrates, in a written document submitted to the person, that such services would be a significant security risk to the prisoner, persons who provide such services, or any other person.

''(6) RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAM INCENTIVES AND REWARDS.—Prisoners who have successfully completed recidivism reduction programs and productive activities shall be eligible for the following:

''(A) TIME CREDITS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clauses (ii) and (iii), a prisoner who has successfully

completed a recidivism reduction program or productive activity that has been certified under paragraph (2)(B) shall receive time credits of 5 days for each period of 30 days of successful completion of such program or activity. A prisoner who is classified as low risk shall receive additional time credits of 5 days for each period of 30 days of successful completion of such program or activity.

''(ii) AVAILABILITY.—A prisoner may not receive time credits under this subparagraph for successfully completing a recidivism reduction program or productive activity—

''(I) before the date of enactment of this subsection; or

''(II) during official detention before the date on which the prisoner's sentence commences under section 3585(a).

''(iii) EXCLUSIONS.—No credit shall be awarded under this subparagraph to a prisoner serving a sentence for a second or subsequent conviction for a Federal offense imposed after the date on which the prisoner's first such conviction became final, which shall not include any offense under section 1152 or section 1153 for which the prisoner was sentenced to less than 13 months. No credit shall be awarded under this subparagraph to a prisoner with 13 or more criminal history points, as determined under the sentencing guidelines, at the time of sentencing, unless the court determines in writing at sentencing that the defendant's criminal history category substantially overrepresents the seriousness of the defendant's criminal history or the likelihood that the defendant will commit other crimes and exercises its authority to lower the defendant's criminal history category. No credit shall be awarded under this subparagraph to any prisoner serving a sentence of imprisonment for conviction for any of the following offenses:

''(I) A Federal crime of terrorism, as defined in section 2332b(g)(5).

''(II) A Federal crime of violence, as defined in section 16.

''(III) A Federal sex offense, as described in section 111 of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. 20911).

''(IV) Engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise, as defined in section 408 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 848).

''(V) A Federal crime involving child exploitation, as defined in section 2 of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (34 U.S.C. 21101).

''(VI) A violation of—

''(aa) chapter 11 (relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest);

''(bb) chapter 29 (relating to elections and political activities);

''(cc) section 1028A, 1031, or 1040 (relating to fraud);

''(dd) chapter 63 involving a scheme or artifice to deprive another of the intangible right of honest services;

''(ee) chapter 73 (relating to obstruction of justice);

''(ff) chapter 95 or 96 (relating to racketeering and racketeer influenced and corrupt organizations); or

''(gg) chapter 110 (relating to sexual exploitation and other abuse of children).

''(iv) IDENTIFICATION OF COVERED OFFENSES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the United States Sentencing Commission shall prepare and submit to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons a list of all Federal offenses described in subclauses (I) through (VI) of clause (iii), and shall update such list on an annual basis.

''(B) OTHER INCENTIVES.—The Bureau of Prisons shall develop policies to provide appropriate incentives for successful completion of recidivism reduction programming and productive activities, other than time credit pursuant to subparagraph (A), including incentives for prisoners who are precluded from earning credit under subparagraph (A)(iii). Such incentives may include additional telephone or visitation privileges for use with family, close friends, mentors, and religious leaders.

''(C) PENALTIES.—The Bureau of Prisons may reduce rewards a prisoner has previously earned under subparagraph (A) for prisoners who violate the rules of the penal or correctional facility in which the prisoner is imprisoned, a recidivism reduction program, or a productive activity.

''(D) RELATION TO OTHER INCENTIVE PROGRAMS.—The incentives described in this paragraph shall be in addition to any other rewards or incentives for which a prisoner may be eligible, except that a prisoner shall not be eligible for the time credits described in subparagraph (A) if the prisoner has accrued time credits under another provision of law based solely upon participation in, or successful completion of, such program.

''(7) SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION.—For purposes of this subsection, a prisoner—

''(A) shall be considered to have successfully completed a recidivism reduction program or productive activity, if the Bureau of Prisons determines that the prisoner—

''(i) regularly attended and participated in the recidivism reduction program or productive activity;

''(ii) regularly completed assignments or tasks in a manner that allowed the prisoner to realize the criminogenic benefits of the recidivism reduction program or productive activity;

''(iii) did not regularly engage in disruptive behavior that seriously undermined the administration of the recidivism reduction program or productive activity; and

''(iv) satisfied the requirements of clauses (i) through (iii) for a time period that is not less than 30 days and allowed the prisoner to realize the criminogenic benefits of the recidivism reduction program or productive activity; and

''(B) for purposes of paragraph (6)(A), may be given credit for successful completion of a recidivism reduction program or productive activity for the time period during which the prisoner participated in such program or activity if the prisoner satisfied the requirements of subparagraph (A) during such time period, notwithstanding that the prisoner continues to participate in such program or activity.

''(8) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) ELIGIBLE PRISONER.—The term 'eligible prisoner' means—

''(i) an individual who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to a conviction for a Federal criminal offense; or

''(ii) an individual within the custody of the Bureau of Prisons, including an individual in a Bureau of Prisons contracted facility.

''(B) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY.—The term 'productive activity'—

''(i) means a group or individual activity, including holding a job as part of a prison work program, that is designed to allow prisoners classified as having a lower risk of recidivism to maintain such classification, when offered to such prisoners; and

''(ii) may include the delivery of the activities described in subparagraph (C)(i)(II) to other prisoners.

''(C) RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAM.—The term 'recidivism reduction program' means—

''(i) a group or individual activity that—

''(I) has been certified to reduce recidivism or promote successful reentry; and

''(II) may include—

''(aa) classes on social learning and life skills;

''(bb) classes on morals or ethics;

''(cc) academic classes;

''(dd) cognitive behavioral treatment;

''(ee) mentoring;

''(ff) occupational and vocational training;

''(gg) faith-based classes or services;

''(hh) domestic violence education and deterrence programming;

''(ii) victim-impact classes or other restorative justice programs;

''(jj) industry-sponsored workforce development, education, or training; and

''(kk) a prison job; and

''(ii) shall include—

''(I) a productive activity; and

''(II) recovery programming.

''(D) RECOVERY PROGRAMMING.—The term 'recovery programming' means a course of instruction or activities, other than a course described in subsection (e), that has been demonstrated to reduce drug or alcohol abuse or dependence among participants, or to promote recovery among individuals who have previously abused alcohol or drugs, to include appropriate medication-assisted treatment.''.

(c) NO CONSIDERATION OF EARNED TIME CREDIT ELIGIBILITY DURING SENTENCING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3553 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (b) through (f) as subsections (c) through (g), respectively;

(B) in subsection (e)(3), as so redesignated, by striking ''subsection (c)'' and inserting ''subsection (d)''; and

(C) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) In imposing a sentence, the court shall not consider the defendant's eligibility or potential eligibility for credit under section 3621(e), 3621(h), or 3624(b) or any similar provision of law, but shall not be prohibited from informing the defendant of the existence of such credits or related programs.''.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 3742 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (e)(3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''section 3553(c)'' and inserting ''section 3553(d)'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''section 3553(b)'' and inserting ''section 3553(c)''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''section 3553(c)'' and inserting ''section 3553(d)'';

(B) in subsection (g)(2), by striking ''section 3553(c)'' and inserting ''section 3553(d)''; and

(C) in subsection (j)(1)(B), by striking ''section 3553(b)'' and inserting ''section 3553(c)''.

SEC. 102. POST-SENTENCING RISK AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter C of chapter 229 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 3621 the following:

''§ 3621A. Post-sentencing risk and needs assessment system

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Attorney General shall develop for use by the Bureau of Prisons an offender risk and needs assessment system, to be known as the 'Post-Sentencing Risk and Needs Assessment System' or the 'Assessment System', which shall—

''(1) assess and determine the recidivism risk level of all prisoners and classify each prisoner as having a low, moderate, or high risk of recidivism;

''(2) to the extent practicable, assess and determine the risk of violence of all prisoners;

''(3) ensure that, to the extent practicable, low-risk prisoners are grouped together in housing and assignment decisions;

''(4) assign each prisoner to appropriate recidivism reduction programs or productive

activities based on the prisoner's risk level and the specific criminogenic needs of the prisoner, and in accordance with section 3621(h)(4);

''(5) reassess and update the recidivism risk level and programmatic needs of each prisoner pursuant to the schedule set forth in subsection (c)(2), and assess changes in the prisoner's recidivism risk within a particular risk level; and

''(6) provide information on best practices concerning the tailoring of recidivism reduction programs to the specific criminogenic needs of each prisoner so as to effectively lower the prisoner's risk of recidivating.

''(b) DEVELOPMENT OF SYSTEM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In designing the Assessment System, the Attorney General shall—

''(A) use available research and best practices in the field and consult with academic and other criminal justice experts as appropriate;

''(B) ensure that the Assessment System measures indicators of progress and improvement, and of regression, including newly acquired skills, attitude, and behavior changes over time, through meaningful consideration of dynamic risk factors, such that—

''(i) all prisoners at each risk level other than low risk have a meaningful opportunity to progress to a lower risk classification during the period of the incarceration of the prisoner through changes in dynamic risk factors; and

''(ii) all prisoners on prerelease custody, other than prisoners classified as low risk, have a meaningful opportunity to progress to a lower risk classification during such custody through changes in dynamic risk factors;

''(C) ensure that the Assessment System is adjusted on a regular basis, but not less frequently than every 3 years, to take account of the best statistical evidence of effectiveness in reducing recidivism rates; and

''(D) ensure that the Assessment System does not result in unwarranted disparities, including by—

''(i) regularly evaluating rates of recidivism among similarly classified prisoners to identify any unwarranted disparities in such rates, including disparities among similarly classified prisoners of different racial groups; and

''(ii) adjusting the Assessment System to reduce such disparities to the greatest extent possible.

''(2) RISK AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT TOOLS.—In carrying out this subsection, the Attorney General shall—

''(A) develop a suitable intake assessment tool to perform the initial assessments and determinations described in subsection (a)(1), and to make the assignments described in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (a);

''(B) develop a suitable reassessment tool to perform the reassessments and updates described in subsection (a)(5); and

''(C) develop a suitable tool to assess the recidivism risk level of prisoners in prerelease custody.

''(3) USE OF EXISTING RISK AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT TOOLS PERMITTED.—In carrying out this subsection, the Attorney General may use existing risk and needs assessment tools, as appropriate, for the assessment tools required under paragraph (2).

''(4) USE OF PRESENTENCE REPORT.—In carrying out this subsection, the Attorney General shall coordinate with the United States Probation and Pretrial Services to ensure that the findings of the Presentence Report of each offender are available and considered in the Assessment System.

''(5) VALIDATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Attorney General shall statistically validate the risk and needs assessment tools on the Federal prison population, or ensure that the tools have been so validated. To the extent such validation cannot be completed with the time period specified in subsection (a), the Attorney General shall ensure that such validation is completed as soon as is practicable.

''(6) RELATIONSHIP WITH EXISTING CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS.—The Bureau of Prisons may incorporate its existing Inmate Classification System into the Assessment System if the Assessment System assesses the risk level and criminogenic needs of each prisoner and determines the appropriate security level institution for each prisoner. Before the development of the Assessment System, the Bureau of Prisons may use the existing Inmate Classification System, or a pre-existing risk and needs assessment tool that can be used to classify prisoners consistent with subsection (a)(1), or can be reasonably adapted for such purpose, for purposes of this section, section 3621(h), and section 3624(c).

''(c) RISK ASSESSMENT.—

''(1) INITIAL ASSESSMENTS.—Not later than 12 months after the date on which the Attorney General develops the Assessment System, the Bureau of Prisons shall determine the risk level and criminogenic needs of each prisoner using the Assessment System.

''(2) REASSESSMENTS AND UPDATES.—The Bureau of Prisons shall update the assessment of each prisoner required under paragraph (1)—

''(A) not less frequently than once each year for any prisoner whose anticipated release date is within 3 years;

''(B) not less frequently than once every 2 years for any prisoner whose anticipated release date is within 10 years; and

''(C) not less frequently than once every 3 years for any other prisoner.

''(d) ASSIGNMENT OF RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAMS OR PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES.—The Assessment System shall provide guidance on the kind and amount of recidivism reduction programming or productive activities appropriate for each prisoner.

''(e) BUREAU OF PRISONS TRAINING.—The Attorney General shall develop training protocols and programs for Bureau of Prisons officials and employees responsible for administering the Assessment System. Such training protocols shall include a requirement that personnel of the Bureau of Prisons demonstrate competence in using the methodology and procedure developed under this section on a regular basis.

''(f) INFORMATION FROM PRESENTENCE REPORT.—The Attorney General shall ensure that the Bureau of Prisons uses relevant information from the Presentence Report of each offenders when conducting an assessment under this section.

''(g) QUALITY ASSURANCE.—In order to ensure that the Bureau of Prisons is using the Assessment System in an appropriate and consistent manner, the Attorney General shall monitor and assess the use of the Assessment System and shall conduct periodic audits of the use of the Assessment System at facilities of the Bureau of Prisons.

''(h) DETERMINATIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS UNREVIEWABLE.—Subject to any constitutional limitations, there shall be no right of review, right of appeal, cognizable property interest, or cause of action, either administrative or judicial, arising from any determination or classification made by any Federal agency or employee while implementing or administering the Assessment System, or any rules or regulations promulgated under this section.

''(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) DYNAMIC RISK FACTOR.—The term 'dynamic risk factor' means a characteristic or attribute that has been shown to be relevant to assessing risk of recidivism and that can be modified based on a prisoner's actions, behaviors, or attitudes, including through completion of appropriate programming or other means, in a prison setting.

''(2) RECIDIVISM RISK.—The term 'recidivism risk' means the likelihood that a prisoner will commit additional crimes for which the prisoner could be prosecuted in a Federal, State, or local court in the United States.

''(3) RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAM; PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY; RECOVERY PROGRAMMING.—The terms 'recidivism reduction program', 'productive activity', and 'recovery programming' shall have the meaning given such terms in section 3621(h)(8).''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter C of chapter 229 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3621 the following:

''3621A. Post-sentencing risk and needs assessment system.''.

SEC. 103. PRERELEASE CUSTODY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3624(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking the period at the end of the second sentence and inserting ''or home confinement, subject to the limitation that no prisoner may serve more than 10 percent of the prisoner's imposed sentence in home confinement pursuant to this paragraph.'';

(2) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting the following:

''(2) CREDIT FOR RECIDIVISM REDUCTION.—Notwithstanding the 10 percent limit described in paragraph (1) and in addition to any time spent in prerelease custody pursuant to paragraph (1), a prisoner shall spend an additional portion of the final months of the prisoner's sentence, equivalent to the amount of time credit the prisoner has earned pursuant to section 3621(h)(6)(A), in prerelease custody, if—

''(A) the prisoner's most recent risk and needs assessment, conducted within 1 year of the date on which the prisoner would first be eligible for transfer to prerelease custody pursuant to paragraph (1) and this paragraph, reflects that the prisoner is classified as low or moderate risk; and

''(B) for a prisoner classified as moderate risk, the prisoner's most recent risk and needs assessment reflects that the prisoner's risk of recidivism has declined during the period of the prisoner's incarceration.

''(3) TYPES OF PRERELEASE CUSTODY.—A prisoner eligible to serve a portion of the prisoner's sentence in prerelease custody pursuant to paragraph (2) may serve such portion in a residential reentry center, on home confinement, or, subject to paragraph (5), on community supervision, in accordance with the following guidelines:

''(A) Lower-risk, lower-need prisoners shall be placed directly into home confinement or community supervision.

''(B) Residential reentry center placements shall be reserved for the higher-risk, higher-need prisoners.'';

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (6) as paragraphs (9) through (11), respectively;

(4) by inserting the following after paragraph (3):

''(4) HOME CONFINEMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon placement in home confinement pursuant to paragraph (2), a prisoner shall—

''(i) be subject to 24-hour electronic monitoring that enables the prompt identification of any violation of clause (ii);

''(ii) remain in the prisoner's residence, with the exception of the following activities, subject to approval by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons—

''(I) participation in a job, job-seeking activities, or job-related activities, including an apprenticeship;

''(II) participation in recidivism reduction programming or productive activities assigned by the Post-Sentencing Risk and Needs Assessment System, or similar activities approved in advance by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons;

''(III) participation in community service;

''(IV) crime victim restoration activities;

''(V) medical treatment; or

''(VI) religious activities; and

''(iii) comply with such other conditions as the Director of the Bureau of Prisons deems appropriate.

''(B) ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF MONITORING.—If compliance with subparagraph (A)(i) is infeasible due to technical limitations or religious considerations, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons may employ alternative means of monitoring that are determined to be as effective or more effective than electronic monitoring.

''(C) MODIFICATIONS.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons may modify the conditions of the prisoner's home confinement for compelling reasons, if the prisoner's record demonstrates exemplary compliance with such conditions.

''(5) COMMUNITY SUPERVISION.—

''(A) TIME CREDIT LESS THAN 36 MONTHS.—Any prisoner described in subparagraph (D) who has earned time credit of less than 36 months pursuant to section 3621(h)(6)(A) shall be eligible to serve no more than one-half of the amount of such credit on community supervision, if the prisoner satisfies the conditions set forth in subparagraph (C).

''(B) TIME CREDIT OF 36 MONTHS OR MORE.—Any prisoner described in subparagraph (D) who has earned time credit of 36 months or more pursuant to section 3621(h)(6)(A) shall be eligible to serve the amount of such credit exceeding 18 months on community supervision, if the prisoner satisfies the conditions set forth in subparagraph (C).

''(C) CONDITIONS OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION.—A prisoner placed on community supervision shall be subject to such conditions as the Director of the Bureau of Prisons deems appropriate. A prisoner on community supervision may remain on community supervision until the conclusion of the prisoner's sentence of incarceration if the prisoner—

''(i) complies with all conditions of prerelease custody;

''(ii) remains current on any financial obligations imposed as part of the prisoner's sentence, including payments of court-ordered restitution arising from the offense of conviction; and

''(iii) refrains from committing any State, local, or Federal offense.

''(D) COVERED PRISONERS.—A prisoner described in this subparagraph is a prisoner who—

''(i) is classified as low risk by the Post-Sentencing Risk and Needs Assessment System in the assessment conducted for purposes of paragraph (2); or

''(ii) is subsequently classified as low risk by the Post-Sentencing Risk and Needs Assessment System.

''(6) VIOLATIONS.—If a prisoner violates a condition of the prisoner's prerelease custody, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons may revoke the prisoner's prerelease custody and require the prisoner to serve the remainder of the prisoner's term of incarceration, or any portion thereof, in prison, or impose additional conditions on the prisoner's prerelease custody as the Director of the Bureau of Prisons deems appropriate. If the violation is nontechnical in nature, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall revoke the prisoner's prerelease custody.

''(7) CREDIT FOR PRERELEASE CUSTODY.—Upon completion of a prisoner's sentence, any term of supervised release imposed on the prisoner shall be reduced by the amount of time the prisoner served in prerelease custody pursuant to paragraph (2).

''(8) AGREEMENTS WITH UNITED STATES PROBATION AND PRETRIAL SERVICES.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall, to the greatest extent practicable, enter into agreements with the United States Probation and Pretrial Services to supervise prisoners placed in home confinement or community supervision under this subsection. Such agreements shall authorize United States Probation and Pretrial Services to exercise the authority granted to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons pursuant to paragraphs (4), (5), and (12). Such agreements shall take into account the resource requirements of United States Probation and Pretrial Services as a result of the transfer of Bureau of Prisons inmates to prerelease custody and shall provide for the transfer of monetary sums necessary to comply with such requirements. United States Probation and Pretrial Services shall, to the greatest extent practicable, offer assistance to any prisoner not under its supervision during prerelease custody under this subsection.''; and

(5) by inserting at the end the following:

''(12) DETERMINATION OF APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS FOR PRERELEASE CUSTODY.—In determining appropriate conditions for prerelease custody pursuant to this subsection, and in accordance with paragraph (5), the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall, to the extent practicable, subject prisoners who demonstrate continued compliance with the requirements of such prerelease custody to increasingly less restrictive conditions, so as to most effectively prepare such prisoners for reentry. No prisoner shall be transferred to community supervision unless the length of the prisoner's eligibility for community supervision pursuant to paragraph (5) is equivalent to or greater than the length of the prisoner's remaining period of prerelease custody.

''(13) ALIENS SUBJECT TO DEPORTATION.—If the prisoner is an alien whose deportation was ordered as a condition of supervised release or who is subject to a detainer filed by Immigration and Customs Enforcement for the purposes of determining the alien's deportability, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall, upon the prisoner's transfer to prerelease custody pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), deliver the prisoner to United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement for the purpose of conducting proceedings relating to the alien's deportation.

''(14) NOTICE OF TRANSFER TO PRERELEASE CUSTODY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons may not transfer a prisoner to prerelease custody pursuant to paragraph (2) if the prisoner has been sentenced to a term of incarceration of more than 3 years, unless the Director of the Bureau of Prisons provides prior notice to the sentencing court and the United States Attorney's Office for the district in which the prisoner was sentenced.

''(B) TIME REQUIREMENT.—The notice required under subparagraph (A) shall be provided not later than 6 months before the date on which the prisoner is to be transferred.

''(C) CONTENTS OF NOTICE.—The notice required under subparagraph (A) shall include the following information:

''(i) The amount of credit earned pursuant to paragraph (2).

''(ii) The anticipated date of the prisoner's transfer.

''(iii) The nature of the prisoner's planned prerelease custody.

''(iv) The prisoner's behavioral record.

''(v) The most recent risk assessment of the prisoner.

''(D) HEARING.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—On motion of the Government, the sentencing court may conduct a hearing on the prisoner's transfer to prerelease custody.

''(ii) PRISONER'S PRESENCE.—The prisoner shall have the right to be present at a hearing described in clause (i), unless the prisoner waives such right. The requirement under this clause may be satisfied by the defendant appearing by video teleconference.

''(iii) MOTION.—A motion filed by the Government seeking a hearing—

''(I) shall set forth the basis for the Government's request that the prisoner's transfer be denied or modified pursuant to subparagraph (E) and include input from local law enforcement authorities regarding prior conduct or any other relevant information; and

''(II) shall not require the Court to conduct a hearing described in clause (i).

''(iv) JUSTICE DEPARTMENT REVIEW OF TRANSFERS TO PRERELEASE CUSTODY.—If the Department of Justice does not seek a hearing under this subparagraph to deny or modify a prisoner's transfer to prerelease custody, the Department of Justice prior to such transfer shall make a determination to that effect in writing, including the reasons for that determination.

''(E) DETERMINATION OF THE COURT.—The court may deny the transfer of the prisoner to prerelease custody or modify the terms of such transfer, if, after conducting a hearing pursuant to subparagraph (D), the court finds in writing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the transfer of the prisoner is inconsistent with the factors specified in paragraphs (2), (6), and (7) of section 3553(a).''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 104. REPORTS.

(a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

(1) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter, the Attorney General, in coordination with the Comptroller General of the United States, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that contains the following:

(A) A summary of the activities and accomplishments of the Attorney General in carrying out this title and the amendments made by this title.

(B) An assessment of the status and use of the Post-Sentencing Risk and Needs Assessment System by the Bureau of Prisons, including the number of prisoners classified at each risk level under the Post-Sentencing Risk and Needs Assessment System at each facility of the Bureau of Prisons.

(C) A summary and assessment of the types and effectiveness of the recidivism reduction programs and productive activities in facilities operated by the Bureau of Prisons, including—

(i) evidence about which programs and activities have been shown to reduce recidivism;

(ii) the capacity of each program and activity at each facility, including the number of prisoners along with the risk level of each prisoner enrolled in each program and activity; and

(iii) identification of any problems or shortages in capacity of such programs and activities, and how these should be remedied.

(D) An assessment of budgetary savings resulting from this title and the amendments made by this title, to include—

(i) a summary of the amount of savings resulting from the transfer of prisoners into

prerelease custody under this title and the amendments made by this title, including savings resulting from the avoidance or deferral of future construction, acquisition, or operations costs;

(ii) a summary of the amount of savings resulting from any decrease in recidivism that may be attributed to the implementation of the Post-Sentencing Risk and Needs Assessment System or the increase in recidivism reduction programs and productive activities required by this title and the amendments made by this title;

(iii) a strategy to reinvest such savings into other Federal, State, and local law enforcement activities and expansions of recidivism reduction programs and productive activities in the Bureau of Prisons; and

(iv) a description of how the reduced expenditures on Federal corrections and the budgetary savings resulting from this title, and the amendments made by this title, are currently being used and will be used to—

(I) increase investment in law enforcement and crime prevention to combat gangs of national significance and high-level drug traffickers through the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program and other task forces;

(II) hire, train, and equip law enforcement officers and prosecutors; and

(III) promote crime reduction programs using evidence-based practices and strategic planning to help reduce crime and criminal recidivism.

(2) REINVESTMENT OF SAVINGS TO FUND PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAMMING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in the first fiscal year after the first report is submitted under paragraph (1), and every fiscal year thereafter, the Attorney General shall—

(i) determine the covered amount for the previous fiscal year in accordance with subparagraph (B); and

(ii) use an amount of funds appropriated to the Department of Justice that is not less than 90 percent of the covered amount for the purposes described in subparagraph (C).

(B) COVERED AMOUNT.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ''covered amount'' means, using the most recent report submitted under paragraph (1), the amount equal to the sum of the amount described in paragraph (1)(D)(i) for the fiscal year and the amount described in paragraph (1)(D)(ii) for the fiscal year.

(C) USE OF FUNDS.—The funds described in subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be used, consistent with paragraph (1)(D)(iii), to achieve each of the following objectives:

(i) Ensure that, not later than 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act, recidivism reduction programs or productive activities are available to all eligible prisoners.

(ii) Ensure compliance with the resource needs of United States Probation and Pretrial Services resulting from an agreement under section 3624(c)(8) of title 18, United States Code, as added by this title.

(iii) Supplement funding for programs that increase public safety by providing resources to State and local law enforcement officials, including for the adoption of innovative technologies and information sharing capabilities.

(b) PRISON WORK PROGRAMS REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the status of prison work programs at facilities operated by the Bureau of Prisons, including—

(1) a strategy to expand the availability of such programs without reducing job opportunities for workers in the United States who are not in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons;

(2) an assessment of the feasibility of expanding such programs, consistent with the strategy required under paragraph (1), so that, not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, not less than 75 percent of eligible low-risk offenders have the opportunity to participate in a prison work program for not less than 20 hours per week; and

(3) a detailed discussion of legal authorities that would be useful or necessary to achieve the goals described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(c) REPORTING ON RECIDIVISM RATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, shall report to the appropriate committees of Congress on rates of recidivism among individuals who have been released from Federal prison and who are under judicial supervision, including the rates of recidivism at regular annual intervals during the 10-year period after release from prison.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall contain information on rates of recidivism among former Federal prisoners, including information on rates of recidivism among former Federal prisoners based on the following criteria:

(A) Primary offense charged.

(B) Length of sentence imposed and served.

(C) Bureau of Prisons facility or facilities in which the prisoner's sentence was served.

(D) Recidivism reduction programming that the prisoner successfully completed, if any.

(E) The prisoner's assessed risk of recidivism.

(3) ASSISTANCE.—The Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall provide to the Attorney General any information in its possession that is necessary for the completion of the report required under paragraph (1).

(d) REPORTING ON EXCLUDED PRISONERS.—Not later than 8 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the effectiveness of recidivism reduction programs and productive activities offered to prisoners described in section 3621(h)(6)(A)(iii) of title 18, United States Code, as added by this title, as well as those ineligible for credit toward prerelease custody under section 3624(c)(2) of title 18, United States Code, as added by this title, which shall review the effectiveness of different categories of incentives in reducing recidivism.

(e) DEFINITION.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on the Judiciary and the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on the Judiciary and the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 105. ADDITIONAL TOOLS TO PROMOTE RECOVERY AND PREVENT DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE.

(a) REENTRY AND RECOVERY PLANNING.—

(1) PRESENTENCE REPORTS.—Section 3552 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (b), (c), and (d) as subsections (c), (d), and (e), respectively;

(B) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) REENTRY AND RECOVERY PLANNING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the information required by rule 32(d) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the report submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall contain the following information, unless such information is required to be excluded pursuant to rule 32(d)(3) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure or except as provided in paragraph (2):

''(A) Information about the defendant's history of substance abuse and addiction, if applicable.

''(B) Information about the defendant's service in the Armed Forces of the United States and veteran status, if applicable.

''(C) A detailed plan, which shall include the identification of programming provided by the Bureau of Prisons that is appropriate for the defendant's needs, that the probation officer determines will—

''(i) reduce the likelihood the defendant will abuse drugs or alcohol if the defendant has a history of substance abuse;

''(ii) reduce the defendant's likelihood of recidivism by addressing the defendant's specific recidivism risk factors; and

''(iii) assist the defendant preparing for reentry into the community.

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The information described in paragraph (1)(C)(iii) shall not be required to be included under paragraph (1), in the discretion of the Probation Officer, if the applicable sentencing range under the sentencing guidelines, as determined by the probation officer, includes a sentence of life imprisonment or a sentence of probation.'';

(C) in subsection (c), as redesignated, in the first sentence, by striking ''subsection (a) or (c)'' and inserting ''subsection (a) or (d)''; and

(D) in subsection (d), as redesignated, by striking ''subsection (a) or (b)'' and inserting ''subsection (a) or (c)''.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3672 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the eighth undesignated paragraph by striking ''subsection (b) or (c)'' and inserting ''subsection (c) or (d)''.

(b) PROMOTING FULL UTILIZATION OF RESIDENTIAL DRUG TREATMENT.—Section 3621(e)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) COMMENCEMENT OF TREATMENT.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall ensure that each eligible prisoner has an opportunity to commence participation in treatment under this subsection by such date as is necessary to ensure that the prisoner completes such treatment not later than 1 year before the date on which the prisoner would otherwise be released from custody prior to the application of any reduction in sentence pursuant to this paragraph.

''(D) OTHER CREDITS.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons may, in the Director's discretion, reduce the credit awarded under subsection (h)(6)(A) to a prisoner who receives a reduction under subparagraph (B), but such reduction may not exceed one-half the amount of the reduction awarded to the prisoner under subparagraph (B).''.

(c) SUPERVISED RELEASE PILOT PROGRAM TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM AND IMPROVE RECOVERY FROM ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall establish a recidivism reduction and recovery enhancement pilot program, premised on high-intensity supervision and the use of swift, predictable, and graduated sanctions for noncompliance with program rules, in Federal judicial districts selected by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in consultation with the Attorney General.

(2) REQUIREMENTS OF PROGRAM.—Participation in the pilot program required under

paragraph (1) shall be subject to the following requirements:

(A) Upon entry into the pilot program, the court shall notify program participants of the rules of the program and consequences for violating such rules, including the penalties to be imposed as a result of such violations pursuant to subparagraph (E).

(B) Probation officers shall conduct regular drug testing of all pilot program participants with a history of substance abuse.

(C) In the event that a probation officer determines that a participant has violated a term of supervised release, the officer shall notify the court within 24 hours of such determination, absent good cause.

(D) As soon as is practicable, and in no case more than 1 week after the violation was reported by the probation officer, absent good cause, the court shall conduct a hearing on the alleged violation.

(E) If the court determines that a program participant has violated a term of supervised release, it shall impose an appropriate sanction, which may include the following, if appropriate:

(i) Modification of the terms of such participant's supervised release, which may include imposition of a period of home confinement.

(ii) Referral to appropriate substance abuse treatment.

(iii) Revocation of the defendant's supervised release and the imposition of a sentence of incarceration that is no longer than necessary to punish the participant for such violation and deter the participant from committing future violations.

(iv) For participants who habitually fail to abide by program rules or pose a threat to public safety, termination from the program.

(3) STATUS OF PARTICIPANT IF INCARCERATED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the event that a program participant is sentenced to incarceration as described in paragraph (2)(E)(iii), the participant shall remain in the program upon release from incarceration unless terminated from the program in accordance with paragraph (2)(E)(iv).

(B) POLICIES FOR MAINTAINING EMPLOYMENT.—The Bureau of Prisons, in consultation with the Chief Probation Officers of the Federal judicial districts selected for participation in the pilot program required under paragraph (1), shall develop policies to enable program participants sentenced to terms of incarceration as described in paragraph (2)(E) to, where practicable, serve the terms of incarceration while maintaining employment, including allowing the terms of incarceration to be served on weekends.

(4) ADVISORY SENTENCING POLICIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The United States Sentencing Commission, in consultation with the Chief Probation Officers, the United States Attorneys, Federal Defenders, and Chief Judges of the districts selected for participation in the pilot program required under paragraph (1), shall establish advisory sentencing policies to be used by the district courts in imposing sentences of incarceration in accordance with paragraph (2)(E).

(B) REQUIREMENT.—The advisory sentencing policies established under subparagraph (A) shall be consistent with the stated goal of the pilot program to impose predictable and graduated sentences that are no longer than necessary for violations of program rules.

(5) DURATION OF PROGRAM.—The pilot program required under paragraph (1) shall continue for not less than 5 years and may be extended for not more than 5 years by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

(6) ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall conduct an evaluation of the pilot program and submit to Congress a report on the results of the evaluation.

(B) CONTENTS.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) the rates of substance abuse among program participants;

(ii) the rates of violations of the terms of supervised release by program participants, and sanctions imposed;

(iii) information about employment of program participants;

(iv) a comparison of outcomes among program participants with outcomes among similarly situated individuals under the supervision of United States Probation and Pretrial Services not participating in the program; and

(v) an assessment of the effectiveness of each of the relevant features of the program.

SEC. 106. PROMOTING SUCCESSFUL REENTRY.

(a) FEDERAL REENTRY DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—

(1) EVALUATION OF EXISTING BEST PRACTICES FOR REENTRY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, shall—

(A) evaluate best practices used for the reentry into society of individuals released from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons, including—

(i) conducting examinations of reentry practices in Federal, State, and local justice systems; and

(ii) consulting with Federal, State, and local prosecutors, Federal, State, and local public defenders, nonprofit organizations that provide reentry services, and criminal justice experts; and

(B) submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that details the evaluation conducted under subparagraph (A).

(2) CREATION OF REENTRY DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, select an appropriate number of Federal judicial districts to conduct Federal reentry demonstration projects using the best practices identified in the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1), which may include Federal judicial districts with existing reentry programs. The Attorney General shall determine the appropriate number of Federal judicial districts to conduct demonstration projects under this paragraph.

(3) PROJECT DESIGN.—For each Federal judicial district selected under paragraph (2), the United States Attorney, in consultation with the Chief Judge, Chief Federal Defender, the Chief Probation Officer, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the National Institute of Justice, and criminal justice experts shall design a Federal reentry demonstration project for the Federal judicial district in accordance with paragraph (4).

(4) PROJECT ELEMENTS.—A project designed under paragraph (3) shall coordinate efforts by Federal agencies to assist participating prisoners in preparing for and adjusting to reentry into the community and may include, as appropriate—

(A) the use of community correctional facilities and home confinement, as determined to be appropriate by the Bureau of Prisons;

(B) a reentry review team for each prisoner to develop a reentry plan specific to the needs of the prisoner, and to meet with the prisoner following transfer to monitor the reentry plan;

(C) steps to assist the prisoner in obtaining health care, housing, and employment, before the prisoner's release from a community correctional facility or home confinement;

(D) regular drug testing for participants with a history of substance abuse;

(E) substance abuse treatment, which may include addiction treatment medication, if appropriate, medical treatment, including mental health treatment, occupational, vocational and educational training, apprenticeships, life skills instruction, recovery support, conflict resolution training, and other programming to promote effective reintegration into the community;

(F) the participation of volunteers to serve as advisors and mentors to prisoners being released into the community;

(G) steps to ensure that the prisoner makes satisfactory progress toward satisfying any obligations to victims of the prisoner's offense, including any obligation to pay restitution; and

(H) the appointment of a reentry coordinator in the United States Attorney's Office.

(5) REVIEW OF PROJECT OUTCOMES.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall—

(A) evaluate the results from each Federal judicial district selected under paragraph (2), including the extent to which participating prisoners released from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons were successfully reintegrated into their communities, including whether the participating prisoners maintained employment, and refrained from committing further offenses; and

(B) submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that contains—

(i) the evaluation of the best practices identified in the report required under paragraph (1); and

(ii) the results of the demonstration projects required under paragraph (2).

(b) STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF REENTRY ON CERTAIN COMMUNITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on the impact of reentry of prisoners on communities in which a disproportionate number of individuals reside upon release from incarceration.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall analyze the impact of reentry of individuals released from both State and Federal correctional systems as well as State and Federal juvenile justice systems, and shall include—

(A) an assessment of the reentry burdens borne by local communities and local law enforcement agencies;

(B) a review of the resources available in such communities to support successful reentry, including resources provided by State, local, and Federal governments, the extent to which those resources are used effectively; and

(C) recommendations to strengthen the resources in such communities available to support successful reentry and to lessen the burden placed on such communities by the need to support reentry.

(c) FACILITATING REENTRY ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 months after the date of the commencement of a

prisoner's sentence pursuant to section 3585(a) of title 18, United States Code, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall notify the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Labor if the prisoner's presentence report, prepared pursuant to section 3552 of title 18, United States Code, indicates that the prisoner has previously served in the Armed Forces of the United States or if the prisoner has so notified the Bureau of Prisons.

(2) POST-COMMENCEMENT NOTICE.—If the prisoner informs the Bureau of Prisons of the prisoner's prior service in the Armed Forces of the United States after the commencement of the prisoner's sentence, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall notify the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Labor not later than 2 months after the date on which the prisoner provides such notice.

(3) CONTENTS OF NOTICE.—The notice provided by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Labor under this subsection shall include the identity of the prisoner, the facility in which the prisoner is located, the prisoner's offense of conviction, and the length of the prisoner's sentence.

(4) ACCESS TO VA AND DOL.—The Bureau of Prisons shall provide the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Labor with reasonable access to any prisoner who has previously served in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of facilitating that prisoner's reentry.

SEC. 107. PAROLE FOR JUVENILES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 403 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 5032 the following:

"§ 5032A. Modification of an imposed term of imprisonment for violations of law committed prior to age 18

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a court may reduce a term of life imprisonment imposed upon a defendant convicted as an adult for an offense committed and completed before the defendant attained 18 years of age if—

"(1) the defendant has served 30 years in custody for the offense; and

"(2) the court finds, after considering the factors set forth in subsection (c), that the defendant is not a danger to the safety of any person or the community and that the interests of justice warrant a sentence modification.

"(b) SUPERVISED RELEASE.—Any defendant whose sentence is reduced pursuant to subsection (a) shall be ordered to serve a period of supervised release of not less than 5 years following release from imprisonment. The conditions of supervised release and any modification or revocation of the term of supervise release shall be in accordance with section 3583.

"(c) FACTORS AND INFORMATION TO BE CONSIDERED IN DETERMINING WHETHER TO MODIFY A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.—The court, in determining whether to reduce a term of imprisonment pursuant to subsection (a), shall consider—

"(1) the factors described in section 3553(a), including the nature of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant;

"(2) the age of the defendant at the time of the offense;

"(3) a report and recommendation of the Bureau of Prisons, including information on whether the defendant has substantially complied with the rules of each institution to which the defendant has been confined and whether the defendant has completed any educational, vocational, or other prison program, where available;

"(4) a report and recommendation of the United States attorney for any district in which an offense for which the defendant is imprisoned was prosecuted;

"(5) whether the defendant has demonstrated maturity, rehabilitation, and a fitness to reenter society sufficient to justify a sentence reduction;

"(6) any statement, which may be presented orally or otherwise, by any victim of an offense for which the defendant is imprisoned or by a family member of the victim if the victim is deceased;

"(7) any report of physical, mental, or psychiatric examination of the defendant conducted by a licensed health care professional;

"(8) the family and community circumstances of the defendant at the time of the offense, including any history of abuse, trauma, or involvement in the child welfare system;

"(9) the extent of the role of the defendant in the offense and whether, and to what extent, an adult was involved in the offense;

"(10) the diminished culpability of juveniles as compared to that of adults, and the hallmark features of youth, including immaturity, impetuosity, and failure to appreciate risks and consequences, which counsel against sentencing them to the otherwise applicable term of imprisonment;

"(11) input from local law enforcement authorities regarding prior conduct and any other relevant information; and

"(12) any other information the court determines relevant to the decision of the court.

"(d) LIMITATION ON APPLICATIONS PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION.—

"(1) SECOND APPLICATION.—Not earlier than 5 years after the date on which an order entered by a court on an initial application under this section becomes final, a court shall entertain a second application by the same defendant under this section.

"(2) FINAL APPLICATION.—Not earlier than 5 years after the date on which an order entered by a court on a second application under paragraph (1) becomes final, a court shall entertain a final application by the same defendant under this section.

"(3) PROHIBITION.—A court may not entertain an application filed after an application filed under paragraph (2) by the same defendant.

"(e) PROCEDURES.—

"(1) NOTICE.—The Bureau of Prisons shall provide written notice of this section to—

"(A) any defendant who has served 19 years in prison for an offense committed and completed before the defendant attained 18 years of age for which the defendant was convicted as an adult; and

"(B) the sentencing court, the United States attorney, and the Federal Public Defender or Executive Director of the Community Defender Organization for the judicial district in which the sentence described in subparagraph (A) was imposed.

"(2) CRIME VICTIMS RIGHTS.—Upon receiving noticed under paragraph (1), the United States attorney shall provide any notifications required under section 3771.

"(3) APPLICATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—An application for a sentence reduction under this section shall be filed as a motion to reduce the sentence of the defendant and may include affidavits or other written material.

"(B) REQUIREMENT.—A motion to reduce a sentence under this section shall be filed with the sentencing court and a copy shall be served on the United States attorney for the judicial district in which the sentence was imposed.

"(4) EXPANDING THE RECORD; HEARING.—

"(A) EXPANDING THE RECORD.—After the filing of a motion to reduce a sentence under this section, the court may direct the parties to expand the record by submitting additional written materials relating to the motion.

"(B) HEARING.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The court shall conduct a hearing on the motion, at which the defendant and counsel for the defendant shall be given the opportunity to be heard.

"(ii) EVIDENCE.—In a hearing under this section, the court may allow for parties to present evidence.

"(iii) DEFENDANT'S PRESENCE.—At a hearing under this section, the defendant shall be present unless the defendant waives the right to be present. The requirement under this clause may be satisfied by the defendant appearing by video teleconference.

"(iv) COUNSEL.—A defendant who is unable to obtain counsel is entitled to have counsel appointed to represent the defendant for proceedings under this section, including any appeal, unless the defendant waives the right to counsel.

"(v) FINDINGS.—The court shall state in open court, and file in writing, the reasons for granting or denying a motion under this section.

"(C) APPEAL.—The Government or the defendant may file a notice of appeal in the district court for review of a final order under this section. The time limit for filing such appeal shall be governed by rule 4(a) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

"(f) EDUCATIONAL AND REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS.—A defendant who is convicted and sentenced as an adult for an offense committed and completed before the defendant attained 18 years of age may not be deprived of any educational, training, or rehabilitative program that is otherwise available to the general prison population.".

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for chapter 403 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 5032 the following:

"5032A. Modification of an imposed term of imprisonment for violations of law committed prior to age 18.".

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any conviction entered before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 108. COMPASSIONATE RELEASE INITIATIVE.

Section 231(g) of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 60541(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting "and eligible terminally ill offenders" after "elderly offenders" each place that term appears; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ", upon written request from either the Bureau of Prisons or an eligible elderly offender or eligible terminally ill offender" after "to home detention";

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting "or eligible terminally ill offender" after "elderly offender";

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking "and shall be carried out during fiscal years 2009 and 2010";

(4) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by inserting "or eligible terminally ill offender" after "each eligible elderly offender"; and

(B) by inserting "and eligible terminally ill offenders" after "eligible elderly offenders"; and

(5) in paragraph (5)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking "65 years" and inserting "60 years"; and

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) by striking "the greater of 10 years or"; and

(II) by striking "75 percent" and inserting "⅔"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) ELIGIBLE TERMINALLY ILL OFFENDER.—The term 'eligible terminally ill offender' means an offender in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons who—

''(i) is serving a term of imprisonment based on conviction for an offense or offenses that do not include any crime of violence (as defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), sex offense (as defined in section 111(5) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. 20911(5)), offense described in section 2332b(g)(5)(B) of title 18, United States Code, or offense under chapter 37 of title 18, United States Code;

''(ii) satisfies the criteria specified in clauses (iii) through (vii) of subparagraph (A); and

''(iii) has been determined by a medical doctor approved by the Bureau of Prisons to be—

''(I) in need of care at a nursing home, intermediate care facility, or assisted living facility, as those terms are defined in section 232 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715w); or

''(II) diagnosed with a terminal illness.''.

TITLE II—BUREAU OF PRISONS SECURE FIREARMS STORAGE

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Lieutenant Osvaldo Albarati Correctional Officer Self-Protection Act of 2017''.

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–277; 118 Stat. 865) gives certain law enforcement officers, including certain correctional officers of the Bureau of Prisons, the right to carry a concealed firearm in all 50 States for self-protection;

(2) the purpose of that Act is to allow certain law enforcement officers to protect themselves while off duty;

(3) correctional officers of the Bureau of Prisons have been the targets of assaults and murders while off duty; and

(4) while that Act allows certain law enforcement officers to protect themselves off duty, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons allows correctional officers of the Bureau of Prisons to securely store personal firearms at only 33 Federal penal and correctional institutions while at work.

SEC. 203. SECURE FIREARMS STORAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 303 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 4050. Secure firearms storage

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'employee' means a qualified law enforcement officer employed by the Bureau of Prisons; and

''(2) the terms 'firearm' and 'qualified law enforcement officer' have the meanings given those terms in section 926B.

''(b) SECURE FIREARMS STORAGE.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall ensure that each chief executive officer of a Federal penal or correctional institution—

''(1)(A) provides a secure storage area located outside of the secure perimeter of the institution for employees to store firearms; or

''(B) allows employees to store firearms in a vehicle lockbox approved by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons; and

''(2) notwithstanding any other provision of law, allows employees to carry concealed firearms on the premises outside of the secure perimeter of the institution.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 303 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''4050. Secure firearms storage.''.

TITLE III—NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''National Criminal Justice Commission Act of 2017''.

SEC. 302. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) it is in the interest of the Nation to establish a commission to undertake a comprehensive review of the criminal justice system;

(2) there has not been a comprehensive study since the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice was established in 1965;

(3) that commission, in a span of 18 months, produced a comprehensive report entitled ''The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society'', which contained 200 specific recommendations on all aspects of the criminal justice system involving Federal, State, tribal, and local governments, civic organizations, religious institutions, business groups, and individual citizens; and

(4) developments over the intervening 50 years require once again that Federal, State, tribal, and local governments, law enforcement agencies, including rank and file officers, civil rights organizations, community-based organization leaders, civic organizations, religious institutions, business groups, and individual citizens come together to review evidence and consider how to improve the criminal justice system.

SEC. 303. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

There is established a commission to be known as the ''National Criminal Justice Commission'' (referred to in this title as the ''Commission'').

SEC. 304. PURPOSE OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission shall—

(1) undertake a comprehensive review of the criminal justice system;

(2) make recommendations for Federal criminal justice reform to the President and Congress; and

(3) disseminate findings and supplemental guidance to the Federal Government, as well as to State, local, and tribal governments.

SEC. 305. REVIEW, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND REPORT.

(a) GENERAL REVIEW.—The Commission shall undertake a comprehensive review of all areas of the criminal justice system, including Federal, State, local, and tribal governments' criminal justice costs, practices, and policies.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the first meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress recommendations for changes in Federal oversight, policies, practices, and laws designed to prevent, deter, and reduce crime and violence, reduce recidivism, improve cost-effectiveness, and ensure the interests of justice at every step of the criminal justice system.

(2) UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUIRED.—A recommendation of the Commission may be adopted and submitted under paragraph (1) if the recommendation is approved by a unanimous vote of the Commissioners at a meeting where a quorum is present pursuant to section 306(d).

(3) REQUIREMENT.—The recommendations submitted under this subsection shall be made available to the public.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the first meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall also disseminate to the Federal Government, as well as to State, local, and tribal governments, a report that details the findings and supplemental guidance of the Commission regarding the criminal justice system at all levels of government.

(2) MAJORITY VOTE REQUIRED.—Commission findings and supplemental guidance may be adopted and included in the report required under paragraph (1) if the findings or guidance is approved by a majority vote of the Commissioners at a meeting where a quorum is present pursuant to section 306(d), except that any Commissioners dissenting from particular finding or supplemental guidance shall have the right to state the reason for their dissent in writing and such dissent shall be included in the report of the Commission.

(3) REQUIREMENT.—The report submitted under this subsection shall be made available to the public.

(d) PRIOR COMMISSIONS.—The Commission shall take into consideration the work of prior relevant commissions in conducting its review.

(e) STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—In issuing its recommendations and report under this section, the Commission shall not infringe on the legitimate rights of the States to determine their own criminal laws or the enforcement of such laws.

(f) PUBLIC HEARINGS.—The Commission shall conduct public hearings in various locations around the United States.

(g) CONSULTATION WITH GOVERNMENT AND NONGOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall—

(A) closely consult with Federal, State, local, and tribal government and nongovernmental leaders, including State, local, and tribal law enforcement officials, including rank and file officers, legislators, public health officials, judges, court administrators, prosecutors, defense counsel, victims' rights organizations, probation and parole officials, criminal justice planners, criminologists, civil rights and liberties organizations, community-based organization leaders, formerly incarcerated individuals, professional organizations, and corrections officials; and

(B) include in the final report required under subsection (c) summaries of the input and recommendations of these leaders.

(2) UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION.—To the extent the review and recommendations required by this section relate to sentencing policies and practices for the Federal criminal justice system, the Commission shall conduct such review and make such recommendations in consultation with the United States Sentencing Commission.

(h) SENSE OF CONGRESS, GOAL OF UNANIMITY.—It is the sense of the Congress that, given the national importance of the matters before the Commission, the Commission should work toward unanimously supported findings and supplemental guidance, and that unanimously supported findings and supplemental guidance should take precedence over those findings and supplemental guidance that are not unanimously supported.

SEC. 306. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall be composed of 14 members, as follows:

(1) One member shall be appointed by the President, who shall serve as co-chairman of the Commission.

(2) One member shall be appointed by the leader of the Senate, in consultation with the leader of the House of Representatives, that is a member of the opposite party of the President, who shall serve as co-chairman of the Commission.

(3) Two members shall be appointed by the senior member of the Senate leadership of

the Democratic Party, in consultation with the Democratic leadership of the Committee on the Judiciary.

(4) Two members shall be appointed by the senior member of the Senate leadership of the Republican Party, in consultation with the Republican leadership of the Committee on the Judiciary.

(5) Two members shall be appointed by the senior member of the leadership of the House of Representatives of the Republican Party, in consultation with the Republican leadership of the Committee on the Judiciary.

(6) Two members shall be appointed by the senior member of the leadership of the House of Representatives of the Democratic Party, in consultation with the Democratic leadership of the Committee on the Judiciary.

(7) Two members, who shall be State and local representatives, shall be appointed by the President in agreement with leader of the Senate (majority or minority leader, as the case may be) of the Republican Party and the leader of the House of Representatives (majority or minority leader, as the case may be) of the Republican Party.

(8) Two members, who shall be State and local representatives, shall be appointed by the President in agreement with leader of the Senate (majority or minority leader, as the case may be) of the Democratic Party and the leader of the House of Representatives (majority or minority leader, as the case may be) of the Democratic Party.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) QUALIFICATIONS.—The individuals appointed from private life as members of the Commission shall be individuals with distinguished reputations for integrity and nonpartisanship who are nationally recognized for expertise, knowledge, or experience in such relevant areas as—

(A) law enforcement;

(B) criminal justice;

(C) national security;

(D) prison and jail administration;

(E) prisoner reentry;

(F) public health, including physical and sexual victimization, drug addiction and mental health;

(G) victims' rights;

(H) civil rights;

(I) civil liberties;

(J) court administration;

(K) social services; and

(L) State, local, and tribal government.

(2) DISQUALIFICATION.—An individual shall not be appointed as a member of the Commission if such individual possesses any personal financial interest in the discharge of any of the duties of the Commission.

(3) TERMS.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(c) APPOINTMENT; FIRST MEETING.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—Members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) FIRST MEETING.—The Commission shall hold its first meeting on the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, or not later than 30 days after the date on which funds are made available for the Commission, whichever is later.

(3) ETHICS.—At the first meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall draft appropriate ethics guidelines for commissioners and staff, including guidelines relating to conflict of interest and financial disclosure. The Commission shall consult with the Senate and House Committees on the Judiciary as a part of drafting the guidelines and furnish the committees with a copy of the completed guidelines.

(d) MEETINGS; QUORUM; VACANCIES.—

(1) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the co-chairs or a majority of its members.

(2) QUORUM.—Eight members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for purposes of conducting business, except that 2 members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for purposes of receiving testimony.

(3) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made. If vacancies in the Commission occur on any day after 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Commission as of such day, so long as not less than 1 Commission member chosen by a member of each party, Republican and Democratic, is present.

(e) ACTIONS OF COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission—

(A) shall, subject to the requirements of section 305, act by resolution agreed to by a majority of the members of the Commission voting and present; and

(B) may establish panels composed of less than the full membership of the Commission for purposes of carrying out the duties of the Commission under this title—

(i) which shall be subject to the review and control of the Commission; and

(ii) any findings and determinations made by such a panel shall not be considered the findings and determinations of the Commission unless approved by the Commission.

(2) DELEGATION.—Any member, agent, or staff of the Commission may, if authorized by the co-chairs of the Commission, take any action which the Commission is authorized to take pursuant to this title.

SEC. 307. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) STAFF.—

(1) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Commission shall have a staff headed by an Executive Director. The Executive Director shall be paid at a rate established for the Certified Plan pay level for the Senior Executive Service under section 5382 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION.—The co-chairs of the Commission shall designate and fix the compensation of the Executive Director and, in accordance with rules agreed upon by the Commission, may appoint and fix the compensation of such other personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its functions, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that no rate of pay fixed under this subsection may exceed the equivalent of that payable for a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) PERSONNEL AS FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Executive Director and any personnel of the Commission who are employees shall be employees under section 2105 of title 5, United States Code, for purposes of chapters 63, 81, 83, 84, 85, 87, 89, and 90 of that title.

(B) MEMBERS OF COMMISSION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not be construed to apply to members of the Commission.

(4) THE COMPENSATION OF COMMISSIONERS.—Each member of the Commission may be compensated at not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day during which that member is engaged in the actual performance of the duties of the Commission. All members of the Commission who are officers or employees of the United States, State, or local government shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as officers or employees.

(5) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission, members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—With the approval of the Commission, the Executive Director may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(c) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Upon the request of the Commission, the head of any Federal agency may detail, without reimbursement, any of the personnel of such agency to the Commission to assist in carrying out the duties of the Commission. Any such detail shall not interrupt or otherwise affect the civil service status or privileges of the Federal employee.

(d) OTHER RESOURCES.—The Commission shall have reasonable access to materials, resources, statistical data, and other information such Commission determines to be necessary to carry out its duties from the Library of Congress, the Department of Justice, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Department of State, and other agencies of the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government. The co-chairs of the Commission shall make requests for such access in writing when necessary.

(e) VOLUNTEER SERVICES.—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Commission is authorized to accept and utilize the services of volunteers serving without compensation. The Commission may reimburse such volunteers for local travel and office supplies, and for other travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code. A person providing volunteer services to the Commission shall be considered an employee of the Federal Government in performance of those services for the purposes of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for work-related injuries, chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, and chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, relating to conflicts of interest.

(f) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—The Commission may secure directly from any agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this title. Upon the request of the co-chairs of the Commission, the head of that department or agency shall furnish that information to the Commission. The Commission shall not have access to sensitive information regarding ongoing investigations.

(g) MAILS.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(h) ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTING.—The Commission shall issue biannual status reports to Congress regarding the use of resources, salaries, and all expenditures of appropriated funds.

(i) CONTRACTS.—The Commission is authorized to enter into contracts with Federal and State agencies, private firms, institutions, and individuals for the conduct of activities necessary to the discharge of its duties and responsibilities. A contract, lease or other legal agreement entered into by the Commission may not extend beyond the date of the termination of the Commission.

(j) GIFTS.—Subject to existing law, the Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

(k) ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, the administrative support services necessary for the Commission to carry out its responsibilities under this title. These administrative services may include human resource management, budget, leasing, accounting, and payroll services.

(l) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACA AND PUBLIC ACCESS TO MEETINGS AND MINUTES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

(2) MEETINGS AND MINUTES.—

(A) MEETINGS.—

(i) ADMINISTRATION.—All meetings of the Commission shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or any portion of it may be closed to the public if it concerns matters or information described in section 552b(c) of title 5, United States Code. Interested persons shall be permitted to appear at open meetings and present oral or written statements on the subject matter of the meeting. The Commission may administer oaths or affirmations to any person appearing before it.

(ii) NOTICE.—All open meetings of the Commission shall be preceded by timely public notice in the Federal Register of the time, place, and subject of the meeting.

(B) MINUTES AND PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Minutes of each open meeting shall be kept and shall contain a record of the people present, a description of the discussion that occurred, and copies of all statements filed. The minutes and records of all open meetings and other documents that were made available to or prepared for the Commission shall be available for public inspection and copying at a single location in the offices of the Commission.

(m) ARCHIVING.—Not later than the date of termination of the Commission, all records and papers of the Commission shall be delivered to the Archivist of the United States for deposit in the National Archives.

SEC. 308. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF FUNDS.

For each of fiscal years 2018 and 2019, the Attorney General may use, from any unobligated balances made available under the heading ''GENERAL ADMINISTRATION'' to the Department of Justice in an appropriations Act, such amounts as are necessary, not to exceed $7,000,000 per fiscal year and not to exceed $14,000,000 total for both fiscal years, to carry out this title, except that none of the funds authorized to be used to carry out this title may be used for international travel.

SEC. 309. SUNSET.

The Commission shall terminate 60 days after the Commission submits the report required under section 305(c) to Congress.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 294—CONGRATULATING THE MINNESOTA LYNX WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM ON WINNING THE 2017 WOMEN'S NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 294

Whereas on October 4, 2017, the Minnesota Lynx won the 2017 Women's National Basketball Association (referred to in this preamble as the ''WNBA'') championship;

Whereas this is the fourth national championship that the Minnesota Lynx have won in 7 years;

Whereas the Minnesota Lynx beat the Los Angeles Sparks in game 5 of the WNBA Conference Finals and bested the Washington Mystics in the semifinals;

Whereas the Minnesota Lynx finished the regular season with the best record, 27–7, and earned the top seed;

Whereas the 2017 WNBA Finals made ESPN history by becoming the third-most viewed championship series, averaging 559,000 viewers for the 5-game series;

Whereas attendance for this postseason rose to a high of 9,596 spectators per game, making it the highest-attended WNBA Finals in 7 years, and attracting 10 percent more spectators as compared to last season;

Whereas 14,632 fans attended the sold-out championship game at Williams Arena, known as ''The Barn,'' in Minneapolis to cheer on the Minnesota Lynx;

Whereas the Minnesota Lynx benefit from the stellar coaching leadership of Head Coach Cheryl Reeve and Assistant Coaches Shelley Patterson, James Wade, and Walt Hopkins;

Whereas the Minnesota Lynx feature 4 world champion and gold medal athletes, including Lindsay Whalen, Maya Moore, Seimone Augustus, and Sylvia Fowles, as well as highly talented professional athletes, including Rebekkah Brunson, Renee Montgomery, Temi Fagbenle, Natasha Howard, Alexis Jones, Jia Perkins, Plenette Pierson, and Cecilia Zandalasini;

Whereas Sylvia Fowles received the 2017 WNBA Finals Most Valuable Player award;

Whereas Rebekkah Brunson is the first WNBA player to win 5 championships; and

Whereas the Minnesota Lynx join the Houston Comets as the only team to win 4 championships, all under the coaching of Head Coach Cheryl Reeve: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, fans, and staff whose dedication has helped the Minnesota Lynx win the 2017 Women's National Basketball Association championship; and

(2) recognizes the Twin Cities area and State of Minnesota for the enthusiastic support of women's professional basketball.

SENATE RESOLUTION 295—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 2017 AS ''NATIONAL EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP MONTH''

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. KING) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 295

Whereas employee-owned companies give workers a voice in corporate governance, and that voice helps the long-term well-being of the company;

Whereas employee-owned companies often outperform non-employee-owned companies and show greater resiliency during challenging economic conditions;

Whereas employee-owned companies face lower staff turnover, and workers experience greater job security at those companies;

Whereas employee-owners feel better prepared to cover the expenses of life and retire with a greater sense of financial security; and

Whereas employee-owned companies have a rich history in communities across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 2017 as ''National Employee Ownership Month'';

(2) supports employee-owned businesses; and

(3) acknowledges that employee-owned companies have a positive impact on workers, businesses, and communities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 296—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 5 THROUGH 12, 2017, AS ''NATIONAL CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING AWARENESS WEEK''

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 296

Whereas carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless gas that is produced whenever any fuel, such as natural gas, propane, gasoline, oil, kerosene, wood, or charcoal, is burned;

Whereas devices that produce carbon monoxide include cars, boats, portable power generators, gasoline engines, stoves, and heating systems, and carbon monoxide produced from these sources can build up in enclosed or semi-enclosed spaces;

Whereas carbon monoxide is often referred to as the ''silent killer'' because it is colorless, odorless, tasteless, and non-irritating, and ignoring early stages of carbon monoxide poisoning may cause unconsciousness and continual exposure to danger;

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, each year in the United States, carbon monoxide poisoning kills more than 150 individuals and sends approximately 20,000 individuals to emergency rooms;

Whereas when people breathe in carbon monoxide, the poisonous gas enters the bloodstream and prevents adequate intake of oxygen, which can damage tissues and result in death;

Whereas, given their common preexisting medical conditions, individuals older than age 65 are particularly vulnerable to carbon monoxide poisoning;

Whereas for most individuals who suffer from carbon monoxide poisoning, the early signs of exposure to low concentrations of carbon monoxide include mild headaches and breathlessness upon moderate exercise;

Whereas sustained or increased exposure to carbon monoxide can lead to flu-like symptoms, including severe headaches, dizziness, tiredness, nausea, confusion, irritability, and impaired judgment, memory, and coordination;

Whereas breathing in low concentrations of carbon monoxide can cause long-term health damage, even after exposure to the gas ends;

Whereas most cases of carbon monoxide exposure occur during the colder months of December, January, and February, when oil and gas heaters are more heavily in use;

Whereas on January 5, 1996, the Burt family of Kimball, Minnesota, was poisoned by carbon monoxide from a malfunctioning furnace in the home of the Burt family, resulting in—

(1) the deaths of 15-month-old Zachary Todd Burt and 4-year-old Nicholas Todd Burt; and

(2) the hospitalization of Ryan Todd Burt;

Whereas Cheryl Burt, the mother of Zachary, Nicholas, and Ryan Burt, has worked to educate the public about the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning, including by testifying in December 2009 before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

Whereas according to the North Dakota Department of Health, among residents over the age of 65, carbon monoxide poisoning was the leading substance-related cause of death in North Dakota from 2009 to 2014;

Whereas the North Dakota Department of Health found that, in 2010, carbon monoxide poisoning was the second-leading cause of unintentional poisoning death among adults ages 30 through 49;

Whereas on June 7, 2015, 3 adults and 1 child in Blanchard, North Dakota, tragically passed away from carbon monoxide poisoning as the result of a carbon monoxide leak caused by an improperly vented water heater; and

Whereas increasing awareness about the dangers of carbon monoxide can help prevent poisoning and save lives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates the week of November 5 through 12, 2017, as ''National Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Awareness Week''.

SENATE RESOLUTION 297—SUPPORTING LIGHTS ON AFTERSCHOOL, A NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS HELD ON OCTOBER 26, 2017

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

S. RES. 297

Whereas more than 28,000,000 children in the United States have parents who work outside the home;

Whereas high-quality programs that expand learning opportunities for children, such as afterschool, before-school, summer, and expanded learning opportunities, provide safe, challenging, engaging, and fun learning experiences, including experiences that encourage science, technology, engineering, and math, that help children and youth develop social, emotional, physical, cultural, and academic skills;

Whereas high-quality afterschool programs and high-quality expanded learning opportunities provide students with hands-on, engaging lessons that are aligned with the school day;

Whereas high-quality afterschool programs complement regular and expanded school days and support working families by ensuring that the children of those families are safe and productive during the hours parents are working;

Whereas high-quality afterschool programs engage families, schools, and diverse community partners in advancing the well-being of children and youth in the United States;

Whereas high-quality afterschool programs that partner with high-quality community-based organizations build stronger communities by integrating schools with the larger community; and

Whereas Lights On Afterschool, a national celebration of afterschool, before-school, summer, and expanded learning opportunities programs, held on October 26, 2017, highlights the critical importance of those high-quality programs to children and the families and communities of those children: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports Lights on Afterschool, a national celebration of afterschool programs held on October 26, 2017.

SENATE RESOLUTION 298—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 2017 AS ''NATIONAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG ADDICTION RECOVERY MONTH''

Mr. KING (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 298

Whereas September has been declared ''National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month'';

Whereas the theme for National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month in 2017 is ''Join the Voices for Recovery: Strengthen Families and Communities'';

Whereas drug overdose is the leading cause of accidental death in the United States, with more than 63,000 lethal drug overdoses in 2016 or approximately 170 lethal drug overdoses per day in 2016;

Whereas drug overdose is now the leading cause of death in individuals in the United States under age 50; and

Whereas the motto of National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month is ''Prevention Works—Treatment is Effective—People Recover'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate joins the voices for recovery to strengthen families and communities by—

(1) recognizing the importance of education and prevention of substance use disorder and the critical importance and effectiveness of treatment for substance use disorder;

(2) recognizing the possibility of recovery from substance use disorder in this and every month; and

(3) honoring and celebrating—

(A) the achievements of the more than 25,000,000 people of the United States who are in recovery from substance use disorder; and

(B) the tens of millions of recovery allies who support those people.

SENATE RESOLUTION 299—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 20, 2017, AS THE ''NATIONAL DAY ON WRITING''

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 299

Whereas people in the 21st century are writing more than ever before for personal, professional, and civic purposes;

Whereas the social nature of writing invites people of every age, profession, and walk of life to create meaning through composing;

Whereas more and more people in every occupation consider writing to be essential and influential in their work;

Whereas individuals who write continue to learn how to write for different purposes, audiences, and occasions throughout their lifetimes;

Whereas developing digital technologies expand the possibilities for composing in multiple media at a faster pace than ever before;

Whereas young people are leading the way in developing new forms of composing by using different forms of digital media;

Whereas effective communication contributes to building a global economy and a global community;

Whereas the National Council of Teachers of English, in conjunction with its many national and local partners, honors and celebrates the importance of writing through the National Day on Writing;

Whereas the National Day on Writing celebrates the foundational place of writing in the personal, professional, and civic lives of the people of the United States;

Whereas the National Day on Writing highlights the importance of writing instruction and practice at every educational level and in every subject area;

Whereas the National Day on Writing emphasizes the lifelong process of learning to write and compose for different audiences, purposes, and occasions;

Whereas the National Day on Writing honors the use of the full range of media for composing, from traditional tools, including print, audio, and video, to social media, including Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram, and Internet website tools, including blogs, wikis, and podcasts;

Whereas the National Day on Writing encourages all people of the United States and overseas to write, enjoy, and learn from the writing of others;

Whereas, since the inception of the hashtag #WhyIWrite in 2009, the hashtag has generated hundreds of thousands of tweets and reached millions of people, encouraging students, from elementary school through the university level, athletes, authors, and artists from all over the world to participate;

Whereas, since October 2016, the #WhyIWrite podcast has brought the voices of prominent authors of all genres and mediums into the conversation around the power of the written word; and

Whereas, on the National Day of Writing in 2017, the National Council of Teachers of English encourages all people of the United States to tell others #WhyIWrite through print, social media, or other means: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of October 20, 2017, as the ''National Day on Writing'';

(2) strongly affirms the purposes of the National Day on Writing; and

(3) encourages educational institutions, businesses, community and civic associations, and other organizations to celebrate and promote the National Day on Writing.

SENATE RESOLUTION 300—RECOGNIZING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF MCDANIEL COLLEGE

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 300

Whereas, on October 21, 2017, McDaniel College, formerly Western Maryland College (referred to in this preamble as the ''College''), located in Westminster, Maryland, will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the first academic year of the College;

Whereas the College was the first coeducational college founded south of the Mason-Dixon line and one of the first coeducational colleges in the United States;

Whereas the founder of the College, Fayette Buell, a Westminster teacher, purchased approximately 8 acres of land shortly after the Civil War in 1866 to build the College;

Whereas the College was named Western Maryland College at the suggestion of John Smith, President of Western Maryland Railroad;

Whereas the first academic year of the College began on September 4, 1867, with 5 teachers and 37 male and female students enrolled in 8 areas of study;

Whereas the State of Maryland approved the charter of the College on March 30, 1868;

Whereas the first graduating class of the College honored 7 men and women on June 15, 1871;

Whereas, in 1919, the Department of War authorized the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the College, which continues as one of the oldest Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs in the United States;

Whereas, in 1923, the first earned master's degree was offered at the College for Master of Arts;

Whereas, in January 1975, the College formally disaffiliated from the United Methodist Church and firmly established an identity as an independent private college of the liberal arts and sciences;

Whereas, in 1980, the College received a Phi Beta Kappa charter, making it only the fourth college in Maryland to house a chapter of that prestigious national collegiate honor society;

Whereas, in 1994, the College opened its first branch campus in Budapest, Hungary, which has awarded more than 200 students from over 20 countries baccalaureate degrees and has welcomed more than 400 students from the Westminster campus who have studied abroad there;

Whereas, in 1996, the College was among 40 institutions included in the seminal guide book Colleges That Change Lives, and has continued to be included in each subsequent edition of that book;

Whereas, on July 1, 2002, Western Maryland College changed its name to McDaniel College, honoring William Roberts McDaniel, alumnus of the class of 1880, professor, Secretary of the Faculty, Vice President, Treasurer, Acting President, and member of the Board of Trustees of the College;

Whereas, as of October 2017, the College serves approximately 1,600 undergraduate students and 1,400 graduate students in more than 70 undergraduate programs of study (including dual and student-designed majors) and 25 highly regarded graduate programs, and prepares those students with the skills needed to compete and succeed in a changing world;

Whereas, in 2017, the College features 72 buildings on a 160-acre campus;

Whereas the College continues to rank among the top liberal arts colleges in the United States and to be recognized for a commitment to access;

Whereas the College awards greater than 90 percent of students some type of financial assistance, including institutional grants and scholarships and Federal and State aid;

Whereas the more than 28,000 alumni of the College reside in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 75 countries;

Whereas the College has a tradition of producing top educators, with 3 alumnae of the College being named Maryland Teachers of the Year since 2010; and

Whereas the College continues to be committed to enhancing academic and experiential learning opportunities for students at the College, many of whom are the first in their families to attend an institution of higher education, and producing empowered critical thinkers who are well-prepared for jobs and service that strengthen the State of Maryland and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates McDaniel College on the 150th anniversary of the founding of the College;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the administrators, professors, students, and various staff who have contributed to the success of McDaniel College; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the president of McDaniel College; and

(B) the provost and vice president for academic affairs of McDaniel College.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1399. Mr. HELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1400. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. HEITKAMP) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1401. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1402. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1403. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1404. Mr. ENZI (for Mr. PAUL) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra.

SA 1405. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1406. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1407. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1408. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1409. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1410. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1411. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1412. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1413. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1414. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1415. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1416. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1417. Mr. FRANKEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1418. Mr. FRANKEN (for himself and Mr. UDALL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1419. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. NELSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1420. Mrs. MCCASKILL (for herself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1421. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. REED, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1422. Mr. ENZI (for Mr. PORTMAN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra.

SA 1423. Mr. DONNELLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1424. Mr. DONNELLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1425. Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1426. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1427. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1428. Mr. ENZI (for Mr. LEE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra.

SA 1429. Mr. ENZI (for Mr. LEE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra.

SA 1430. Mr. ENZI (for Mr. LEE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra.

SA 1431. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1432. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1433. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1434. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1435. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1436. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1437. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1438. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. REED, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1439. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1440. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1441. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1442. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1443. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1444. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1445. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1446. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1447. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1448. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1449. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1450. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1451. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1452. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1453. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1454. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1455. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1456. Mr. REED (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1457. Mr. REED (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1458. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1459. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1460. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1461. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1462. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1463. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1464. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1465. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1466. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1467. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. CARPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1468. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1469. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1470. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. CARPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1471. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1472. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1473. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1474. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1475. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1476. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1477. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1478. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1479. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1480. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1481. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1482. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1483. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1484. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1485. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1486. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1487. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1488. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1489. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1490. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1491. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1492. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1493. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1494. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1495. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1496. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1497. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1498. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1499. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1500. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1501. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1502. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1503. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1504. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1505. Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1506. Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1507. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1508. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1509. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1510. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1511. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1512. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1513. Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1514. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1515. Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. MARKEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1516. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1517. Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1518. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1519. Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1520. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1521. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1522. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1523. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1524. Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. BOOKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1525. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HEITKAMP, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr.

ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1526. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1527. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1528. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1529. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1530. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1531. Mr. CASEY (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1532. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1533. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1534. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1535. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1536. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1537. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1538. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1539. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1540. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1541. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1542. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1543. Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. UDALL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1544. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1545. Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. HIRONO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1546. Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. HIRONO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1547. Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. STRANGE, Mr. BLUNT, and Mrs. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1548. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1549. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1550. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1551. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1552. Mr. ENZI (for Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Ms. COLLINS)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra.

SA 1553. Mr. ENZI (for Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. BENNET)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra.

SA 1554. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1555. Mr. FRANKEN (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1556. Mr. FRANKEN (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1557. Mr. FRANKEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1558. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1559. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1560. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1561. Mr. ENZI proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra.

SA 1562. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1563. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1564. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1565. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. REED, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1566. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1567. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1568. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2266, to amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of additional bankruptcy judges; and for other purposes.

SA 1569. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1568 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 2266, supra.

SA 1570. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2266, supra.

SA 1571. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1570 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 2266, supra.

SA 1572. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1571 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the amendment SA 1570 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 2266, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1399. Mr. HELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TAX SIMPLIFICATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reforming Federal tax laws, which may include simplifying our existing tax laws and providing other job-creating relief, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1400. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. HEITKAMP) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DEPLOYMENT OF UNIVERSAL BROADBAND TO EVERY HOME, COMMUNITY ANCHOR INSTITUTION, AND SMALL BUSINESS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the deployment of universal broadband to every home, community anchor institution, and small business by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1401. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING THE BASIC HEALTH PROGRAM AS A PUBLIC OPTION THAT COVERS MORE AMERICANS AT LOWER COST.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the basic health program, which may include expanding the basic health program under section 1331 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18051) as a public option to lower health care costs for Americans in the individual health insurance market, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1402. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening national security and promoting economic growth and public health by addressing human-induced climate change through increased use of clean energy and energy efficiency technologies to stabilize and reduce United States greenhouse gas emissions while providing adequate resources to support existing coal communities by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1403. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE DRAWDOWN AND SALE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to compliance with the reconciliation instructions for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate under section 2001, which may include the drawdown and sale of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve established under part B of title I of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6231 et seq.) during fiscal years 2018 through 2027, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1404. Mr. PAUL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; as follows:

On page 47, line 6, strike ''$1,500,000,000,000'' and insert ''$2,500,000,000,000''.

SA 1405. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4, line 25, increase the amount by $14,873,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by $17,413,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, increase the amount by $19,224,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, increase the amount by $21,137,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, increase the amount by $24,058,000,000.

On page 5, line 5, increase the amount by $25,233,000,000.

On page 5, line 6, increase the amount by $26,481,000,000.

On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by $27,809,000,000.

On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by $29,152,000,000.

On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by $30,588,000,000.

On page 5, line 13, increase the amount by $5,196,000,000.

On page 5, line 14, increase the amount by $9,920,000,000.

On page 5, line 15, increase the amount by $13,596,000,000.

On page 5, line 16, increase the amount by $16,586,000,000.

On page 5, line 17, increase the amount by $19,403,000,000.

On page 5, line 18, increase the amount by $21,654,000,000.

On page 5, line 19, increase the amount by $23,494,000,000.

On page 5, line 20, increase the amount by $25,084,000,000.

On page 5, line 21, increase the amount by $26,581,000,000.

On page 5, line 22, increase the amount by $28,071,000,000.

On page 6, line 1, increase the amount by $5,196,000,000.

On page 6, line 2, increase the amount by $9,920,000,000.

On page 6, line 3, increase the amount by $13,596,000,000.

On page 6, line 4, increase the amount by $16,586,000,000.

On page 6, line 5, increase the amount by $19,403,000,000.

On page 6, line 6, increase the amount by $21,654,000,000.

On page 6, line 7, increase the amount by $23,494,000,000.

On page 6, line 8, increase the amount by $25,084,000,000.

On page 6, line 9, increase the amount by $26,581,000,000.

On page 6, line 10, increase the amount by $28,071,000,000.
On page 6, line 15, increase the amount by $5,196,000,000.
On page 6, line 16, increase the amount by $15,116,000,000.
On page 6, line 17, increase the amount by $28,712,000,000.
On page 6, line 18, increase the amount by $45,298,000,000.
On page 6, line 19, increase the amount by $64,701,000,000.
On page 6, line 20, increase the amount by $86,355,000,000.
On page 6, line 21, increase the amount by $109,849,000,000.
On page 6, line 22, increase the amount by $134,933,000,000.
On page 6, line 23, increase the amount by $161,514,000,000.
On page 6, line 24, increase the amount by $189,585,000,000.
On page 7, line 3, increase the amount by $5,196,000,000.
On page 7, line 4, increase the amount by $15,116,000,000.
On page 7, line 5, increase the amount by $28,712,000,000.
On page 7, line 6, increase the amount by $45,298,000,000.
On page 7, line 7, increase the amount by $64,701,000,000.
On page 7, line 8, increase the amount by $86,355,000,000.
On page 7, line 9, increase the amount by $109,849,000,000.
On page 7, line 10, increase the amount by $134,933,000,000.
On page 7, line 11, increase the amount by $161,514,000,000.
On page 7, line 12, increase the amount by $189,585,000,000.
On page 9, line 12, increase the amount by $14,843,000,000.
On page 9, line 13, increase the amount by $5,165,000,000.
On page 9, line 16, increase the amount by $17,206,000,000.
On page 9, line 17, increase the amount by $9,713,000,000.
On page 9, line 20, increase the amount by $18,670,000,000.
On page 9, line 21, increase the amount by $13,042,000,000.
On page 9, line 24, increase the amount by $20,106,000,000.
On page 9, line 25, increase the amount by $15,555,000,000.
On page 10, line 3, increase the amount by $22,449,000,000.
On page 10, line 4, increase the amount by $17,795,000,000.
On page 10, line 7, increase the amount by $22,953,000,000.
On page 10, line 8, increase the amount by $19,373,000,000.
On page 10, line 11, increase the amount by $23,453,000,000.
On page 10, line 12, increase the amount by $20,465,000,000.
On page 10, line 15, increase the amount by $23,982,000,000.
On page 10, line 16, increase the amount by $21,258,000,000.
On page 10, line 19, increase the amount by $24,480,000,000.
On page 10, line 20, increase the amount by $21,909,000,000.
On page 10, line 23, increase the amount by $25,024,000,000.
On page 10, line 24, increase the amount by $22,507,000,000.
On page 36, line 2, increase the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 36, line 3, increase the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 36, line 6, increase the amount by $207,000,000.
On page 36, line 7, increase the amount by $207,000,000.
On page 36, line 10, increase the amount by $554,000,000.
On page 36, line 11, increase the amount by $554,000,000.
On page 36, line 14, increase the amount by $1,031,000,000.
On page 36, line 15, increase the amount by $1,031,000,000.
On page 36, line 18, increase the amount by $1,609,000,000.
On page 36, line 19, increase the amount by $1,609,000,000.
On page 36, line 22, increase the amount by $2,280,000,000.
On page 36, line 23, increase the amount by $2,280,000,000.
On page 37, line 2, increase the amount by $3,028,000,000.
On page 37, line 3, increase the amount by $3,028,000,000.
On page 37, line 6, increase the amount by $3,827,000,000.
On page 37, line 7, increase the amount by $3,827,000,000.
On page 37, line 10, increase the amount by $4,672,000,000.
On page 37, line 11, increase the amount by $4,672,000,000.
On page 37, line 14, increase the amount by $5,564,000,000.
On page 37, line 15, increase the amount by $5,564,000,000.

SA 1406. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING GREATER INCENTIVES FOR DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing greater incentives for manufacturers who develop and manufacture their products in the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1407. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING THE RESEARCH TAX CREDIT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expanding the tax credit for increasing research activities, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1408. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DIRECTING THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS TO CONDUCT THE WORK SCHEDULES AND WORK AT HOME SUPPLEMENT TO THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to enabling the Bureau of Labor Statistics to conduct the Work Schedules and Work at Home Supplement to the Current Population Survey, which may include funding measures or other measures addressing that Supplement, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1409. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REBUILD THE CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF PUERTO RICO.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to rebuilding the critical infrastructure of Puerto Rico by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through

2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1410. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING CLEAN DRINKING WATER FOR PUERTO RICO.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring clean drinking water for Puerto Rico by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1411. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REBUILDING AND RESTORING HOSPITALS IN PUERTO RICO.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to rebuilding and restoring hospitals in Puerto Rico by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1412. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REBUILDING AND REPLACING THE ELECTRIC GRID IN PUERTO RICO.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to rebuilding and replacing the electric grid in Puerto Rico by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1413. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REBUILDING AND RESTORING ROADS AND BRIDGES IN PUERTO RICO.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to rebuilding and restoring roads and bridges in Puerto Rico by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1414. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REBUILD AND RESTORE TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN PUERTO RICO.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to rebuilding and restoring telecommunications in Puerto Rico by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1415. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BOLSTERING UNITED STATES MISSILE DEFENSE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to activities undertaken to—

(1) maintain and improve, with the allies of the United States, an effective, robust layered missile defense system capable of defending the citizens of the United States residing in territories and States of the United States, allies of the United States, and deployed Armed Forces of the United States;

(2) increase the capability, capacity, and reliability of the United States homeland and theater ballistic missile defense systems to defend against the evolving and increasingly complex ballistic missile threats of adversaries of the United States;

(3) develop a resilient space-based missile defense sensor layer to provide persistent, launch-to-intercept tracking, discrimination, and kill assessment of ballistic missile threats and provide this capability to the Armed Forces as soon as technically feasible; and

(4) increase funding to homeland missile defense testing to ensure that United States defenses continue to evolve faster than the threats against which they are postured to defend

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1416. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BOLSTERING UNITED STATES MISSILE DEFENSE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to maintaining and improving, with the allies of the United States, an

effective, robust layered missile defense system, and to increasing the capability, capacity, and reliability of the United States homeland and theater ballistic missile defense systems by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1417. Mr. FRANKEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REBUILDING RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE IN PUERTO RICO AND THE UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to rebuilding infrastructure in Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands destroyed or damaged by Hurricanes Irma and Maria in a resilient and sustainable way that reduces the threat from future disasters, including rebuilding the electric grid and investing in distributed clean energy technologies such as solar, wind, energy efficiency, and battery storage as targeted in local clean energy legislation, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1418. Mr. FRANKEN (for himself and Mr. UDALL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to requiring all electric load serving entities to procure 30 percent of the electric supply of the entities from new renewable energy resources by 2030, and electric and natural gas distribution companies to invest in all cost-effective energy efficiency measures, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1419. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. NELSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING RETIREMENT SECURITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving retirement security, by making it easier for small businesses to provide retirement plans for their employees, by easing the administrative burden, and by encouraging individuals to increase their savings, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1420. Mrs. McCASKILL (for herself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVIDING A TAX CUT TO THE TOP 1 PERCENT OR CREATING A LOOPHOLE FOR WEALTHY TAX DODGERS THROUGH LOWERING THE PASS-THROUGH TAX RATE.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report relating to a reconciliation bill that would—

(1) provide a tax cut on business income to individuals in the top 1 percent of income, or

(2) increase the incentive for workers to receive compensation from their current employer through a pass-through business rather than in the form of higher-taxed wages.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 1421. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. REED, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, line 12, increase the amount by $470,000,000.

On page 3, line 13, increase the amount by $1,190,000,000.

On page 4, line 1, increase the amount by $1,700,000,000.

On page 4, line 2, increase the amount by $2,020,000,000.

On page 4, line 3, increase the amount by $2,320,000,000.

On page 4, line 4, increase the amount by $2,690,000,000.

On page 4, line 5, increase the amount by $3,015,000,000.

On page 4, line 6, increase the amount by $3,200,000,000.

On page 4, line 7, increase the amount by $3,325,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by $3,450,000,000.

On page 4, line 12, increase the amount by $470,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by $1,190,000,000.

On page 4, line 14, increase the amount by $1,700,000,000.

On page 4, line 15, increase the amount by $2,020,000,000.

On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by $2,320,000,000.

On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by $2,690,000,000.

On page 4, line 18, increase the amount by $3,015,000,000.

On page 4, line 19, increase the amount by $3,200,000,000.

On page 4, line 20, increase the amount by $3,325,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, increase the amount by $3,450,000,000.

On page 4, line 25, increase the amount by $470,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by $1,190,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, increase the amount by $1,700,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, increase the amount by $2,020,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, increase the amount by $2,320,000,000.

On page 5, line 5, increase the amount by $2,690,000,000.

On page 5, line 6, increase the amount by $3,015,000,000.

On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by $3,200,000,000.

On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by $3,325,000,000.

On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by $3,450,000,000.

On page 5, line 13, increase the amount by $470,000,000.

On page 5, line 14, increase the amount by $1,190,000,000.

On page 5, line 15, increase the amount by $1,700,000,000.

On page 5, line 16, increase the amount by $2,020,000,000.

On page 5, line 17, increase the amount by $2,320,000,000.

On page 5, line 18, increase the amount by $2,690,000,000.

On page 5, line 19, increase the amount by $3,015,000,000.

On page 5, line 20, increase the amount by $3,200,000,000.

On page 5, line 21, increase the amount by $3,325,000,000.
On page 5, line 22, increase the amount by $3,450,000,000.
On page 22, line 20, increase the amount by $470,000,000.
On page 22, line 21, increase the amount by $470,000,000.
On page 22, line 24, increase the amount by $1,190,000,000.
On page 22, line 25, increase the amount by $1,190,000,000.
On page 23, line 3, increase the amount by $1,700,000,000.
On page 23, line 4, increase the amount by $1,700,000,000.
On page 23, line 7, increase the amount by $2,020,000,000.
On page 23, line 8, increase the amount by $2,020,000,000.
On page 23, line 11, increase the amount by $2,320,000,000.
On page 23, line 12, increase the amount by $2,320,000,000.
On page 23, line 15, increase the amount by $2,690,000,000.
On page 23, line 16, increase the amount by $2,690,000,000.
On page 23, line 19, increase the amount by $3,015,000,000.
On page 23, line 20, increase the amount by $3,015,000,000.
On page 23, line 23, increase the amount by $3,200,000,000.
On page 23, line 24, increase the amount by $3,200,000,000.
On page 24, line 2, increase the amount by $3,325,000,000.
On page 24, line 3, increase the amount by $3,325,000,000.
On page 24, line 6, increase the amount by $3,450,000,000.
On page 24, line 7, increase the amount by $3,450,000,000.
On page 47, line 6, decrease the amount by $23,380,000,000.

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT UNDERGRADUATE FEDERAL DIRECT STAFFORD LOAN STUDENT BORROWERS WILL NOT PAY INTEREST WHILE ATTENDING AN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that current Federal policy will continue for undergraduate Federal Direct Stafford Loan student borrowers and such borrowers will not pay interest on their Federal Direct Stafford Loans while enrolled in an institution of higher education, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1422. Mr. ENZI (for Mr. PORTMAN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF INCENTIVES FOR BUSINESSES TO INVEST IN AMERICA AND CREATE JOBS IN AMERICA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in federal tax laws, which may include international tax provisions that provide or enhance incentives for businesses to invest in America, generate American jobs, retain American jobs, and return jobs to America, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1423. Mr. DONNELLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ELIMINATING TAX BREAKS FOR COMPANIES THAT SHIP JOBS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to eliminating tax breaks for companies that outsource jobs to foreign countries, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1424. Mr. DONNELLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING OUTSOURCING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the consideration in Federal contracting policy of whether proposed contractors outsource United States jobs, to the clawing back of tax incentives received by, and the prohibition of tax breaks for, companies that outsource jobs and factories instead of investing in the United States economy, and to providing tax incentives for companies to relocate foreign jobs to the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1425. Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST REPEALING OIL MORATORIUM THAT PROTECTS MILITARY READINESS.

It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would allow for new oil drilling east of the Military Mission Line in the Gulf of Mexico.

SA 1426. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE COLOMBIAN PEACE AGREEMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing additional support to the Government of Colombia for the implementation of a Colombian peace agreement which may include the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, which may include conditions relating to counternarcotics programs aerial eradication or extradition requests, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1427. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO EXPANDING THE CHILD TAX CREDIT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing tax relief for working families, which may include an expansion of the child tax credit, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1428. Mr. ENZI (for Mr. LEE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 57, line 19, insert ''**,** including rewriting the formula for payments under the program'' after ''program''.

SA 1429. Mr. ENZI (for Mr. LEE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CLARIFYING FEDERAL JURISDICTION IN RELATION TO INTRASTATE SPECIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting Federal regulation of entirely intrastate species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1430. Mr. ENZI (for Mr. LEE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 49, line 5, insert ''**,** which may include nullification of any regulations promulgated under title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (including any amendment made by such title)'' before ''by the''.

SA 1431. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 56, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

(5) assessing nuclear deterrent effectiveness;

(6) encouraging the submission of an overall national security strategy;

(7) limiting United States military engagements abroad that are not explicitly authorized by an Act of Congress;

(8) prohibiting the Armed Forces from participating in a humanitarian operation, or assisting in a civil war, ethnic conflict, tribal or territorial dispute, without an explicit authorization by an Act of Congress; or

(9) placing limitations on United States military engagements and foreign military sales to either party or side (whether rebel, opposition group, or established government) in an internal, domestic, or civil war or dispute within a country or relating to activities in pursuit of autonomy or independence,

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SA 1432. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DISPOSAL OF EXCESS FEDERAL LAND TO REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEFICIT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the disposal of excess Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1433. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRATEGIC ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to making any regional large-scale strategic energy infrastructure project with the potential to significantly contribute to the economic resilience of the region in which the project is located eligible for a loan guarantee under section 1703 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16513), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1434. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION FOR COAL COUNTRY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing funds to States and Indian tribes for the purpose of promoting economic revitalization, diversification, and development in economically distressed communities through the reclamation and restoration of land and water resources adversely affected by coal mining carried out before August 3, 1977, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1435. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO A LIFETIME BAN ON SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ENGAGING IN LOBBYING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to a lifetime ban on Senators and Members of the House of Representatives engaging in lobbying by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1436. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 41___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD CUT MEDICARE OR MEDICAID BENEFITS FOR WORKING-CLASS AND MIDDLE-INCOME ILLINOISANS WHILE CUTTING TAXES FOR THE WEALTHY AND LARGE CORPORATIONS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that shortens the financial stability of Medicare or Medicaid or cuts benefits under Medicare or Medicaid for working-class and middle-income Illinoisans while cutting taxes for the wealthy and large corporations.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 1437. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING LEGISLATION FROM RAISING TAXES ON MIDDLE-INCOME ILLINOISANS WHILE CUTTING TAXES FOR THE WEALTHY AND LARGE CORPORATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preventing tax increases on middle-income Illinoisans while cutting taxes for the wealthy and large corporations, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1438. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. REED, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING INVERTED CORPORATIONS FROM AVOIDING UNITED STATES TAXES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preventing certain corporation from avoiding paying their fair share of United States taxes, which may include reforming the definition of an inverted corporation under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or preventing earnings stripping, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1439. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING TAX INCENTIVES TO BUSINESSES TO HIRE YOUTH FROM ECONOMICALLY DISTRESSED AREAS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the modification and extension of the work opportunity tax credit, which may include increasing the amount of the credit and expanding the credit to allow for year-round employment of at-risk youth, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1440. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING CERTAIN CORPORATIONS FROM PROFITING FROM GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preventing certain corporations that avoid paying their fair share of United States taxes from profiting from Federal government contracts, which may include revising the definition of an inverted corporation or identifying corporations that were previously located in the United States and are now located in foreign countries such as the United Kingdom, Bermuda, or the Cayman Islands, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1441. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TAX DEDUCTIONS FOR PUNITIVE DAMAGES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the business deductions under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which may include disallowing such a deduction for punitive damages, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1442. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States

Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADDRESSING THE GENDER WAGE GAP THROUGH AN UPDATE OF THE EMPLOYER INFORMATION REPORT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports, relating to addressing the gender wage gap through an update of the Employer Information Report (EEO-1) that includes gathering data from employers about compensation by race, ethnicity, gender, and job category, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1443. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING WORKERS FROM WAGE THEFT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting workers from wage theft, which may include (1) creating new civil penalties for employers who engage in wage theft; (2) giving workers the right to receive full compensation for all of the work that they perform; (3) giving workers the right to receive their final paychecks in a timely manner; (4) requiring employers to provide regular paystubs to workers; (5) increasing the amount of damages workers receive when they experience wage theft or experience retaliation for filing a complaint about wage theft; (6) increasing the number of years that workers have to bring a wage theft claim in court and suspending that time limit while the Department of Labor is conducting an investigation; or (7) directing the Department of Labor to refer employers responsible for egregious and comprehensive violations to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1444. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASING OVERTIME PROTECTIONS FOR MIDDLE-CLASS WORKERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting workers from working overtime hours without compensation, which may include a substantial increase in overtime protections for middle class workers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1445. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ACHIEVING ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY IN FEDERAL PROCUREMENT BY ENSURING CONTRACTOR COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING LAW.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to achieving economy and efficiency in Federal procurement by ensuring contractor compliance with existing law, including compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and the National Labor Relations Act, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1446. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE SHORTFALLS OF THE RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that compensation be provided to people in the United States who were sickened by radiation exposure by above ground nuclear weapons testing throughout the western United States and Pacific islands, and to those were sickened by radiation while working in the uranium mining industry during the Cold War, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1447. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HOUSING FOR ALL NATIVE AMERICANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that funding under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 provides funding to all Native American communities, including Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians, to address the critical housing needs throughout Indian Country, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1448. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TRUST ACQUISITIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to trust acquisitions, which may include prohibiting regulations that revise the Department of the Interior's land into trust acquisition process, whether for on-reservation or off-reservation acquisitions, or that could result in a de facto moratorium on trust acquisitions, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1449. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REDUCING THE GEOGRAPHIC IMBALANCE IN FEDERAL RESEARCH FUNDING AND IMPROVING RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE AND CAPACITY THROUGHOUT THE STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (commonly known as ''ESPCoR''), which may include support for States and jurisdictions that are historically underserved by Federal research and development funding, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1450. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ELIMINATING CORPORATE DEDUCTIONS FOR COMPENSATION IN EXCESS OF $1,000,000.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing the tax code's subsidization of corporate compensation, which may include eliminating corporate deductions for compensation in excess of $1,000,000, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1451. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 41___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LIMITING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE FOR CHILDREN.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would reduce health insurance coverage for children, including cuts to Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), or the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, such as restricting Federal requirements that private insurance provide coverage for pediatric services.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 1452. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 41___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CUTTING LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS FOR SENIORS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would cut long term services and supports for seniors, including nursing home care and home and community-based care, under the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) by reducing Federal funding of State Medicaid programs, including by instituting a block grant model for Federal funding of State Medicaid programs or imposing per capita caps on Federal funding of State Medicaid programs.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 1453. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING NATIONAL SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening and expanding national service programs offered through the Corporation for National and Community Service, which may include increasing the value of the education awards earned by national service program volunteers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1454. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING THE MAXIMUM FEDERAL PELL GRANT AWARD AND ADJUSTING THE AWARD FOR INFLATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing the maximum Federal Pell Grant award and ensuring that the award is adjusted for inflation, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1455. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the

concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing a program to address critical infrastructure needs in the public elementary and secondary schools of the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1456. Mr. REED (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 41____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING THE COSTS TO BORROWERS IN THE FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students, including a switch to fair value accounting rules.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 1457. Mr. REED (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ELIMINATING NEGATIVE SUBSIDIES IN THE FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM AND REDUCING COSTS FOR BORROWERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reforming the Federal student loan programs under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) to eliminate negative subsidies and reduce costs for borrowers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1458. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING FOR FIVE YEARS OF FEDERAL FUNDING FOR SHORT-TIME COMPENSATION PROGRAMS, WHICH PREVENT LAYOFFS AND KEEP AMERICANS EMPLOYED.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing for five years of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1459. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SECURING THE LONG-TERM INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN WORKFORCE BY MODERNIZING UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TO HELP INSURE AGAINST JOB LOSS DUE TO AUTOMATION, ECONOMIC DOWNTURNS, AND DISASTERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to securing the long-term integrity of the American workforce by modernizing unemployment compensation, including by insuring against job loss due to automation, economic downturns and disasters, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1460. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REFORMING STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to student loan reform, which may include establishing a policy of risk sharing to require institutions of higher education to assume some of the risk for student loans, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1461. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TAX RELIEF FOR NONCORPORATE SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include reducing the roughly 45% top marginal rate applicable to small business owners, in a manner that will prevent re-characterization of personal income as business income, and further reform the pass-through area, including loophole closers by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1462. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr.

ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REPEALING THE DAVIS-BACON ACT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to repealing the prevailing wage rate requirements by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1463. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE INSTITUTIONAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICIPATION IN POSTSECONDARY STUDENT FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the eligibility requirements for institutions of higher education to participate in the student financial assistance programs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1464. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expanding health savings accounts by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1465. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO WORK REQUIREMENT MODIFICATIONS TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AND ESTABLISHING A STATE OPTION TO INSTITUTE MEDICAID WORK REQUIREMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to modifying work requirements for participation in the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), and establishing a State option to institute Medicaid work requirements, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1466. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 49, line 5, insert ''which may include prohibiting additional States from adopting the Medicaid expansion established by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or eliminating the enhanced Federal medical assistance percentages applicable to State expenditures for medical assistance provided under such Medicaid expansion,'' before ''by the amounts''.

SA 1467. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. CARPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING ACCESS TO HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing access to, and expanding the use of, health savings accounts, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1468. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCENTIVIZING PRICE TRANSPARENCY IN OUR HEALTH CARE SYSTEM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to allowing States to combine waivers under section 1115 of the Social Security Act and waivers under section 1332 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to better serve the unique needs of the populations in their States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1469. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LEGISLATION TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF CARE IN MEDICAID.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments

between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to legislation that would improve the quality of care in the Medicaid program, which may include streamlining care delivery, rewarding high-quality care, increasing the ability of States to innovate, improving oversight of waste, fraud, and abuse, and improving quality metrics, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1470. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. CARPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO GIVING STATES THE ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVES TO THE INDIVIDUAL MANDATE AND USE OTHER MECHANISMS FOR INCENTIVIZING ENROLLMENT IN HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to giving States the ability to implement alternatives to the individual mandate and use other mechanisms for incentivizing enrollment in health insurance coverage, which may include the option of automatic enrollment in health insurance coverage, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1471. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCENTIVIZING PRICE TRANSPARENCY IN OUR HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to incentivizing price transparency in our health care delivery system, which may include addressing surprise medical billing, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1472. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCENTIVIZING PRICE TRANSPARENCY IN OUR HEALTH CARE SYSTEM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing the ability of States to apply for and receive, and incentivizing States to apply for, a waiver under section 1332 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18052) to act as pass-through entities for funding, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1473. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, line 12, increase the amount by $7,235,000,000.

On page 3, line 13, increase the amount by $7,506,000,000.

On page 4, line 1, increase the amount by $7,666,000,000.

On page 4, line 2, increase the amount by $7,763,000,000.

On page 4, line 3, increase the amount by $7,657,000,000.

On page 4, line 4, increase the amount by $7,748,000,000.

On page 4, line 5, increase the amount by $7,847,000,000.

On page 4, line 6, increase the amount by $7,954,000,000.

On page 4, line 7, increase the amount by $8,071,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by $8,212,000,000.

On page 4, line 12, increase the amount by $7,235,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by $7,506,000,000.

On page 4, line 14, increase the amount by $7,666,000,000.

On page 4, line 15, increase the amount by $7,763,000,000.

On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by $7,657,000,000.

On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by 7,748,000,000.

On page 4, line 18, increase the amount by $7,847,000,000.

On page 4, line 19, increase the amount by $7,954,000,000.

On page 4, line 20, increase the amount by $8,071,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, increase the amount by $8,212,000,000.

On page 4, line 25, increase the amount by $7,469,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by $7,614,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, increase the amount by $7,815,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, increase the amount by $7,630,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, increase the amount by $7,723,000,000.

On page 5, line 5, increase the amount by $7,820,000,000.

On page 5, line 6, increase the amount by $7,925,000,000.

On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by $8,035,000,000.

On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by $8,172,000,000.

On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by $8,323,000,000.

On page 5, line 13, increase the amount by $7,235,000,000.

On page 5, line 14, increase the amount by $7,506,000,000.

On page 5, line 15, increase the amount by $7,666,000,000.

On page 5, line 16, increase the amount by $7,763,000,000.

On page 5, line 17, increase the amount by $7,657,000,000.

On page 5, line 18, increase the amount by $7,748,000,000.

On page 5, line 19, increase the amount by $7,847,000,000.

On page 5, line 20, increase the amount by $7,954,000,000.

On page 5, line 21, increase the amount by $8,071,000,000.

On page 5, line 22, increase the amount by $8,212,000,000.

On page 22, line 20, increase the amount by $7,469,000,000.

On page 22, line 21, increase the amount by $7,235,000,000.

On page 22, line 24, increase the amount by $7,614,000,000.

On page 22, line 25, increase the amount by $7,506,000,000.

On page 23, line 3, increase the amount by $7,815,000,000.

On page 23, line 4, increase the amount by $7,666,000,000.

On page 23, line 7, increase the amount by $7,630,000,000.

On page 23, line 8, increase the amount by $7,763,000,000.

On page 23, line 11, increase the amount by $7,723,000,000.

On page 23, line 12, increase the amount by $7,657,000,000.

On page 23, line 15, increase the amount by $7,820,000,000.

On page 23, line 16, increase the amount by $7,748,000,000.

On page 23, line 19, increase the amount by $7,925,000,000.

On page 23, line 20, increase the amount by $7,847,000,000.

On page 23, line 23, increase the amount by $8,035,000,000.

On page 23, line 24, increase the amount by $7,954,000,000.

On page 24, line 2, increase the amount by $8,172,000,000.

On page 24, line 3, increase the amount by $8,071,000,000.

On page 24, line 6, increase the amount by $8,323,000,000.

On page 24, line 7, increase the amount by $8,212,000,000.

On page 47, line 6, reduce the amount by $77,659,000,000.

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 41___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REDUCE THE FUNDING FOR FINANCIAL AID MADE AVAILABLE TO LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME INDIVIDUALS THROUGH THE FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would reduce the funding for financial aid made available to low and middle income individuals through the Federal Pell Grant program under subpart 1 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a et seq.), including cuts to mandatory funding and budget authority provided for the Federal Pell Grant increase calculated under section 401(b)(7) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a(b)(7)).

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 1474. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING DRUG PRICING TRANSPARENCY FOR CONSUMERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving drug pricing transparency for consumers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1475. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING STUDENTS FROM PREDATORY FOR-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting students, including students who are veterans of the armed forces, from predatory for-profit institutions of higher education by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1476. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 41___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST REDUCING FUNDING FOR FEDERAL STUDENT FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would reduce funding for Federal student financial aid programs.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 1477. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING ACCESS TO HIGH-QUALITY MENTORING AND OTHER POLICIES AND HIGH-QUALITY PROGRAMS AND SERVICES AIMED AT IMPROVING SOCIAL CAPITAL FOR FOSTER YOUTH.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expanding access to high-quality mentoring and other policies and high-quality programs and services aimed at improving social capital for foster youth by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1478. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 41___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST REDUCING FUNDING FOR DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would—

(1) result in a reduction or elimination of funding under section 4002 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 300u–11);

(2) reduce the Federal resources provided to communities to invest in effective, proven prevention efforts; or

(3) increase the prevalence of disease rates amongst children.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 1479. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 52, line 10, insert ''by expanding access to State-run retirement plans for private sector workers'' before the semicolon.

SA 1480. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 52, line 14, strike ''or''.

On page 52, line 15, strike the comma and insert ''; or''.

On page 52, insert the following after line 15:

(8) paying for successful outcomes in social programs,

SA 1481. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 52, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

(8) increasing organ donation and improving the organ donation system,

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SA 1482. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 52, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

(8) addressing medical errors and patient safety,

SA 1483. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE V—VESSEL INCIDENTAL DISCHARGE ACT

SEC. 5001. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This title may be cited as the ''Vessel Incidental Discharge Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this title is as follows:

TITLE V—VESSEL INCIDENTAL DISCHARGE ACT

Sec. 5001. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 5002. Definitions.
Sec. 5003. Treatment of existing ballast water regulations.
Sec. 5004. Ballast water discharge requirements.
Sec. 5005. Approval of ballast water management systems.
Sec. 5006. Review and raising of ballast water discharge standard.
Sec. 5007. National Ballast Information Clearinghouse.
Sec. 5008. Requirements for discharges incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel.
Sec. 5009. Best management practices for Great Lakes vessels.
Sec. 5010. Judicial review.
Sec. 5011. State enforcement.
Sec. 5012. Effect on other laws.
Sec. 5013. Quagga mussel.
Sec. 5014. Coastal aquatic invasive species mitigation grant program and mitigation fund.
Sec. 5015. Rules of construction.

SEC. 5002. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES.—The term ''aquatic nuisance species'' means a nonindigenous species (including a pathogen, microbe, or virus) that threatens the diversity or abundance of native species or the ecological stability of waters of the United States, or commercial, agricultural, aquacultural, or recreational activities dependent on such waters.

(3) BALLAST WATER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''ballast water'' means any water and suspended matter taken on board a commercial vessel—

(i) to control or maintain trim, draught, stability, or stresses of the commercial vessel, regardless of how such water and matter is carried; or

(ii) during the cleaning, maintenance, or other operation of a ballast tank or ballast water management system of the commercial vessel.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ''ballast water'' does not include any substance that is added to water described in subparagraph (A) that is directly related to the operation of a properly functioning ballast water management system.

(4) BALLAST WATER DISCHARGE STANDARD.—The term ''ballast water discharge standard'' means—

(A) the numerical ballast water discharge standard set forth in section 151.2030 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, or section 151.1511 of such title (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act); or

(B) if the standard described in subparagraph (A) has been revised under section 5006, such revised standard.

(5) BALLAST WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—The term ''ballast water management system'' means any system, including all ballast water treatment equipment and all associated control and monitoring equipment, that processes ballast water—

(A) to kill, render nonviable, or remove organisms; or

(B) to avoid the uptake or discharge of organisms.

(6) BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE.—The term ''best available technology economically achievable'' has the meaning given that term in sections 301(b)(2)(A) and 304(b)(2)(B) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1311(b)(2)(A) and 1314(b)(2)(B)) as such term applies to a mobile point source.

(7) BIOCIDE.—The term ''biocide'' means a substance or organism that is introduced into or produced by a ballast water management system to kill or eliminate aquatic nuisance species as part of the process used to comply with a ballast water discharge standard.

(8) CAPTAIN OF THE PORT ZONE.—The term ''Captain of the Port Zone'' means a Captain of the Port Zone established by Secretary pursuant to sections 92, 93, and 633 of title 14, United States Code.

(9) COMMERCIAL VESSEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''commercial vessel'' means a vessel (as defined in section 3 of title 1, United States Code) that is engaged in commercial service (as defined in section 2101(5) of title 46, United States Code).

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term ''commercial vessel'' does not include a recreational vessel.

(10) DISCHARGE INCIDENTAL TO THE NORMAL OPERATION OF A COMMERCIAL VESSEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''discharge incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel'' means—

(i) a discharge into navigable waters of the United States from a commercial vessel of—

(I)(aa) graywater, bilge water, cooling water, oil water separator effluent, anti-fouling hull coating leachate, boiler or economizer blowdown, byproducts from cathodic protection, controllable pitch propeller and thruster hydraulic fluid, distillation and reverse osmosis brine, elevator pit effluent, firemain system effluent, freshwater layup effluent, gas turbine wash water, motor gasoline and compensating effluent, refrigeration and air condensate effluent, seawater piping biofouling prevention substances, boat engine wet exhaust, sonar dome effluent, exhaust gas scrubber washwater, or stern tube packing gland effluent; or

(bb) any other pollutant associated with the operation of a marine propulsion system, shipboard maneuvering system, habitability system, or installed major equipment, or from a protective, preservative, or absorptive application to the hull of a commercial vessel;

(II) deck runoff, deck washdown, above the waterline hull cleaning effluent, aqueous film forming foam effluent, chain locker effluent, non-oily machinery wastewater, underwater ship husbandry effluent, welldeck effluent, or fish hold and fish hold cleaning effluent; or

(III) any effluent from a properly functioning marine engine; or

(ii) a discharge of a pollutant into navigable waters of the United States in connection with the testing, maintenance, or repair of a system, equipment, or engine described in subclause (I)(bb) or (III) of clause (i) whenever the commercial vessel is waterborne.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ''discharge incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel'' does not include—

(i) any discharge into navigable waters of the United States from a commercial vessel of—

(I) ballast water;

(II) rubbish, trash, garbage, incinerator ash, or other such material discharged overboard;

(III) oil or a hazardous substance (as such terms are defined in section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321)); or

(IV) sewage (as defined in section 312(a)(6) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1322(a)(6))); or

(ii) any emission of an air pollutant resulting from the operation onboard a commercial vessel of a commercial vessel propulsion system, motor driven equipment, or incinerator;

(iii) any discharge into navigable waters of the United States from a commercial vessel when the commercial vessel is operating in a capacity other than as a means of transportation on water; or

(iv) any discharge that results from an activity other than the normal operation of a commercial vessel.

(11) EMPTY BALLAST TANK.—The term ''empty ballast tank'' means a tank—

(A) intended to hold ballast water that has been drained to the limit of the functional or operational capabilities of such tank, such as loss of suction, and otherwise recorded as empty on a vessel log; and

(B) that contains unpumpable residual ballast water and sediments.

(12) EXCHANGE.—The term ''exchange'' means, with respect to ballast water, to replace the water in a ballast water tank using one of the following methods:

(A) Flow-through exchange, in which ballast water is flushed out by pumping in mid-ocean water at the bottom of the tank and continuously overflowing the tank from the top until three full volumes of water has been changed to minimize the number of original organisms remaining in the tank.

(B) Empty and refill exchange, in which ballast water taken on in ports, estuarine waters, or territorial waters is pumped out until the pump loses suction, after which the

ballast tank is refilled with mid-ocean water.

(13) GENERAL PERMIT.—The term ''General Permit'' means the Final National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Vessel General Permit for Discharges Incidental to the Normal Operation of a Vessel noticed in the Federal Register on April 12, 2013 (78 Fed. Reg. 21938).

(14) GREAT LAKES STATES.—The term ''Great Lakes States'' means Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

(15) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian tribe'' has the meaning given that term in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e)).

(16) MAJOR CONVERSION.—The term ''major conversion'' has the meaning given that term in section 2101(14a) of title 46, United States Code.

(17) MARINE POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICE.—The term ''marine pollution control device'' means any equipment for installation or use on board a commercial vessel that is—

(A) designed to receive, retain, treat, control, or discharge a discharge incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel; and

(B) determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, to be the most effective equipment or management practice to reduce the environmental impact of the discharge consistent with the considerations set forth in section 5008(a)(2).

(18) MID-OCEAN WATER.—The term ''mid-ocean water'' means water greater than 200 nautical miles from any shore.

(19) NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The term ''navigable waters of the United States'' has the meaning given that term in section 2101(17a) of title 46, United States Code.

(20) ORGANISM.—The term ''organism'' means any organism and includes pathogens, microbes, viruses, bacteria, and fungi.

(21) OWNER OR OPERATOR.—The term ''owner or operator'' means a person owning, operating, or chartering by demise a commercial vessel.

(22) PACIFIC COAST REGION.—The term ''Pacific Coast Region'' means Federal and State waters adjacent to Alaska, Washington, Oregon, or California extending from shore and including the entire exclusive economic zone (as defined in section 1001(8) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701(8)) adjacent to each such State.

(23) POLLUTANT.—The term ''pollutant'' has the meaning given that term in section 502(6) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1362(6)).

(24) PORT OR PLACE OF DESTINATION.—The term ''port or place of destination'' means any port or place to which a vessel is bound to anchor or moor.

(25) RECREATIONAL VESSEL.—The term ''recreational vessel'' has the meaning given that term in section 2101(25) of title 46, United States Code.

(26) RENDER NONVIABLE.—The term ''render nonviable'' means, with respect to organisms in ballast water, the action of a ballast water management system that leaves such organisms permanently incapable of reproduction following treatment.

(27) SALTWATER FLUSH.—The term ''saltwater flush''—

(A) means—

(i) the addition of as much mid-ocean water into each empty ballast tank of a commercial vessel as is safe for such vessel and crew and the mixing of the flushwater with residual water and sediment through the motion of such vessel; and

(ii) the discharge of the mixed water, such that the resultant residual water remaining in the tank has the highest salinity possible, and is at least 30 parts per thousand; and

(B) may require more than one fill-mix-empty sequence, particularly if only small amounts of water can be safely taken onboard the commercial vessel at one time.

(28) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise specified, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

SEC. 5003. TREATMENT OF EXISTING BALLAST WATER REGULATIONS.

(a) EFFECT ON EXISTING REGULATIONS.—Any regulation issued pursuant to the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) that is in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, and that relates to a matter subject to regulation under this title, shall remain in full force and effect unless or until superseded by a new regulation issued under this title relating to such matter.

(b) APPLICATION OF OTHER REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The regulations issued pursuant to the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) relating to sanctions for violating a regulation under that Act shall apply to violations of a regulation issued under this title.

(2) PENALTIES.—The penalties for violations described in paragraph (1) shall increase consistent with inflation.

SEC. 5004. BALLAST WATER DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in paragraph (7), and subject to sections 151.2035 and 151.2036 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act), an owner or operator may discharge ballast water into navigable waters of the United States from a commercial vessel covered under subsection (b) only if—

(A) by applying the best available technology economically achievable, the discharge meets the ballast water discharge standard; and

(B) the owner or operator discharges the ballast water in accordance with other requirements established by the Secretary.

(2) COMMERCIAL VESSELS ENTERING THE GREAT LAKES SYSTEM.—If a commercial vessel enters the Great Lakes through the mouth of the Saint Lawrence River, the owner or operator shall—

(A) comply with the applicable requirements of—

(i) paragraph (1);

(ii) subpart C of part 151 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (or similar successor regulations); and

(iii) section 401.30 of such title (or similar successor regulations); and

(B) after operating—

(i) outside the exclusive economic zone of the United States or Canada, conduct a complete ballast water exchange in an area that is 200 nautical miles or more from any shore before the owner or operator may discharge ballast water while operating in the Saint Lawrence River or the Great Lakes, subject to any requirements the Secretary determines necessary with regard to such exchange or any ballast water management system that is to be used in conjunction with such exchange, to ensure that any discharge of ballast water complies with the requirements under paragraph (1); or

(ii) exclusively within the territorial waters or exclusive economic zone of the United States or Canada, conduct a complete ballast water exchange outside the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes in an area that is 50 nautical miles or more from any shore before the owner or operator may discharge ballast water while operating in the Saint Lawrence River or the Great Lakes, subject to any requirements the Secretary determines necessary with regard to such exchange or any ballast water management system that is to be used in conjunction with such exchange, to ensure that any discharge of ballast water complies with the requirements under paragraph (1).

(3) COMMERCIAL VESSELS OPERATING WITHIN THE PACIFIC COAST REGION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C) and paragraph (6), the owner or operator of a commercial vessel described in subparagraph (B) shall conduct a complete ballast water exchange in waters more than 50 nautical miles from shore.

(B) COMMERCIAL VESSEL DESCRIBED.—A commercial vessel described in this subparagraph is a commercial vessel—

(i) operating between two ports or places of destination within the Pacific Coast Region; or

(ii) operating between a port or place of destination within the Pacific Coast Region and a port or place of destination on the Pacific Coast of Canada or Mexico north of 20 degrees north latitude, inclusive of the Gulf of California.

(C) EXEMPTIONS.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the following:

(i) A commercial vessel voyaging between or to a port or place of destination in the State of Washington, if the ballast water to be discharged from such vessel originated solely from waters located between the parallel 43 degrees, 32 minutes north latitude, including the internal waters of the Columbia River, and the internal waters of Canada south of parallel 50 degrees north latitude, including the waters of the Strait of Georgia and the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

(ii) A commercial vessel voyaging between ports or places of destination in the States of Washington and Oregon if the ballast water to be discharged from such vessel originated solely from waters located between the parallel 40 degrees north latitude and the parallel 50 degrees north latitude.

(iii) A commercial vessel voyaging between ports or places of destination in the State of California within the San Francisco Bay area east of the Golden Gate Bridge, including the Port of Stockton and the Port of Sacramento, if any ballast water to be discharged from such vessel originated solely from ports or places within such area.

(iv) A commercial vessel voyaging between the Port of Los Angeles, the Port of Long Beach, and the El Segundo offshore marine oil terminal if any ballast water to be discharged from such vessel originated solely from the Port of Los Angeles, the Port of Long Beach, or the El Segundo offshore marine oil terminal.

(v) A commercial vessel voyaging between a port or place in the State of Alaska within a single Captain of the Port Zone.

(4) EMPTY BALLAST TANKS.—

(A) REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B) and paragraph (6), the owner or operator of a commercial vessel with empty ballast tanks shall conduct a saltwater flush—

(i) at least 200 nautical miles from any shore for voyages originating outside the United States or Canadian exclusive economic zone; or

(ii) at least 50 nautical miles from any shore for voyages within the Pacific Coast Region.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall not apply—

(i) if a ballast tank's unpumpable residual waters and sediments were subject to a saltwater flush, ballast water exchange, or treatment through a ballast water management system; or

(ii) unless otherwise required under this title, if the ballast tank's unpumpable residual waters and sediments were sourced within the same port or place of destination, or Captain of the Port Zone.

(5) LOW SALINITY BALLAST WATER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B) and paragraph (6), owners or operators of commercial vessels that voyage to a Pacific Coast Region port or place of destination that has a measured salinity of less than 18 parts per thousand shall conduct a complete ballast water exchange—

(i) more than 50 nautical miles from shore if the ballast water was sourced from a Pacific Coast Region port or place of destination; or

(ii) more than 200 nautical miles from shore if the ballast water was not sourced from a Pacific Coast Region port or place of destination.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a commercial vessel that has a ballast water management system approved for treating freshwater at concentrations prescribed in section 5006(a)(1)(A) or that retains all of its ballast water.

(6) EXEMPTED VESSELS.—The requirements of paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) shall not apply to a commercial vessel if—

(A) complying with such requirements would compromise the safety of the commercial vessel;

(B) design limitations of the commercial vessel prevent ballast water exchange or saltwater flush from being conducted;

(C) the commercial vessel uses a method of ballast water management approved by the Coast Guard under section 5005 of this title or subpart 162.060 of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations (or similar successor regulation);

(D) the commercial vessel is certified by the Secretary as having no residual ballast water or sediments on board or retains all its ballast water while in waters subject to such requirements; or

(E) empty ballast tanks on the commercial vessel are sealed and certified by the Secretary so there is no discharge or uptake and subsequent discharge of ballast waters subject to such requirements.

(7) SAFETY EXEMPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) through (6), an owner or operator of a commercial vessel may discharge ballast water into navigable waters of the United States from a commercial vessel if—

(A) the ballast water is discharged solely to ensure the safety of life at sea;

(B) the ballast water is discharged accidentally as the result of damage to the commercial vessel or its equipment and—

(i) all reasonable precautions to prevent or minimize the discharge have been taken; and

(ii) the owner or operator did not willfully or recklessly cause such damage; or

(C) the ballast water is discharged solely for the purpose of avoiding or minimizing a discharge from the commercial vessel of a pollutant that would violate a Federal or State law.

(8) LOGBOOK REQUIREMENTS.—Section 11301(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(13) when the commercial vessel does not carry out ballast water management requirements as applicable and pursuant to regulations promulgated and issued by the Secretary, including when a vessel fails to carry out ballast water management requirements due to an allowed safety exemption, a statement about the failure to comply and the circumstances under which the failure occurred, made immediately after when practicable to do so.''.

(9) LIMITATION OF REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing requirements under this subsection, the Secretary may not require the installation of a ballast water management system on a commercial vessel that—

(A) carries all of its ballast water in sealed tanks that—

(i) are not subject to discharge;

(ii) have been certified by the Secretary; and

(iii) have been noted in the commercial vessel logbook; or

(B) discharges ballast water solely into a reception facility described in subsection (d).

(b) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) COVERED VESSELS.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), subsection (a) shall apply to any commercial vessel that is designed, constructed, or adapted to carry ballast water while such commercial vessel is operating in navigable waters of the United States.

(2) EXEMPTED VESSELS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a commercial vessel—

(A) that continuously takes on and discharges ballast water in a flow-through system, if such system does not introduce aquatic nuisance species into navigable waters of the United States, as determined by the Secretary;

(B) in the National Defense Reserve Fleet that is scheduled for disposal, if the vessel does not have ballast water management systems or the ballast water management systems of the vessel are inoperable;

(C) that discharges ballast water consisting solely of water taken aboard from a public or commercial source that, at the time the water is taken aboard, meets the applicable regulations or permit requirements for such source under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(D) in an alternative compliance program established pursuant to subsection (c);

(E) that carries all of its permanent ballast water in sealed tanks that are not subject to discharge; or

(F) uses other liquid or material as ballast and does not discharge ballast overboard.

(3) EXEMPTION FOR GREAT LAKES AND SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) through (F), subsection (a) shall not apply to a commercial vessel that operates exclusively within the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence River and is not required to comply with the ballast water discharge standard on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) TERMINATION OF EXEMPTION.—The Secretary shall terminate the exemption for a class of commercial vessels described in subparagraph (A) if the Secretary—

(i) based on testing using water from the Great Lakes, approves a ballast water management system for such class of vessels under section 5005 of this title or subpart 162.060 of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations (or similar successor regulation);

(ii) determines that such ballast water management system meets the practicability criteria described in section 5006(b)(2) with respect to such class of vessels complying with the ballast water discharge standard;

(iii) determines that requiring such class of vessels to comply with the ballast water discharge standard is operationally practicable for such class of vessels; and

(iv) in consultation with the Administrator, determines that the most probable environmental benefits, as described in subparagraph (E), resulting from a requirement that such class of vessels comply with the ballast water discharge standard exceed the most probable economic costs, as described in subparagraph (F), resulting from such compliance.

(C) TIMING OF DETERMINATIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the approval and determinations described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of subparagraph (B) are made, the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, shall determine whether the benefits described in clause (iv) of such subparagraph exceed the costs described in such clause (iv).

(ii) RECONSIDERATION.—If the benefits described in subparagraph (B)(iv) do not exceed the costs described in such subparagraph for a class of commercial vessels described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, shall reconsider the determination of the Secretary under clause (i)—

(I) if a petition is received from a Governor of a Great Lakes State that—

(aa) includes new data or science not considered during such determination; and

(bb) is submitted not less than one year after such determination; or

(II) not later than five years after such determination.

(D) COMPLIANCE DEADLINE.—A class of commercial vessels for which the exemption under subparagraph (A) has been terminated under subparagraph (B) shall comply with the ballast water discharge standard after completion of the first scheduled dry docking of each such vessel that commences on or after the date that is three years after the date that the Secretary informs the owner or operator of such vessel of such termination.

(E) MOST PROBABLE ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS DESCRIBED.—The most probable environmental benefits resulting from a requirement that a class of commercial vessels described in subparagraph (A) comply with the ballast water discharge standard are the net environmental benefits, as determined by the Administrator—

(i) gained from the most probable reduction in risk of establishment of aquatic nuisance species in navigable waters of the United States within the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence River resulting from compliance with subsection (a) by such class of vessels; and

(ii) as reduced by the extent to which such environmental benefits most probably would not be achieved as a result of the most probable risks of such establishment from other vectors.

(F) MOST PROBABLE ECONOMIC COSTS DESCRIBED.—The most probable economic costs resulting from a requirement that a class of commercial vessels described in subparagraph (A) comply with the ballast water discharge standard are the net costs and foregone revenues resulting from such compliance that most probably will be incurred, as determined by the Secretary, by the—

(i) owners and operators of such class of vessels, including the costs of installation and maintenance of ballast water management systems not passed on to customers and reductions in business activity due to lifetime reduction in cargo capacity and customer demand for cargo transportation services;

(ii) customers of such class of vessels, including reductions in business activity, shifts to other transportation modes, and loss of competitiveness as a result of the costs described in clause (i) passed on to such customers; and

(iii) employees of such owners, operators, and customers, including reductions or foregone increases in jobs, wages, and benefits resulting from costs described in clauses (i) and (ii).

(c) ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE PROGRAM.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator and the Governors of the States, may issue a rule establishing one or more compliance programs that may be used by an owner or operator as an alternative to compliance with the requirements of subsection (a) for a commercial vessel that—

(1) has a maximum ballast water capacity of less than eight cubic meters; or

(2) is less than 3 years from the end of the service life of the commercial vessel, as determined by the Secretary.

(d) RECEPTION FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the requirements under subsection (a), an owner or operator may discharge ballast water into an onshore or offshore facility for the reception of ballast water that meets the standards established by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary, under paragraph (2).

(2) ISSUANCE OF STANDARDS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary, shall publish a rule in the Federal Register that establishes reasonable and practicable standards for reception facilities to receive vessel ballast water to mitigate adverse effects of aquatic nuisance species on navigable waters of the United States.

(3) TRANSFER STANDARDS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator, may promulgate standards for the arrangements necessary on a vessel to transfer ballast water to a facility.

SEC. 5005. APPROVAL OF BALLAST WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS.

(a) BALLAST WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS THAT RENDER ORGANISMS NONVIABLE.—Notwithstanding chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, part 151 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (or similar successor regulation), and part 162 of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations (or similar successor regulation), a ballast water management system that renders nonviable organisms in ballast water at the concentrations prescribed in the ballast water discharge standard shall be approved by the Secretary, if—

(1) such system—

(A) undergoes type approval testing at an independent laboratory designated by the Secretary under such regulations; and

(B) meets the requirements of subpart 162.060 of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations (or similar successor regulation), other than the requirements related to staining methods or measuring the concentration of living organisms; and

(2) such laboratory uses a testing method described in a final policy letter published under subsection (c)(3).

(b) PROHIBITION ON BIOCIDES.—The Secretary shall not approve a ballast water management system under subsection (a) or subpart 162.060 of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations (or similar successor regulations), if such system—

(1) uses a biocide or generates a biocide that is a pesticide, as defined in section 2 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136), unless the biocide is registered under that Act or the Administrator has approved the use of the biocide in such ballast water management system; or

(2) uses or generates a biocide the discharge of which causes or contributes to a violation of a water quality standard under section 303 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1313).

(c) APPROVAL TESTING METHODS.—

(1) DRAFT POLICY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator, shall publish a draft policy letter, based on the best available science, describing type approval testing methods and protocols for ballast water management systems that may be used in addition to the methods established in subpart 162.060 of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations (or similar successor regulation)—

(A) to measure the concentration of organisms in ballast water that are capable of reproduction;

(B) to certify the performance of each ballast water management system under this section; and

(C) to certify laboratories to evaluate such treatment technologies.

(2) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretary shall provide for a period of not more than 60 days for the public to comment on the draft policy letter published under paragraph (1).

(3) FINAL POLICY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 150 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator, shall publish a final policy letter describing type approval testing methods for ballast water management systems capable of measuring the concentration of organisms in ballast water that are capable of reproduction based on the best available science that may be used in addition to the methods established in subpart 162.060 of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations (or similar successor regulation).

(B) REVISIONS.—The Secretary shall revise the final policy letter published under subparagraph (A) as additional testing methods are determined by the Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator, to be capable of measuring the concentration of organisms in ballast water that are capable of reproduction.

(C) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing a policy letter under this paragraph, the Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator—

(i) shall consider a testing method that uses organism grow out and most probable number statistical analysis to determine the concentration of organisms in ballast water that are capable of reproduction; and

(ii) shall not consider a testing method that relies on a staining method that measures the concentration of organisms greater than or equal to 10 micrometers and organisms less than or equal to 50 micrometers.

SEC. 5006. REVIEW AND RAISING OF BALLAST WATER DISCHARGE STANDARD.

(a) EFFECTIVENESS REVIEWS.—

(1) SIX-YEAR REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2024, and subject to petitions for review under paragraph (3), the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary, shall complete an effectiveness review to determine whether, based on the application of the best available technology economically achievable, the ballast water discharge standard can be revised such that ballast water discharged in the normal operation of a vessel contains—

(i) less than 1 organism that is living or has not been rendered nonviable per 10 cubic meters that is 50 or more micrometers in minimum dimension;

(ii) less than 1 organism that is living or has not been rendered nonviable per 10 milliliters that is less than 50 micrometers in minimum dimension and more than 10 micrometers in minimum dimension;

(iii) concentrations of indicator microbes that are less than—

(I) 1 colony-forming unit of toxicogenic Vibrio cholera (serotypes O1 and O139) per 100 milliliters or less than 1 colony-forming unit of that microbe per gram of wet weight of zoological samples;

(II) 126 colony-forming units of escherichia coli per 100 milliliters; and

(III) 33 colony-forming units of intestinal enterococci per 100 milliliters; and

(iv) concentrations of such additional indicator microbes and of viruses as may be specified in regulations issued by the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator and such other Federal agencies as the Secretary and the Administrator consider appropriate.

(B) ALTERNATIVE REVISED STANDARD.—If the Administrator finds—

(i) that the ballast water discharge standard cannot be revised to reflect the level of stringency set forth in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall determine whether the application of the best available technology economically achievable would result in a reduction of the risk of introduction or establishment of aquatic nuisance species such that the ballast water discharge standard can be revised be more stringent than the standard set forth in section 151.2030 or 151.1511 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(ii) that the best available technology economically achievable is more stringent than the standard under subparagraph (A) with respect to a class of vessels, the Administrator shall determine whether the ballast water discharge standard can be revised for that class of vessels to incorporate such more stringent standard.

(2) TEN-YEAR REVIEWS.—Not later than January 1, 2034, not less frequently than every 10 years thereafter, and subject to petitions for review under paragraph (3), the Administrator shall conduct an effectiveness review to determine whether the application of the best available technology economically achievable results in a reduction in the risk of the introduction or establishment of aquatic nuisance species such that the ballast water discharge standard can be revised.

(3) STATE PETITIONS FOR REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Governor of a State may submit a petition requesting the Administrator to conduct a review under paragraph (1) or (2) if there is new information that could reasonably indicate the ballast water discharge standard could be made more stringent to reduce the risk of the introduction or establishment of aquatic nuisance species.

(B) TIMING.—A Governor may not submit a petition under subparagraph (A) during the 1-year period following the date of completion of a review under paragraph (1) or (2).

(C) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—A petition submitted to the Administrator under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) a proposed ballast water discharge standard that would result in a reduction in the risk of the introduction or establishment of aquatic nuisance species;

(ii) information regarding any ballast water management systems that may achieve the proposed ballast water discharge standard;

(iii) the scientific and technical information on which the petition is based, including a description of the risk reduction that would result from the proposed ballast water discharge standard included under clause (i); and

(iv) any additional information the Administrator considers appropriate.

(D) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Upon receiving a petition under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall make publicly available a copy of the petition, including the information included under subparagraph (C).

(E) TREATMENT OF MORE THAN ONE PETITION AS A SINGLE PETITION.—The Administrator may treat more than one petition submitted under subparagraph (A) as a single such petition.

(F) AUTHORITY TO REVIEW.—After receiving a petition that meets the requirements of this paragraph, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary, may conduct a review under paragraph (1) or (2) or such other review as the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary, determines appropriate.

(4) AGENCY ACTION.—In any review under this subsection in which the Administrator determines—

(A) that the ballast water discharge standard can be made more stringent, the Administrator shall—

(i) promptly publish such determination in the Federal Register and on a publically available website; and

(ii) inform the Secretary of such determination; or

(B) that the ballast water discharge standard cannot be made more stringent, the Administrator shall—

(i) promptly publish such determination, together with a detailed, written justification, in the Federal Register and on a publically available website; and

(ii) provide a copy of the documents required under clause (i) to any State that has petitioned the Administrator for the review.

(b) PRACTICABILITY REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator determines under subsection (a) that the ballast water discharge standard can be made more stringent, the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, shall conduct a practicability review, considering the findings under such subsection, to determine whether—

(A) a ballast water management system that is capable of achieving the ballast water discharge standard as proposed to be revised is operationally practicable; and

(B) testing protocols can be practicably implemented that can assure accurate measurement of compliance with the ballast water discharge standard as proposed to be revised.

(2) CRITERIA FOR PRACTICABILITY REVIEW.—In conducting a practicability review under paragraph (1), the Secretary and the Administrator shall consider—

(A) improvements in ballast water management systems, including—

(i) the effectiveness and reliability of such systems in the shipboard environment;

(ii) the compatibility of such systems with the design and operation of a commercial vessel by class, type, and size;

(iii) the commercial availability of such systems; and

(iv) the safety of such systems;

(B) improvements in the capabilities to detect, quantify, and assess whether aquatic nuisance species are capable of reproduction in order to determine compliance with the ballast water discharge standard as proposed to be revised;

(C) the costs, cost-effectiveness, and effects of—

(i) a revised ballast water discharge standard; and

(ii) maintaining the existing ballast water discharge standard; and

(D) other criteria that the Secretary and the Administrator consider appropriate.

(3) INFORMATION FROM STATES.—In conducting a practicability review under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall solicit information from the States concerning matters the Secretary and the Administrator are required to consider under paragraph (2).

(c) ISSUANCE OF REVISED BALLAST WATER DISCHARGE STANDARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall issue a rule to revise the ballast water discharge standard if the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, determines on the basis of the practicability review under subsection (b) that—

(A) a ballast water management system that is capable of achieving the ballast water discharge standard as proposed to be revised is the best available technology, economically achievable, and operationally practicable; and

(B) testing protocols can be practicably implemented that can assure accurate measurement of compliance with the ballast water discharge standard as proposed to be revised.

(2) STANDARD NOT REVISED.—If the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, determines that the requirements of paragraph (1) have not been satisfied, the Secretary shall publish a description of how such determination was made.

(3) REQUIREMENT.—Any modified ballast water discharge standard issued in the rule under paragraph (1) shall be more stringent than the ballast water discharge standard it replaces.

(d) REVISED BALLAST WATER DISCHARGE STANDARD EFFECTIVE DATE AND COMPLIANCE DEADLINE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary issues a rule to revise the ballast water discharge standard under subsection (c), the Secretary shall include in such rule—

(A) an effective date for the revised ballast discharge standard that is 3 years after the date on which such rule is published in the Federal Register; and

(B) for the owner or operator of a commercial vessel that is constructed or completes a major conversion on or after the date that is 3 years after the date on which such rule is published in the Federal Register, a deadline to comply with the revised ballast water discharge standard that is the first day on which such commercial vessel operates in navigable waters of the United States.

(2) VESSEL SPECIFIC COMPLIANCE DEADLINES.—The Secretary may establish a deadline for compliance by a commercial vessel (or a class, type, or size of commercial vessel) with a revised ballast water discharge standard that is different than the general deadline established under paragraph (1).

(3) EXTENSIONS.—The Secretary shall establish a process for an owner or operator to submit an application to the Secretary for an extension of a compliance deadline established under paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION.—An owner or operator shall submit an application for an extension under paragraph (3) not less than 90 days prior to the applicable compliance deadline established under paragraph (1) or (2).

(5) FACTORS.—In reviewing an application under this subsection, the Secretary shall consider, with respect to the ability of an owner or operator to meet a compliance deadline—

(A) whether the ballast water management system to be installed, if applicable, is available in sufficient quantities to meet the compliance deadline;

(B) whether there is sufficient shipyard or other installation facility capacity;

(C) whether there is sufficient availability of engineering and design resources;

(D) commercial vessel characteristics, such as engine room size, layout, or a lack of installed piping;

(E) electric power generating capacity aboard the commercial vessel;

(F) the safety of the commercial vessel and crew; and

(G) any other factor that the Secretary determines appropriate.

(6) CONSIDERATION OF PETITIONS.—

(A) DETERMINATIONS.—The Secretary shall approve or deny an application for an extension of a compliance deadline submitted by an owner or operator under this subsection.

(B) DEADLINE.—The Secretary shall—

(i) acknowledge receipt of an application for an extension submitted under paragraph (4) not later than 30 days after the date of receipt of the application; and

(ii) to the extent practicable, approve or deny such an application not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of the application.

(C) FAILURE TO REVIEW.—If the Secretary does not approve or deny an application described in subparagraph (A) on or before the last day of the 90-day period beginning on the date of submission of the petition, the petition shall be conditionally approved.

(7) PERIOD OF EXTENSIONS.—An extension granted to an owner or operator under paragraph (3)—

(A) may be granted for an initial period of not more than 18 months;

(B) may be renewed for additional periods of not more than 18 months each; and

(C) may not be in effect for a total of more than 5 years.

(8) PERIOD OF USE OF INSTALLED BALLAST WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), an owner or operator shall be considered to be in compliance with the ballast water discharge standard if—

(i) the ballast water management system installed on the commercial vessel complies with the ballast water discharge standard in effect at the time of installation, notwithstanding any revisions to the ballast water discharge standard occurring after the installation;

(ii) the ballast water management system is maintained in proper working condition, as determined by the Secretary;

(iii) the ballast water management system is maintained and used in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications; and

(iv) the ballast water management system continues to meet the ballast water discharge standard applicable to the commercial vessel at the time of installation, as determined by the Secretary.

(B) LIMITATION.—Subparagraph (A) shall cease to apply with respect to a commercial vessel after—

(i) the expiration of the service life of the ballast water management system of the commercial vessel, as determined by the Secretary;

(ii) the expiration of the service life of the commercial vessel, as determined by the Secretary; or

(iii) the completion of a major conversion of the commercial vessel.

SEC. 5007. NATIONAL BALLAST INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE.

Subsection (f) of section 1102 of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4712(f)) is amended to read as follows:

''(f) NATIONAL BALLAST INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and maintain, in consultation and cooperation with the Task Force and the Smithsonian Institution (acting through the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center), a National Ballast Information Clearinghouse of national data concerning—

''(A) ballasting practices;

''(B) compliance with the guidelines issued pursuant to section 1101(c); and

''(C) any other information obtained by the Task Force pursuant to subsection (b).

''(2) BALLAST WATER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The owner or operator of a commercial vessel subject to this Act shall submit the current ballast water management report form approved by the Office

of Management and Budget (OMB 1625–0069 or subsequent form) to the National Ballast Information Clearinghouse not later than 6 hours after the arrival of such vessel at a United States port or place, unless such vessel is operating exclusively on a voyage between ports or places within a single Captain of the Port Zone (as established by the Secretary pursuant to sections 92, 93, and 633 of title 14, United States Code).

''(B) MULTIPLE DISCHARGES WITHIN A SINGLE PORT.—The owner or operator of a commercial vessel subject to this Act may submit a single report under subparagraph (A) for multiple ballast water discharges within a single port during the same voyage.

''(C) ADVANCED REPORT TO STATES.—A State may require the owner or operator of a commercial vessel subject to this Act to submit directly to the State a ballast water management report form—

''(i) not later than 24 hours prior to arrival at a United States' port or place of destination if the voyage of such vessel is anticipated to exceed 24 hours; or

''(ii) before departing the port or place of departure if the voyage of such vessel is not anticipated to exceed 24 hours.

''(3) COMMERCIAL VESSEL REPORTING DATA.—

''(A) DISSEMINATION TO STATES.—Upon receiving submission of a ballast water management report required under paragraph (2), the National Ballast Information Clearinghouse shall—

''(i) in the case of forms submitted electronically, immediately disseminate the report to interested States; or

''(ii) in the case of forms submitted by means other than electronically, disseminate the report to interested States as soon as practicable.

''(B) AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the receipt of a ballast water management report required under paragraph (2), the National Ballast Information Clearinghouse shall make the data in such report fully and readily available to the public in searchable and fully retrievable electronic formats.

''(4) REPORT.—In consultation and cooperation with the Task Force and the Smithsonian Institution (acting through the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center), the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Task Force and the appropriate committees of Congress and make available to the public, on a biennial basis not later than 180 days from the end of each odd numbered calendar year, a report that synthesizes and analyzes the data referred to in paragraph (1) for the previous two years to evaluate nationwide status and trends relating to—

''(A) ballast water delivery and management; and

''(B) invasions of aquatic nuisance species resulting from ballast water.

''(5) WORKING GROUP.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of the Vessel Incidental Discharge Act, the Secretary shall establish a working group that includes members from the National Ballast Information Clearinghouse and States with ballast water management programs to establish a process for compiling and readily sharing Federal and State commercial vessel reporting and enforcement data regarding compliance with this Act.

''(6) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.''.

SEC. 5008. REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES INCIDENTAL TO THE NORMAL OPERATION OF A COMMERCIAL VESSEL.

(a) MANAGEMENT OF INCIDENTAL DISCHARGE FOR COMMERCIAL VESSELS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in concurrence with the Administrator and in consultation with the States, shall publish a final rule in the Federal Register that establishes best management practices for discharges incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel for commercial vessels that—

(A) are greater than or equal to 79 feet in length;

(B) are not fishing vessels, including fish processing vessels and fish tender vessels (as such terms are defined in section 2101 of title 46, United States Code); and

(C) are not subject to the best management practices required under section 5009.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The best management practices established under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) mitigate the adverse impacts on the marine environment from discharges incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel and aquatic invasive species;

(B) use marine pollution control devices when appropriate;

(C) be economically achievable and operationally practicable; and

(D) not compromise the safety of a commercial vessel.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary shall implement the best management practices established by final rule under paragraph (1) not later than 60 days after the date on which the final rule is published in the Federal Register as required under such paragraph.

(b) TRANSITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in section 5009(c) and notwithstanding the expiration date for the General Permit, any practice, limitation, or concentration applicable to any discharge incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel that is required by the General Permit on the date of the enactment of this Act, and any reporting requirement required by the General Permit on such date of enactment, shall remain in effect until the implementation date under subsection (a)(3).

(2) PART 6 CONDITIONS.—Except as provided in section 5009(c) and notwithstanding paragraph (1) and any other provision of law, the terms and conditions of Part 6 of the General Permit (relating to specific requirements for individual States or Indian country lands) shall expire on the implementation date under subsection (a)(3).

(c) APPLICATION TO CERTAIN VESSELS.—

(1) APPLICATION OF FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT.—No permit shall be required under section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342) or prohibition enforced under any other provision of law for, nor shall any best management practice regarding a discharge incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel under this title apply to, a discharge incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel if the commercial vessel—

(A) is less than 79 feet in length; or

(B) is a fishing vessel, including a fish processing vessel or fish tender vessel (as such terms are defined in section 2101 of title 46, United States Code).

(2) APPLICATION OF GENERAL PERMIT.—The terms and conditions of the General Permit shall cease to apply to vessels described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (1) on and after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) REVIEW AND REVISION.—The Secretary, in concurrence with the Administrator and in consultation with the States, shall—

(1) review the practices and standards established under subsection (a) not less frequently than once every ten years; and

(2) revise such practices consistent with the elements described in paragraph (2) of such subsection.

(e) STATE PETITION FOR REVISION OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Governor of a State may submit a petition to the Secretary requesting that the Secretary, in concurrence with the Administrator, revise a best management practice established under subsection (a) if there is new information that could reasonably indicate that—

(A) revising the best management practice would—

(i) mitigate the adverse impacts on the marine environment from discharges incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel or from aquatic invasive species; and

(ii) reduce the adverse effects on navigable waters of the United States of discharges incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel; and

(B) the revised best management practice would be economically achievable and operationally practicable.

(2) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—A petition submitted to the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the scientific and technical information on which the petition is based; and

(B) any additional information the Secretary and Administrator consider appropriate.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Upon receiving a petition under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make publicly available a copy of the petition, including the information included under paragraph (2).

(4) TREATMENT OF MORE THAN ONE PETITION AS A SINGLE PETITION.—The Secretary may treat more than one petition submitted under paragraph (1) as a single petition.

(5) REVISION OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.—If, after reviewing a petition submitted by a Governor under paragraph (1), the Secretary, in concurrence with the Administrator, determines that revising a best management practice would mitigate the adverse impacts on the marine environment from discharges incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel or from aquatic invasive species, the Secretary, in concurrence with the Administrator and in consultation with the States, shall revise such practices consistent with the elements described in subsection (a)(2).

(f) REPEAL OF NO PERMIT REQUIREMENT.—Public Law 110–299 (33 U.S.C. 1342 note) is amended by striking section 2.

SEC. 5009. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR GREAT LAKES VESSELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator, shall publish a final rule in the Federal Register that establishes best management practices for—

(1) ballast water for commercial vessels operating in navigable waters of the United States within the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence River; and

(2) discharges incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel in navigable waters of the United States for commercial vessels operating exclusively in the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence River that—

(A) are greater than or equal to 79 feet in length; and

(B) are not fishing vessels, including fish processing vessels and fish tender vessels (as such terms are defined in section 2101 of title 46, United States Code).

(b) ELEMENTS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator and the owners or operators of commercial vessels described

in subsection (a), shall ensure that the best management practices established under subsection (a)—

(1) minimize the risk of establishment of aquatic nuisance species from discharges into or upon navigable waters of the United States from such commercial vessels;

(2) minimize the discharge of pollutants into or upon navigable waters of the United States from such commercial vessels;

(3) use the best available technology when appropriate;

(4) are economically achievable and operationally practicable;

(5) minimize disruption of commerce;

(6) do not compromise the safety of a commercial vessel; and

(7) to the extent possible, apply consistently to all navigable waters of the United States within the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence River.

(c) TRANSITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), notwithstanding the expiration date for the General Permit and to the extent to which they do not conflict with section 5004(b), the following best management practices applicable to commercial vessels described in subsection (a) shall remain in effect until the date on which the best management practices described in such subsection are implemented under subsection (g):

(A) Best management practices required by Part 2 of the General Permit.

(B) Such other practices as required by the Secretary.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the expiration date for the General Permit and to the extent to which they do not conflict with section 5004(b), the best management practices described by the sections in Part 6 of the General Permit applicable to the Great Lakes States that are applicable to commercial vessels described in subsection (a) shall expire on the date on which the best management practices described in subsection (a) are implemented under subsection (g).

(d) OUTREACH.—The Secretary shall solicit recommendations and information from the Great Lakes States, Indian Tribes, owners and operators of vessels described in subsection (a), and other persons that the Secretary considers appropriate in developing best management practices under subsection (a).

(e) REVIEW AND REVISION OF BEST PRACTICES.—Not less frequently than once every 5 years, the Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator, shall review the best management practices established under subsection (a) and revise such practices by rule published in the Federal Register consistent with subsections (b) and (d).

(f) REVISED PRACTICES BY STATE PETITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Governor of a Great Lakes State may petition the Secretary to revise current, or employ additional, best management practices, consistent with the elements described in subsection (b), to address new and emerging aquatic nuisance species or pollution threats, implement more effective practices, or update guidelines to harmonize requirements on owners and operators of commercial vessels described in subsection (a).

(2) DETERMINATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after receiving a petition under paragraph (1), the Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator, shall determine which, if any, best management practices included in such petition shall be required of commercial vessels described in subsection (a).

(B) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult with the Governors of other Great Lakes States and owners or operators of commercial vessels that would be subject to best management practices pursuant to paragraph (1) before making a determination under subparagraph (A).

(3) TREATMENT OF PETITION.—The Secretary may treat more than one petition submitted under paragraph (1) as a single petition.

(4) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make publicly available a petition and any supporting documentation submitted under paragraph (1) for not less than 60 days prior to approving or disapproving such petition.

(g) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall implement the best management practices established by final rule under subsection (a) not later than 60 days after the date on which the final rule is published in the Federal Register as required by such subsection.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION OF PRACTICES BY STATE PETITION.—Not later than 90 days after making a determination under subsection (f)(2), the Secretary shall, by rule published in the Federal Register, require commercial vessels that would be subject to the best management practices described in such subsection to implement such practices.

(h) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make publicly available any determination made under this section.

SEC. 5010. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A person may file a petition for review of a final rule or a final agency action issued under this title in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

(b) DEADLINE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A petition shall be filed under this section not later than 120 days after the date on which the final rule to be reviewed is published in the Federal Register or the final agency action is issued, as the case may be.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a petition that is based solely on grounds that arise after the deadline to file a petition under paragraph (1) has passed may be filed not later than 120 days after the date on which such grounds first arise.

SEC. 5011. STATE ENFORCEMENT.

(a) STATE AUTHORITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Governors of the States, shall develop and publish Federal and State inspection, data management, and enforcement procedures for the enforcement of standards and requirements under this title by States.

(2) PROCEDURES.—Procedures developed and published under paragraph (1)—

(A) may be periodically updated;

(B) shall describe the conditions and procedures under which the Secretary may suspend the agreement described in paragraph (3); and

(C) shall have a mechanism for the Secretary to provide to the Governor of a State, if requested by the Governor, access to Automated Identification System arrival data for inbound vessels to specific ports or places of destination in the State.

(3) STATE ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the Governor of a State to authorize the State to inspect vessels to enforce the provisions of this title in accordance with the procedures developed under paragraph (1).

(b) FEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), a State that assesses a permit fee, inspection fee, or other fee related to the regulation of ballast water or a discharge incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel before the date of the enactment of this Act may continue to assess such a fee to cover the costs of program administration, inspection, and enforcement activities by the State.

(2) MAXIMUM FEE.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), a State may assess a fee under this subsection of not more than $1,000 per qualifying voyage to the owner or operator of a commercial vessel arriving at a port or place of destination in the State.

(3) COMMERCIAL VESSELS ENGAGED IN COASTWISE TRADE.—A State may not assess more than $5,000 in fees per vessel each year to the owner or operator of a commercial vessel registered under the laws of the United States and lawfully engaged in the coastwise trade.

(4) ADJUSTMENT FOR INFLATION.—A State may adjust a fee authorized by this subsection every 5 years to reflect the percentage by which the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the Department of Labor for the month of October immediately preceding the date of adjustment exceeds the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the Department of Labor for the month of October that immediately precedes the date that is 5 years before the date of adjustment.

(5) QUALIFYING VOYAGE.—In this subsection, the term ''qualifying voyage'' means a vessel arrival at a port or place of destination in a State by a commercial vessel that has operated outside of that State and excludes movement entirely within a single port or place of destination.

(c) EFFECT ON STATE AUTHORITY.—Except as provided in subsection (a) and as necessary to implement an agreement entered into under such subsection, no State or political subdivision thereof may adopt or enforce any statute, regulation, or other requirement of the State or political subdivision with respect to—

(1) a discharge into navigable waters of the United States from a commercial vessel of ballast water; or

(2) a discharge into navigable waters of the United States incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel.

(d) PRESERVATION OF AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this title may be construed as affecting the authority of a State or political subdivision thereof to adopt or enforce any statute, regulation, or other requirement with respect to any water or other substance discharged or emitted from a vessel in preparation for transport of the vessel by land from one body of water to another body of water.

SEC. 5012. EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.

(a) APPLICATION OF FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in section 5008(b), on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) shall not apply to a discharge into navigable waters of the United States of ballast water from a commercial vessel or a discharge incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel.

(2) OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIABILITY; MARINE SANITATION DEVICES.—Nothing in this title may be construed as affecting the application to a commercial vessel of section 311 or 312 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321; 1322).

(b) ESTABLISHED REGIMES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, nothing in this title may be construed as affecting the authority of the Federal Government under—

(1) the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (33 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) with respect to the regulation by the Federal Government of any discharge or emission that, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, is covered under the Protocol of 1978 Relating to

the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, with annexes and protocols, done at London February 17, 1978; and

(2) title X of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010 (33 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.) with respect to the regulation by the Federal Government of any anti-fouling system that, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, is covered under the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, 2001, done at London October 5, 2001.

(c) INTERNATIONAL LAW.—Any action taken under this title shall be taken in accordance with international law.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1205 of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4725) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''Ballast water and discharges incidental to the normal operation of a commercial vessel, as such terms are defined in the Vessel Incidental Discharge Act, shall be regulated pursuant to such Act.''.

SEC. 5013. QUAGGA MUSSEL.

The Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe by regulation that the quagga mussel (Dreissena rostriformis bugensis) is a species that is injurious under section 42 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 5014. COASTAL AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM AND MITIGATION FUND.

(a) COASTAL AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) COASTAL ZONE.—The term ''coastal zone'' has the meaning given the term in section 304 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453).

(B) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means a State government, local government, Indian Tribe, nongovernmental organization, or academic institution.

(C) EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE.—The term ''Exclusive Economic Zone'' means the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States, as established by Presidential Proclamation 5030 of March 10, 1983 (16 U.S.C. 1453 note).

(D) FOUNDATION.—The term ''Foundation'' means the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation established by section 2(a) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701(a)).

(E) PROGRAM.—The term ''Program'' means the Coastal Aquatic Invasive Species Mitigation Grant Program established under paragraph (2).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Commerce and the Foundation shall establish the Coastal Aquatic Invasive Species Mitigation Grant Program to award grants to eligible entities, as described in this subsection.

(3) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Program are—

(A) to improve the understanding, prevention, and mitigation of, and response to, aquatic invasive species in the coastal zone and the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States;

(B) to support the prevention and mitigation of impacts from aquatic invasive species in the coastal zone of the United States; and

(C) to support the restoration of marine, estuarine, and the Great Lakes environments in the coastal zone and the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States that are impacted by aquatic invasive species.

(4) USE OF GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A grant awarded under the Program shall be used for an activity to carry out the purposes of the Program, including an activity—

(i) to develop and implement procedures and programs to prevent, control, mitigate, or progressively eradicate aquatic invasive species in the coastal zone or the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States;

(ii) to restore habitat impacted by an aquatic invasive species;

(iii) to develop new shipboard and land-based ballast water treatment system technologies and performance standards to prevent the introduction of aquatic invasive species;

(iv) to develop mitigation measures to protect natural and cultural living resources, including shellfish, from the impacts of aquatic invasive species; or

(v) to develop mitigation measures to protect infrastructure, such as hydroelectric infrastructure, from aquatic invasive species.

(B) PROHIBITION ON FUNDING LITIGATION.—A grant awarded under the Program may not be used to fund litigation in any matter.

(5) ADMINISTRATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Foundation, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall establish the following:

(A) Application and review procedures for awarding grants under the Program.

(B) Approval procedures for awarding grants under the Program. Such procedures shall require consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator.

(C) Performance accountability and monitoring measures for activities funded by a grant awarded under the Program.

(D) Procedures and methods to ensure accurate accounting and appropriate administration of grants awarded under the Program, including standards of record keeping.

(6) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—Each eligible entity awarded a grant under the Program to carry out an activity shall provide matching funds to carry out such activity, in cash or through in-kind contributions from sources other than the Federal Government, in an amount equal to 50 percent of the cost of such activity.

(7) FUNDING.—The Secretary of Commerce and the Foundation shall use the amounts available in the Coastal Aquatic Invasive Species Mitigation Fund established under subsection (b), to award grants under the Program.

(b) COASTAL AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES MITIGATION FUND.—

(1) CREATION OF FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the ''Coastal Aquatic Invasive Species Mitigation Fund'' (referred to in this section as the ''Fund''), consisting of such amounts as may be appropriated or credited to the Fund as provided in this section or section 9602 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(2) TRANSFERS TO FUND.—

(A) APPROPRIATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated from the Treasury to the Fund each fiscal year an amount equal to the penalties assessed under section 5003(b) in the prior fiscal year.

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF FURTHER APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund, in addition to the amounts transferred to the Fund under paragraph (1), $5,000,000 for each fiscal year.

(3) EXPENDITURES FROM FUND.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available without further appropriation to the Secretary of Commerce and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation established by section 2(a) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act to award grants under the Coastal Aquatic Invasive Species Mitigation Grant Program established under subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 5015. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.—Nothing in this title may be construed to impose any design, equipment, or operation standard on a commercial vessel not documented under the laws of the United States and engaged in innocent passage unless the standard implements a generally accepted international rule, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) OTHER AUTHORITIES.—Nothing in this title may construed as affecting the authority of the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of the Interior to administer lands or waters under the administrative control of the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of the Interior.

SA 1484. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BALLAST WATER AND OTHER VESSEL INCIDENTAL DISCHARGE REGULATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the enforcement of a national uniform standard for ballast water and other incidental discharges onboard commercial vessels, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1485. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EMPOWERING STATES TO MANAGE GREATER SAGE-GROUSE POPULATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to empowering States to manage greater sage-grouse populations by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1486. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REPEALING THE RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to repealing the renewable fuel standard program by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1487. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS CLIMATE CHANGE AGREEMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the implementation of the agreement of the 21st Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted at Paris on December 12, 2015, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1488. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING CONGRESSIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to enhancing transparency in the process of establishing national monuments by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1489. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 57, strike lines 19 through 21 and insert the following:

(4) the payments in lieu of taxes program;

(5) the secure rural schools and community self-determination program; or

(6) chapter 3203 of title 54, United States Code,

SA 1490. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE EXPENDITURE OF AMOUNTS FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FOR THE ACQUISITION OF LAND UNTIL THE DATE ON WHICH THE MAINTENANCE BACKLOG OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IS REDUCED.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting amounts from the Land and Water Conservation Fund established under section 200302 of title 54, United States Code, to be used for land acquisition until the date on which the National Park Service maintenance backlog is less than $5,000,000 by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1491. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE UNLAWFUL DETENTION OF A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES THAT VIOLATES CERTAIN RIGHTS OF THE CITIZEN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the unlawful detention of a citizen of the United States, regardless of the circumstances of the arrest of the citizen, that may violate the due process rights of the citizen indefinitely, the right of the citizen to counsel, or the right of the citizen to have the identity of the citizen disclosed to the public, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1492. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE DEFENSE SPENDING OF THE ALLIES AND PARTNER NATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to annual reports on the defense spending of the allies and partner nations of the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1493. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027;

which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE EXTENSION OF THE AUTHORIZATION FOR THE FLAWED END MODERN SLAVERY INITIATIVE (EMSI) GRANT PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the extension of the authorization for the flawed End Modern Slavery Initiative (EMSI) grant program by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1494. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMMEDIATELY PROHIBITING THE DEPLOYMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES INTO A FOREIGN COUNTRY FOR HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS NOT PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to immediately prohibiting the deployment of the Armed Forces into a foreign country for humanitarian operations not previously authorized by statute by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1495. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING MODIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT BY EXECUTIVE OR JUDICIAL ACTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting modification of the applicability of the Military Selective Service Act by Executive or Judicial action by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1496. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING BILATERAL ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHO HAVE FAILED TO FULFILL THEIR OBLIGATIONS IN UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS OR WHOSE PEACEKEEPERS HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE AND HAVE FAILED TO IMPLEMENT NECESSARY CHANGES AND ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting bilateral assistance to foreign countries who have failed to fulfill their obligations in United Nations peacekeeping missions or whose peacekeepers have been convicted of sexual exploitation and abuse and have failed to implement necessary changes and accountability measures by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1497. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE ARMED FORCES IN YEMEN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting operations and activities of the Armed Forces in Yemen by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1498. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REPORTING ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF TRANSITION INITIATIVES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to compiling a report on the activities of the Office of Transition Initiatives of the United States Agency for International Development by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1499. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING COMMUNITIES FROM DESTRUCTIVE FEDERAL OVERREACH BY THE FINAL RULE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ENTITLED "AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING".

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting communities from destructive Federal overreach by the final rule of the Department of Housing and Urban Development entitled ''Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing'' by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or

the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1500. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PHASING OUT THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to phasing out the authority of the Export-Import Bank of the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1501. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REQUIRING CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF THE IMPOSITION OF DUTIES AND OTHER TRADE MEASURES BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference, reports relating to congressional review of presidential trade actions by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1502. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TRANSPARENCY WITHIN THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing transparency practices by the Congressional Budget Office by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1503. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE RECLASSIFICATION OF BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE AS AN INFORMATION SERVICE AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NET NEUTRALITY REGULATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the openness of the Internet and the prohibition of net neutrality regulations by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1504. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DEVOLVING SURFACE TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO THE STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the devolution of the responsibility for building and maintaining the surface transportation of the United States from the Federal Government to the States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1505. Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 53, between lines 22 and 23, insert the following:

(7) restricting harmful or fraudulent treatments that purport to change the sexual orientation or gender identity of a child, youth, or adult,

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SA 1506. Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, line 12, increase the amount by $520,000,000.

On page 3, line 13, increase the amount by $1,850,000,000.

On page 4, line 1, increase the amount by $3,090,000,000.

On page 4, line 2, increase the amount by $4,035,000,000.

On page 4, line 3, increase the amount by $4,955,000,000.

On page 4, line 4, increase the amount by $5,955,000,000.

On page 4, line 5, increase the amount by $6,925,000,000.

On page 4, line 6, increase the amount by $7,770,000,000.

On page 4, line 7, increase the amount by $8,475,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by $9,010,000,000.

On page 4, line 12, increase the amount by $520,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by $1,850,000,000.

On page 4, line 14, increase the amount by $3,090,000,000.

On page 4, line 15, increase the amount by $4,035,000,000.

On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by $4,955,000,000.

On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by $5,955,000,000.

On page 4, line 18, increase the amount by $6,925,000,000.

On page 4, line 19, increase the amount by $7,770,000,000.

On page 4, line 20, increase the amount by $8,475,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, increase the amount by $9,010,000,000.

On page 4, line 25, increase the amount by $520,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by $1,850,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, increase the amount by $3,090,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, increase the amount by $4,035,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, increase the amount by $4,955,000,000.
On page 5, line 5, increase the amount by $5,955,000,000.
On page 5, line 6, increase the amount by $6,925,000,000.
On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by $7,770,000,000.
On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by $8,475,000,000.
On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by $9,010,000,000.
On page 5, line 13, increase the amount by $520,000,000.
On page 5, line 14, increase the amount by $1,850,000,000.
On page 5, line 15, increase the amount by $3,090,000,000.
On page 5, line 16, increase the amount by $4,035,000,000.
On page 5, line 17, increase the amount by $4,955,000,000.
On page 5, line 18, increase the amount by $5,955,000,000.
On page 5, line 19, increase the amount by $6,925,000,000.
On page 5, line 20, increase the amount by $7,770,000,000.
On page 5, line 21, increase the amount by $8,475,000,000.
On page 5, line 22, increase the amount by $9,010,000,000.
On page 22, line 20, increase the amount by $520,000,000.
On page 22, line 21, increase the amount by $520,000,000.
On page 22, line 24, increase the amount by $1,850,000,000.
On page 22, line 25, increase the amount by $1,850,000,000.
On page 23, line 3, increase the amount by $3,090,000,000.
On page 23, line 4, increase the amount by $3,090,000,000.
On page 23, line 7, increase the amount by $4,035,000,000.
On page 23, line 8, increase the amount by $4,035,000,000.
On page 23, line 11, increase the amount by $4,955,000,000.
On page 23, line 12, increase the amount by $4,955,000,000.
On page 23, line 15, increase the amount by $5,955,000,000.
On page 23, line 16, increase the amount by $5,955,000,000.
On page 23, line 19, increase the amount by $6,925,000,000.
On page 23, line 20, increase the amount by $6,925,000,000.
On page 23, line 23, increase the amount by $7,770,000,000.
On page 23, line 24, increase the amount by $7,770,000,000.
On page 24, line 2, increase the amount by $8,475,000,000.
On page 24, line 3, increase the amount by $8,475,000,000.
On page 24, line 6, increase the amount by $9,010,000,000.
On page 24, line 7, increase the amount by $9,010,000,000.
On page 47, line 6, decrease the amount by $52,585,000,000.

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST AN INCREASE IN PAYMENTS FOR FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN BORROWERS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would reduce the benefits available to current or future Federal student loan borrowers using income-driven repayment programs under part B or D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq.; 1087a et seq.), including proposals that would increase the amount borrowers must pay to 12.5 percent of discretionary income and extend the cap on repayment for graduate students to 30 years.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 1507. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING CONSUMER PRIVACY AND TRANSPARENCY IN THE COLLECTION AND USE OF PERSONAL DATA BY NATIONWIDE CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing consumer privacy and transparency in the collection and use of personal data by nationwide consumer reporting agencies by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1508. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPLEMENTING RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE REGIONAL BIOSECURITY PLAN FOR MICRONESIA AND HAWAII OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to implementing recommendations in the Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawaii of the Department of the Navy by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1509. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RELATING TO SUPPORTING, PROTECTING, AND MAINTAINING FEDERAL PUBLIC LAND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting, protecting, and maintaining Federal public land, including national monuments, in the form in which the national monuments are in as of the date of enactment of this Act, for the enjoyment by current and future generations, to honor the national heritage of the United States, and to recognize the Federal public land as national treasures that belong to all people of the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1510. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRIORITIZING THE USE OF NATIVE PLANTS BY PUBLIC LAND MANAGERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prioritizing the use of native plants by public land managers by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1511. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H.

Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING PUBLIC SHELTERS RATED TO WITHSTAND UP TO CATEGORY 5 HURRICANE WINDS ALONG COASTLINES AND WITHIN ISLAND COMMUNITIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing public shelters rated to withstand up to category 5 hurricane winds along coastlines and within island communities by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1512. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADDRESSING INVASIVE SPECIES THAT THREATEN THE DOMESTIC COFFEE AND MACADAMIA NUT INDUSTRIES AND NATIVE OHIA TREES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to addressing invasive species that threaten the domestic coffee and macadamia nut industries and native ohia trees by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1513. Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADDRESSING DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AT SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES AND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE RESEARCH FACILITIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to addressing deferred maintenance at schools of agriculture in the United States and Agricultural Research Service research facilities by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1514. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADDRESSING THE DEFERRED MAINTENANCE BACKLOG OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing the deferred maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, supporting the capacity of the National Park Service to meet annual maintenance needs, or ensuring that the repair, stabilization, or reconstruction of infrastructure is compliant with all applicable historic preservation and natural resource standards by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1515. Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. MARKEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STIMULATING INNOVATION TO ADVANCE THE ABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES TO UNDERSTAND, RESEARCH, OR MONITOR CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEMS, OR TO DEVELOP MANAGEMENT OR ADAPTATION OPTIONS TO PRESERVE, SUSTAIN, AND RESTORE CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to stimulating innovation to advance the ability of the United States to understand, research, or monitor coral reef ecosystems, or to develop management or adaptation options to preserve, sustain, and restore coral reef ecosystems, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1516. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INVESTING IN CLEAN ENERGY AND PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to energy conservation and renewable energy development or new or existing approaches to clean energy financing, reducing greenhouse gas emissions levels, or Federal programs for land and water conservation and acquisition or the preservation, restoration, or protection of public land, oceans, coastal areas, or aquatic ecosystems by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1517. Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENHANCING THE READINESS OF THE ARMED FORCES BY IMPROVING ENERGY RESILIENCE ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to enhancing the readiness of the Armed Forces, which may include legislation that improves energy resilience on military installations, including the use of cyber-secure microgrids, energy storage, or renewable energy and other projects that provide power directly to a military facility or installation, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1518. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE RELIABILITY AND RESILIENCE OF THE ELECTRIC GRID IN ISLANDED COMMUNITIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the reliability and resilience of the electric grid in islanded communities or communities affected by natural disasters, including through the use of microgrids, energy storage, and renewable power sources, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1519. Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING AND EXPANDING COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to—

(1) strengthening and reaffirming the Federal policy in favor of collective bargaining;

(2) stiffening penalties for companies that violate workers' rights to unionize and act collectively;

(3) ending company interference in union organizing campaigns;

(4) preserving the use of official time;

(5) prohibiting permanent replacement of striking workers; and

(6) expanding the benefits of the collective bargaining process to new and emerging employment sectors;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1520. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INVESTMENTS IN IMPROVING PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION, FLOOD MAPPING, FLOOD MITIGATION, AND RESILIENCE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to investments in improving pre-disaster mitigation, flood mapping, flood mitigation, and resilience by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1521. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 79, line 2, insert ", including the costs of fraud, waste, abuse, and crime resulting from any deregulation" after "variables".

SA 1522. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HARDROCK MINING REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal land management, which may include provisions relating to budget deficit reduction, establishment of a reclamation fund, imposition of a locatable mineral royalty, revenue sharing with States, and improvements to the permitting process, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1523. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REQUIRING THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE TO MAKE VISITOR LOGS PUBLICLY AVAILABLE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to requiring the White House Office to make visitor logs publicly available, including visitors to the White House, Mar-a-Lago, and the Trump National Golf Club in Bedminster, New Jersey, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1524. Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. BOOKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 65, strike lines 1 through 17 and insert the following:

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided—

(1) for fiscal years 2019 and 2020 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of

managers accompanying this concurrent resolution under the heading ''Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations'' in an aggregate amount not to exceed $33,952,000,000 in new budget authority in each fiscal year;

(2) for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting;

(3) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, Veterans Medical Community Care, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration; and

(4) for Northeast Corridor Grants and National Network Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (commonly known as ''Amtrak'').

SA 1525. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HEITKAMP, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HELPING STATES, COUNTIES, AND INDIAN TRIBES ADDRESS THE RECENT INCREASE IN FOSTER CARE ENTRIES DRIVEN BY THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to helping States, counties, and Indian Tribes address the recent increase in foster care entries driven by the opioid epidemic through means such as allowing Federal child welfare matching funds to be used for substance use treatment and other evidence-based programs to help families stay safely together, providing resources to grandparents and other relatives, and improving the quality and oversight of Federally-funded foster care programs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1526. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 41____. PROHIBITION ON PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION WITHOUT A SCORE IN THE SENATE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''covered estimate'', with respect to covered legislation, means an estimate of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out the covered legislation, as determined by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate under the authority under section 312 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 643); and

(2) the term ''covered legislation'' means a bill, joint resolution, amendment between the Houses, or conference report.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to proceed to consideration of any covered legislation unless, not later than 28 hours before the time the Senate proceeds to consideration of the covered legislation, a covered estimate with respect to the covered legislation is made publicly available—

(1) by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate; or

(2) on the website of the Congressional Budget Office.

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—Subsection (b) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair under subsection (b) with respect to a motion to proceed.

SA 1527. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COMPREHENSIVE REVIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S PARTICIPATION IN AND FUNDING OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND UNITED NATIONS-AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OAS REVITALIZATION AND REFORM ACT OF 2013, AND TO COMPILING A REPORT ON FEDERAL SPENDING IN FOREIGN NATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to comprehensive reviews of the United States Government's participation in and funding of the United Nations and United Nations-affiliated organizations and the United States Government's participation in and funding of the Organization of American States, to the implementation of the OAS Revitalization and Reform Act of 2013, and to compiling a report on Federal spending in foreign nations, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1528. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE JOINT INTEGRATION OF THE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINMENT OF THE UNITED STATES NUCLEAR TRIAD.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the joint integration of the modernization and sustainment of the United States nuclear triad by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1529. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DECREASING RATES OF METHAMPHETAMINE USE IN NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to decreasing rates of methamphetamine use in Native American communities, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1530. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADDRESSING THE DEFERRED MAINTENANCE NEEDS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the

pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to addressing the deferred maintenance needs of the National Park Service by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1531. Mr. CASEY (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, line 12, increase the amount by $425,000,000.
On page 3, line 13, increase the amount by $1,015,000,000.
On page 4, line 1, increase the amount by $1,420,000,000.
On page 4, line 2, increase the amount by $1,765,000,000.
On page 4, line 3, increase the amount by $2,140,000,000.
On page 4, line 4, increase the amount by $2,570,000,000.
On page 4, line 5, increase the amount by $3,015,000,000.
On page 4, line 6, increase the amount by $3,445,000,000.
On page 4, line 7, increase the amount by $3,825,000,000.
On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by $4,105,000,000.
On page 4, line 12, increase the amount by $425,000,000.
On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by $1,015,000,000.
On page 4, line 14, increase the amount by $1,420,000,000.
On page 4, line 15, increase the amount by $1,765,000,000.
On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by $2,140,000,000.
On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by $2,570,000,000.
On page 4, line 18, increase the amount by $3,015,000,000.
On page 4, line 19, increase the amount by $3,445,000,000.
On page 4, line 20, increase the amount by $3,825,000,000.
On page 4, line 21, increase the amount by $4,105,000,000.
On page 4, line 25, increase the amount by $425,000,000.
On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by $1,015,000,000.
On page 5, line 2, increase the amount by $1,420,000,000.
On page 5, line 3, increase the amount by $1,765,000,000.
On page 5, line 4, increase the amount by $2,140,000,000.
On page 5, line 5, increase the amount by $2,570,000,000.
On page 5, line 6, increase the amount by $3,015,000,000.
On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by $3,445,000,000.
On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by $3,825,000,000.
On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by $4,105,000,000.
On page 5, line 13, increase the amount by $425,000,000.
On page 5, line 14, increase the amount by $1,015,000,000.
On page 5, line 15, increase the amount by $1,420,000,000.
On page 5, line 16, increase the amount by $1,765,000,000.
On page 5, line 17, increase the amount by $2,140,000,000.
On page 5, line 18, increase the amount by $2,570,000,000.
On page 5, line 19, increase the amount by $3,015,000,000.
On page 5, line 20, increase the amount by $3,445,000,000.
On page 5, line 21, increase the amount by $3,825,000,000.
On page 5, line 22, increase the amount by $4,105,000,000.
On page 22, line 20, increase the amount by $425,000,000.
On page 22, line 21, increase the amount by $425,000,000.
On page 22, line 24, increase the amount by $1,015,000,000.
On page 22, line 25, increase the amount by $1,015,000,000.
On page 23, line 3, increase the amount by $1,420,000,000.
On page 23, line 4, increase the amount by $1,420,000,000.
On page 23, line 7, increase the amount by $1,765,000,000.
On page 23, line 8, increase the amount by $1,765,000,000.
On page 23, line 11, increase the amount by $2,140,000,000.
On page 23, line 12, increase the amount by $2,140,000,000.
On page 23, line 15, increase the amount by $2,570,000,000.
On page 23, line 16, increase the amount by $2,570,000,000.
On page 23, line 19, increase the amount by $3,015,000,000.
On page 23, line 20, increase the amount by $3,015,000,000.
On page 23, line 23, increase the amount by $3,445,000,000.
On page 23, line 24, increase the amount by $3,445,000,000.
On page 24, line 2, increase the amount by $3,825,000,000.
On page 24, line 3, increase the amount by $3,825,000,000.
On page 24, line 6, increase the amount by $4,105,000,000.
On page 24, line 7, increase the amount by $4,105,000,000.
On page 47, line 6, decrease the amount by $23,725,000,000.

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, insert the following:

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CUTS TO PUBLIC SERVICE LOAN FORGIVENESS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would eliminate or reduce the public service loan forgiveness available under section 455(m) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(m)) to student borrowers of eligible Federal Direct Loans.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 1532. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING RESEARCH, SURVEILLANCE, AND EDUCATION REGARDING NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to encouraging the Department of Health and Human Services to improve research, surveillance, and education regarding the presence and impact of neglected tropical diseases in the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1533. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING AND EDUCATING AMERICANS ABOUT THE OPEN ENROLLMENT PERIOD FOR THE HEALTH INSURANCE EXCHANGES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing funds for advertising, in-person assistance, and other outreach activities that would promote and educate Americans about the open enrollment period for the health insurance Exchanges, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1534. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In Section 2001, strike subsection (b)

SA 1535. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In Section 2001, strike subsection (b)

SA 1536. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TAX RELIEF FOR FAMILIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing Federal tax relief for families, which may include amending the child tax credit and the child and dependent care tax credit, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1537. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE, AND ALL OTHER RELEVANT AGENCIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting programs administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Service, and all other relevant agencies, which may include changing the scope of sequestration as carried out by the Office of Management and Budget, such as for all programs administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (including public safety and justice, education, social services and natural resources programs), programs administered by the Indian Health Service, and housing programs carried out pursuant to the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1538. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR EXPANSION OF PRIVATELY-RUN IMMIGRATION DETENTION FACILITIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting funding for the construction or expansion of privately-run immigration detention facilities by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1539. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF ALL AMERICANS TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION BASED ON THEIR SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, RELIGION, RACE, COLOR, SEX, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports, relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all individuals in the United States to be free from discrimination (such as discrimination in employment, contracting, or programs and services) based on their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1540. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT FROM DEVIATING FROM ITS EXISTING SENSITIVE LOCATIONS POLICY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preventing U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement from deviating from its existing sensitive locations policy or executing enforcement actions at sensitive locations by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1541. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DEFENDING BROADCAST LICENSEES AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the Federal Communications Commission from revoking or otherwise impairing, directly or indirectly, a broadcast license issued by the Commission simply because the President, or another member of the Administration of the President, is dissatisfied by the news content aired by the licensee about the President or the Administration by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1542. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 41___. PROHIBITION ON PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION WITHOUT A SCORE IN THE SENATE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''covered estimate'', with respect to covered legislation, means an estimate of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out the covered legislation, as determined by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate under the authority under section 312 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 643); and

(2) the term ''covered legislation'' means a bill, joint resolution, amendment between the Houses, or conference report.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to proceed to any covered legislation by motion or by consent unless, not later than 28 hours before the time the Senate proceeds to consideration of the covered legislation, a covered estimate with respect to the covered legislation is made publicly available—

(1) by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate; or

(2) on the website of the Congressional Budget Office.

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—Subsection (b) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair under subsection (b) with respect to a motion to proceed.

SA 1543. Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. UDALL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 47, strike line 3 and insert the following:

In the Senate, not later than November 13, 2017, the Committee on

On page 47, strike lines 8 through 21.

SA 1544. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 57, strike lines 19 and 20 and insert the following:

(4) resources to assist local communities in recovering from damages relating to wildland fires;

(5) the payments in lieu of taxes program; or

(6) the secure rural schools and community

SA 1545. Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. HIRONO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 41___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD HARM BABIES BORN PREMATURELY BY CUTTING FEDERAL FUNDING FOR MEDICAID THAT SUPPORTS MEDICATIONS, SPECIAL EQUIPMENT, AND THERAPIES TO HELP THESE BABIES THRIVE AND PROTECTS THEIR FAMILIES FROM BANKRUPTCY.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would harm babies born prematurely by cutting Federal funding for the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.), which supports medications, special equipment, and therapies to help these babies thrive and protects their families from bankruptcy.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 1546. Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. HIRONO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 41___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF MEDICAL BANKRUPTCY FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES, INCLUDING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD CUT FEDERAL FUNDING FOR MEDICAID.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would increase the likelihood of medical bankruptcy for families in the United States, including any such bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that would result in decreased Federal funding for the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 1547. Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. STRANGE, Mr. BLUNT, and Mrs. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to legislation that would transfer Federal funding from organizations that receive such funding and perform abortions to organizations that provide comprehensive care for women, including community health centers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1548. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING BENEFICIARY CHOICE AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM IN HEALTH CARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing beneficiary choice and individual freedom in the receipt of health care, which may include the expansion of the available uses and contribution limits applicable to health savings accounts, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1549. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution H.

Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING TRANSPARENCY IN HEALTH CARE PRICING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring transparency for costs and pricing of health care services provided through Federal Government programs under which beneficiaries have a financial responsibility, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1550. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 41_____. PROHIBITION ON SCORING OF AMOUNTS FROM SALES OR LEASES OF PUBLIC LAND.

In the Senate, for purposes of determining budgetary impacts to evaluate points of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) or any concurrent resolution on the budget, provisions contained in any bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that generate Federal offsetting receipts from the sale or lease of land or interest in land that is part of the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, National Trails System, National Wilderness Preservation System, National Forest System, or a National Monument shall not be taken into account with respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues contained in such legislation.

SA 1551. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE V—BUDGET PROCESS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

SEC. 5101. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING LONG-TERM DIRECT SPENDING.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a net increase in direct spending in excess of $2,500,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods described in subsection (b).

(b) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare an estimate of whether a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, would cause, relative to current law, a net increase in direct spending in the House of Representatives, in excess of $2,500,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods beginning after the last fiscal year of this concurrent resolution.

(c) LIMITATION.—In the House of Representatives, the provisions of this section shall not apply to any bills or joint resolutions, or amendments thereto or conference reports thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget has made adjustments to the allocations, aggregates, or other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution.

(d) DETERMINATIONS OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of net increases in direct spending shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(e) SUNSET.—This section shall have no force or effect after September 30, 2018.

SEC. 5102. ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.

(a) SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.—In the House of Representatives, there shall be a separate allocation of new budget authority and outlays provided to the Committee on Appropriations for the purposes of Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism, which shall be deemed to be an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Section 302(a)(3) of such Act shall not apply to such separate allocation.

(b) SECTION 302 ALLOCATIONS.—The separate allocation referred to in subsection (a) shall be the exclusive allocation for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives may provide suballocations of such separate allocation under such section 302(b).

(c) APPLICATION.—For purposes of enforcing the separate allocation referred to in subsection (a) under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the ''first fiscal year'' and the ''total of fiscal years'' shall be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2018. Section 302(c) of such Act shall not apply to such separate allocation.

(d) DESIGNATIONS.—New budget authority or outlays shall only be counted toward the allocation referred to in subsection (a) if designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(e) ADJUSTMENTS.—For purposes of subsection (a) for fiscal year 2018, no adjustment shall be made under section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if any adjustment would be made under section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 5103. LIMITATION ON CHANGES IN CERTAIN MANDATORY PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''change in mandatory programs'' means a provision that—

(1) would have been estimated as affecting direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002) if the provision were included in legislation other than appropriation Acts; and

(2) results in a net decrease in budget authority in the budget year, but does not result in a net decrease in outlays over the total of the current year, the budget year, and all fiscal years covered under the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A provision in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal year that proposes a change in mandatory programs that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total budget authority of all such changes in mandatory programs enacted in relation to a full fiscal year to be more than the amount specified in paragraph (3), shall not be in order in the House of Representatives.

(2) AMENDMENTS AND CONFERENCE REPORTS.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider an amendment to, or a conference report on, a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal year if such amendment thereto or conference report thereon proposes a change in mandatory programs that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total budget authority of all such changes in mandatory programs enacted in relation to a full fiscal year to be more than the amount specified in paragraph (3).

(3) AMOUNT.—The amount specified in this paragraph is—

(A) for fiscal year 2018, $19,100,000,000;

(B) for fiscal year 2019, $17,000,000,000; and

(C) for fiscal year 2020, $15,000,000,000.

(c) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of this section, budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5104. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, except as provided for in subsection (b), any general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, may not provide advance appropriations.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the report or the joint explanatory statement of managers, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution under the following headings:

(1) GENERAL.—''Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations''.

(2) VETERANS.—''Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations''.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—The aggregate level of advance appropriations shall not exceed the following:

(1) GENERAL.—$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority for all programs identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1).

(2) VETERANS.—$70,699,313,000 in new budget authority for programs in the Department of Veterans Affairs identified pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''advance appropriation'' means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a general appropriation bill or joint resolution

continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2018, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that first becomes available for the first fiscal year following fiscal year 2018.

SEC. 5105. ESTIMATES OF DEBT SERVICE COSTS.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may direct the Congressional Budget Office to include, in any estimate prepared under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to any bill or joint resolution, an estimate of any change in debt service costs resulting from carrying out such bill or resolution. Any estimate of debt service costs provided under this section shall be advisory and shall not be used for purposes of enforcement of such Act, the Rules of the House of Representatives, or this concurrent resolution. This section shall not apply to authorizations of programs funded by discretionary spending or to appropriation bills or joint resolutions, but shall apply to changes in the authorization level of appropriated entitlements.

SEC. 5106. FAIR-VALUE CREDIT ESTIMATES.

(a) ALL CREDIT PROGRAMS.—Whenever the Director of the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate of any measure that establishes or modifies any program providing loans or loan guarantees, the Director shall also, to the extent practicable, provide a fair-value estimate of such loan or loan guarantee program if requested by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(b) STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND HOUSING PROGRAMS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall provide, to the extent practicable, a fair-value estimate as part of any estimate for any measure that establishes or modifies a loan or loan guarantee program for student financial assistance or housing (including residential mortgage).

(c) BASELINE ESTIMATES.—The Congressional Budget Office shall include estimates, on a fair-value and credit reform basis, of loan and loan guarantee programs for student financial assistance, housing (including residential mortgage), and such other major loan and loan guarantee programs, as practicable, in its *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2018 to 2027*.

(d) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—If the Director of the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may use such estimate to determine compliance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other budget enforcement requirements.

SEC. 5107. ESTIMATES OF MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION.

(a) CBO AND JCT ESTIMATES.—During the 115th Congress, any estimate of major legislation considered in the House of Representatives provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 or by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the Congressional Budget Office under section 201(f) of such Act shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such major legislation.

(b) CONTENTS.—Any estimate referred to in subsection (a) shall, to the extent practicable, include—

(1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary effects (including macroeconomic variables described in subsection (a)) of the major legislation in the 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last fiscal year of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget that sets forth budgetary levels required under section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(2) an identification of the critical assumptions and the source of data underlying that estimate.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAJOR LEGISLATION.—The term ''major legislation'' means a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon—

(A) for which an estimate is required to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) and that causes a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating macroeconomic effects and not including timing shifts) in a fiscal year in the period of years of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the current projected gross domestic product of the United States for that fiscal year; or

(B) designated as such by—

(i) the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives for all direct spending legislation; or

(ii) the Member who is Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Taxation for revenue legislation.

(2) BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—The term ''budgetary effects'' means changes in revenues, direct spending outlays, and deficits.

(3) TIMING SHIFTS.—The term ''timing shifts'' means—

(A) provisions that cause a delay of the date on which outlays flowing from direct spending would otherwise occur from one fiscal year to the next fiscal year; or

(B) provisions that cause an acceleration of the date on which revenues would otherwise occur from one fiscal year to the prior fiscal year.

SEC. 5108. ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPROVED CONTROL OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT SPENDING LEVELS.—In the House of Representatives, if a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered or conference report thereon is submitted, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to the applicable authorizing committee that reports such measure and increase the allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2018 by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the same purpose.

(b) DETERMINATIONS.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of enforcing this concurrent resolution, the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2018 and the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027 shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may adjust the applicable levels in this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 5109. SCORING RULE FOR ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall estimate provisions of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that provides the authority to enter into or modify any covered energy savings contract on a net present value basis (NPV).

(b) NPV CALCULATIONS.—The net present value of any covered energy savings contract shall be calculated as follows:

(1) The discount rate shall reflect market risk.

(2) The cash flows shall include, whether classified as mandatory or discretionary, payments to contractors under the terms of their contracts, payments to contractors for other services, and direct savings in energy and energy-related costs.

(3) The stream of payments shall cover the period covered by the contracts but not to exceed 25 years.

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term ''covered energy savings contract'' means—

(1) an energy savings performance contract authorized under section 801 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act; or

(2) a utility energy service contract, as described in the Office of Management and Budget Memorandum on Federal Use of Energy Savings Performance Contracting, dated July 25, 1998 (M–98–13), and the Office of Management and Budget Memorandum on the Federal Use of Energy Saving Performance Contracts and Utility Energy Service Contracts, dated September 28, 2015 (M–12–21), or any successor to either memorandum.

(d) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if any net present value of any covered energy savings contract calculated under subsection (b) results in a net savings, then the budgetary effects of such contract shall not be counted for purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this concurrent resolution, or clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(e) CLASSIFICATION OF SPENDING.—For purposes of budget enforcement, the estimated net present value of the budget authority provided by the measure, and outlays flowing therefrom, shall be classified as direct spending.

(f) SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—It is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, should separately identify the cash flows under subsection (b)(2) and include such information in the President's annual budget submission under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code; and

(2) the scoring method used in this section should not be used to score any contracts other than covered energy savings contracts.

SEC. 5110. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.

In the House of Representatives, for purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and the rules or orders of the House of Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer occurs.

SEC. 5111. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL RESERVE SURPLUSES AS AN OFFSET.

In the House of Representatives, any provision of a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers any portion of the net surplus of the Federal Reserve System to the general fund of the Treasury shall not be counted for purposes of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this concurrent resolution, or clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5112. PROHIBITION ON USE OF GUARANTEE FEES AS AN OFFSET.

In the House of Representatives, any provision of a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that increases, or extends the increase of, any guarantee fees of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) shall not be counted for purposes of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this concurrent resolution, or clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5113. MODIFICATION OF RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2002 shall have no force or effect.

(b) RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Not later than November 13, 2017, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall report to the House of Representatives changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $1,500,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

SEC. 5201. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution shall include in its allocation to the Committee on Appropriations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the levels of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in subsection (a).

SEC. 5202. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives, any adjustments of the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as the allocations and aggregates contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the budgetary levels for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(d) AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement, the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments or revisions in the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or section 5101 of this concurrent resolution.

(e) OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may adjust other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution depending on congressional action on pending reconciliation legislation.

SEC. 5203. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary concepts and definitions consistent with section 251(b)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 5204. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, reconciliation targets, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's update to its baseline for fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SEC. 5205. APPLICATION OF RULE REGARDING LIMITS ON DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.

Section 314(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall not apply in the House of Representatives to any bill, joint resolution, or amendment that provides new budget authority for a fiscal year or to any conference report on any such bill or resolution if—

(1) the enactment of that bill or resolution;

(2) the adoption and enactment of that amendment; or

(3) the enactment of that bill or resolution in the form recommended in that conference report,

would not cause the 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2018 to be exceeded.

SEC. 5206. ENFORCEMENT FILING IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Representatives, if a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018 is adopted without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses with respect to this concurrent resolution on the budget, for the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and applicable rules and requirements set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget, the allocations and list provided for in this section shall apply in the House of Representatives in the same manner as if such allocations and list were in a joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on the budget for fiscal year 2018. The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2018 consistent with title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633);

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations consistent with title I for fiscal year 2018 and for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027 for the purpose of enforcing 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(3) a list of programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified for advance appropriations for the purpose of enforcing section 5104 of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 5207. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House of Representatives adopts the provisions of this title and section 2002—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House of Representatives, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the House of Representatives.

Subtitle C—Adjustment Authority

SEC. 5301. ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY FOR AMENDMENTS TO STATUTORY CAPS.

During the 115th Congress, if a measure becomes law that amends the discretionary spending limits established under section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c)), such as a measure increasing the limit for the revised security category for fiscal year 2018 to be $640,000,000,000, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may adjust the allocation called for under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the appropriate committee or committees of the House of Representatives, and may adjust all other budgetary aggregates, allocations, levels, and limits contained in this resolution, as necessary, consistent with such measure.

Subtitle D—Reserve Funds

SEC. 5401. RESERVE FUND FOR COMMERCIALIZATION OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust, at a time the chair deems appropriate, the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and other applicable committees of the House of Representatives, aggregates, and other appropriate levels established in this concurrent resolution for a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that commercializes the operations of the air traffic control system if such measure reduces the discretionary spending limits in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 by the amount that would otherwise be appropriated to the Federal Aviation Administration for air traffic control. Adjustments to the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations, consistent with the adjustments to the discretionary spending limits under such section 251(c), shall only be made upon enactment of such measure.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, a measure that commercializes the operations of the air traffic control system shall be a measure that establishes a Federally-chartered, not-for-profit corporation that—

(1) is authorized to provide air traffic control services within the United States airspace;

(2) sets user fees to finance its operations;

(3) may borrow from private capital markets to finance improvements;

(4) is governed by a board of directors composed of a CEO and directors whose fiduciary duty is to the entity; and

(5) becomes the employer of those employees directly connected to providing air traffic control services and who the Secretary transfers from the Federal Government.

SEC. 5402. RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust

the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that invests in national infrastructure to the extent that such measure is deficit neutral for the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SEC. 5403. RESERVE FUND FOR COMPREHENSIVE TAX REFORM.

In the House of Representatives, if the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that provides for comprehensive tax reform, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SEC. 5404. RESERVE FUND FOR THE STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, budget aggregates and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that extends the State Children's Health Insurance Program allotments, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SEC. 5405. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OR REPLACEMENT OF PRESIDENT OBAMA'S HEALTH CARE LAWS.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that repeals or replaces any provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or title I or subtitle B of title II of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 by the amount of budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom provided by such measure for such purpose.

SA 1552. Mr. ENZI (for Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Ms. COLLINS)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TAX REFORM WHICH MAINTAINS THE PROGRESSIVITY OF THE TAX SYSTEM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include tax reform proposals to ensure that the reformed tax code parallels the existing tax code with respect to relative burdens and does not shift the tax burden from high-income to lower- and middle-income taxpayers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1553. Mr. ENZI (for Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. BENNET)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING FULL, PERMANENT, AND MANDATORY FUNDING FOR THE PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing full, permanent, and mandatory funding for the payment in lieu of taxes program by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1554. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS UNDER THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program, which may include making prescription drugs more affordable for seniors and for taxpayers by requiring the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate prescription drug costs under the Medicare program, particularly with inverted corporations that benefit from Medicare program reimbursements, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1555. Mr. FRANKEN (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CLOSING THE CARRIED INTEREST LOOPHOLE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the taxation of income from investment partnerships (known as carried interest), which may include legislation that allows for the taxing as ordinary income of a partner's share of income on an investment services partnership interest, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1556. Mr. FRANKEN (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING WORKER MISCLASSIFICATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that workers are appropriately classified as employees or independent contractors for purposes of labor law and payroll taxes, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would reduce the deficit over both the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 and the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1557. Mr. FRANKEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR JOB TRAINING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills,

joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to employment and job growth, which may include programs that encourage job training partnerships between businesses, educational institutions, and the workforce development system, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1558. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DISCHARGE OF FEDERAL AND PRIVATE STUDENT LOANS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to bankruptcy discharge in order to allow Federal and private student loan borrowers to discharge their student loans in bankruptcy, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1559. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STUDENT LOAN REFINANCING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to student loan refinancing to help middle class families and borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2016-2017 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1560. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN BORROWERS ELIGIBLE FOR A BORROWER DEFENSE TO REPAYMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal student loan borrowers eligible for a borrower defense to repayment in order to automatically discharge the total amount of Federal student loans of all borrowers who attended Corinthian Colleges or ITT Educational Services, and all other Federal student loan borrowers eligible for a borrower defense to repayment under section 455(h) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(h)), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1561. Mr. ENZI proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE V—BUDGET PROCESS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

SEC. 5101. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING LONG-TERM DIRECT SPENDING.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a net increase in direct spending in excess of $2,500,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods described in subsection (b).

(b) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare an estimate of whether a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, would cause, relative to current law, a net increase in direct spending in the House of Representatives, in excess of $2,500,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods beginning after the last fiscal year of this concurrent resolution.

(c) LIMITATION.—In the House of Representatives, the provisions of this section shall not apply to any bills or joint resolutions, or amendments thereto or conference reports thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget has made adjustments to the allocations, aggregates, or other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution.

(d) DETERMINATIONS OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of net increases in direct spending shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(e) SUNSET.—This section shall have no force or effect after September 30, 2018.

SEC. 5102. ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.

(a) SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.—In the House of Representatives, there shall be a separate allocation of new budget authority and outlays provided to the Committee on Appropriations for the purposes of Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism, which shall be deemed to be an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Section 302(a)(3) of such Act shall not apply to such separate allocation.

(b) SECTION 302 ALLOCATIONS.—The separate allocation referred to in subsection (a) shall be the exclusive allocation for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives may provide suballocations of such separate allocation under such section 302(b).

(c) APPLICATION.—For purposes of enforcing the separate allocation referred to in subsection (a) under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the ''first fiscal year'' and the ''total of fiscal years'' shall be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2018. Section 302(c) of such Act shall not apply to such separate allocation.

(d) DESIGNATIONS.—New budget authority or outlays shall only be counted toward the allocation referred to in subsection (a) if designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(e) ADJUSTMENTS.—For purposes of subsection (a) for fiscal year 2018, no adjustment shall be made under section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if any adjustment would be made under section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 5103. LIMITATION ON CHANGES IN CERTAIN MANDATORY PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''change in mandatory programs'' means a provision that—

(1) would have been estimated as affecting direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002) if the provision were included in legislation other than appropriation Acts; and

(2) results in a net decrease in budget authority in the budget year, but does not result in a net decrease in outlays over the total of the current year, the budget year, and all fiscal years covered under the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A provision in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal year that proposes a change in mandatory programs that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total budget authority of all such changes in mandatory programs enacted in relation to a full fiscal year to be more than the amount specified in

paragraph (3), shall not be in order in the House of Representatives.

(2) AMENDMENTS AND CONFERENCE REPORTS.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider an amendment to, or a conference report on, a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal year if such amendment thereto or conference report thereon proposes a change in mandatory programs that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total budget authority of all such changes in mandatory programs enacted in relation to a full fiscal year to be more than the amount specified in paragraph (3).

(3) AMOUNT.—The amount specified in this paragraph is—

(A) for fiscal year 2018, $19,100,000,000;

(B) for fiscal year 2019, $17,000,000,000; and

(C) for fiscal year 2020, $15,000,000,000.

(c) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of this section, budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5104. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, except as provided for in subsection (b), any general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, may not provide advance appropriations.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the report or the joint explanatory statement of managers, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution under the following headings:

(1) GENERAL.—''Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations''.

(2) VETERANS.—''Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations''.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—The aggregate level of advance appropriations shall not exceed the following:

(1) GENERAL.—$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority for all programs identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1).

(2) VETERANS.—$70,699,313,000 in new budget authority for programs in the Department of Veterans Affairs identified pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''advance appropriation'' means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a general appropriation bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2018, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that first becomes available for the first fiscal year following fiscal year 2018.

SEC. 5105. ESTIMATES OF DEBT SERVICE COSTS.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may direct the Congressional Budget Office to include, in any estimate prepared under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to any bill or joint resolution, an estimate of any change in debt service costs resulting from carrying out such bill or resolution. Any estimate of debt service costs provided under this section shall be advisory and shall not be used for purposes of enforcement of such Act, the Rules of the House of Representatives, or this concurrent resolution. This section shall not apply to authorizations of programs funded by discretionary spending or to appropriation bills or joint resolutions, but shall apply to changes in the authorization level of appropriated entitlements.

SEC. 5106. FAIR-VALUE CREDIT ESTIMATES.

(a) ALL CREDIT PROGRAMS.—Whenever the Director of the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate of any measure that establishes or modifies any program providing loans or loan guarantees, the Director shall also, to the extent practicable, provide a fair-value estimate of such loan or loan guarantee program if requested by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(b) STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND HOUSING PROGRAMS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall provide, to the extent practicable, a fair-value estimate as part of any estimate for any measure that establishes or modifies a loan or loan guarantee program for student financial assistance or housing (including residential mortgage).

(c) BASELINE ESTIMATES.—The Congressional Budget Office shall include estimates, on a fair-value and credit reform basis, of loan and loan guarantee programs for student financial assistance, housing (including residential mortgage), and such other major loan and loan guarantee programs, as practicable, in its *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2018 to 2027*.

(d) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—If the Director of the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may use such estimate to determine compliance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other budget enforcement requirements.

SEC. 5107. ESTIMATES OF MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION.

(a) CBO AND JCT ESTIMATES.—During the 115th Congress, any estimate of major legislation considered in the House of Representatives provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 or by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the Congressional Budget Office under section 201(f) of such Act shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such major legislation.

(b) CONTENTS.—Any estimate referred to in subsection (a) shall, to the extent practicable, include—

(1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary effects (including macroeconomic variables described in subsection (a)) of the major legislation in the 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last fiscal year of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget that sets forth budgetary levels required under section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(2) an identification of the critical assumptions and the source of data underlying that estimate.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAJOR LEGISLATION.—The term ''major legislation'' means a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon—

(A) for which an estimate is required to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) and that causes a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating macroeconomic effects and not including timing shifts) in a fiscal year in the period of years of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the current projected gross domestic product of the United States for that fiscal year; or

(B) designated as such by—

(i) the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives for all direct spending legislation; or

(ii) the Member who is Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Taxation for revenue legislation.

(2) BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—The term ''budgetary effects'' means changes in revenues, direct spending outlays, and deficits.

(3) TIMING SHIFTS.—The term ''timing shifts'' means—

(A) provisions that cause a delay of the date on which outlays flowing from direct spending would otherwise occur from one fiscal year to the next fiscal year; or

(B) provisions that cause an acceleration of the date on which revenues would otherwise occur from one fiscal year to the prior fiscal year.

SEC. 5108. ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPROVED CONTROL OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT SPENDING LEVELS.—In the House of Representatives, if a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered or conference report thereon is submitted, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to the applicable authorizing committee that reports such measure and increase the allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2018 by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the same purpose.

(b) DETERMINATIONS.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of enforcing this concurrent resolution, the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2018 and the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027 shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may adjust the applicable levels in this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 5109. SCORING RULE FOR ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall estimate provisions of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that provides the authority to enter into or modify any covered energy savings contract on a net present value basis (NPV).

(b) NPV CALCULATIONS.—The net present value of any covered energy savings contract shall be calculated as follows:

(1) The discount rate shall reflect market risk.

(2) The cash flows shall include, whether classified as mandatory or discretionary, payments to contractors under the terms of their contracts, payments to contractors for other services, and direct savings in energy and energy-related costs.

(3) The stream of payments shall cover the period covered by the contracts but not to exceed 25 years.

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term ''covered energy savings contract'' means—

(1) an energy savings performance contract authorized under section 801 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act; or

(2) a utility energy service contract, as described in the Office of Management and Budget Memorandum on Federal Use of Energy Savings Performance Contracting, dated July 25, 1998 (M–98–13), and the Office of Management and Budget Memorandum on the Federal Use of Energy Saving Performance Contracts and Utility Energy Service Contracts, dated September 28, 2015 (M–12–21), or any successor to either memorandum.

(d) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if any net present value of any covered energy savings contract calculated under subsection (b) results in a net savings, then the budgetary effects of such contract shall not be counted for purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this concurrent resolution, or clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(e) CLASSIFICATION OF SPENDING.—For purposes of budget enforcement, the estimated net present value of the budget authority provided by the measure, and outlays flowing therefrom, shall be classified as direct spending.

(f) SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—It is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, should separately identify the cash flows under subsection (b)(2) and include such information in the President's annual budget submission under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code; and

(2) the scoring method used in this section should not be used to score any contracts other than covered energy savings contracts.

SEC. 5110. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.

In the House of Representatives, for purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and the rules or orders of the House of Representatives, a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund shall be counted as new budget authority and outlays equal to the amount of the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer occurs.

SEC. 5111. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL RESERVE SURPLUSES AS AN OFFSET.

In the House of Representatives, any provision of a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that transfers any portion of the net surplus of the Federal Reserve System to the general fund of the Treasury shall not be counted for purposes of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this concurrent resolution, or clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5112. PROHIBITION ON USE OF GUARANTEE FEES AS AN OFFSET.

In the House of Representatives, any provision of a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that increases, or extends the increase of, any guarantee fees of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) shall not be counted for purposes of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this concurrent resolution, or clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5113. MODIFICATION OF RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2002 shall have no force or effect.

(b) RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Not later than November 13, 2017, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall report to the House of Representatives changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $1,500,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

SEC. 5201. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution shall include in its allocation to the Committee on Appropriations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the levels of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in subsection (a).

SEC. 5202. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives, any adjustments of the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as the allocations and aggregates contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the budgetary levels for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(d) AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement, the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments or revisions in the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or section 5101 of this concurrent resolution.

(e) OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may adjust other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution depending on congressional action on pending reconciliation legislation.

SEC. 5203. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary concepts and definitions consistent with section 251(b)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 5204. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, reconciliation targets, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's update to its baseline for fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SEC. 5205. APPLICATION OF RULE REGARDING LIMITS ON DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.

Section 314(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall not apply in the House of Representatives to any bill, joint resolution, or amendment that provides new budget authority for a fiscal year or to any conference report on any such bill or resolution if—

(1) the enactment of that bill or resolution;

(2) the adoption and enactment of that amendment; or

(3) the enactment of that bill or resolution in the form recommended in that conference report,

would not cause the 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2018 to be exceeded.

SEC. 5206. ENFORCEMENT FILING IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Representatives, if a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018 is adopted without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses with respect to this concurrent resolution on the budget, for the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and applicable rules and requirements set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget, the allocations and list provided for in this section shall apply in the House of Representatives in the same manner as if such allocations and list were in a joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on the budget for fiscal year 2018. The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2018 consistent with title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633);

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations consistent with title I for fiscal year 2018 and for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027 for the purpose of enforcing 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(3) a list of programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified for advance appropriations for the purpose of enforcing section 5104 of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 5207. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House of Representatives adopts the provisions of this title and section 2002—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House of Representatives, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the House of Representatives.

Subtitle C—Adjustment Authority

SEC. 5301. ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY FOR AMENDMENTS TO STATUTORY CAPS.

During the 115th Congress, if a measure becomes law that amends the discretionary spending limits established under section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c)), such as a measure increasing the limit for the revised security category for fiscal year 2018 to be $640,000,000,000, the chair of the

Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may adjust the allocation called for under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the appropriate committee or committees of the House of Representatives, and may adjust all other budgetary aggregates, allocations, levels, and limits contained in this resolution, as necessary, consistent with such measure.

Subtitle D—Reserve Funds

SEC. 5401. RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that invests in national infrastructure to the extent that such measure is deficit neutral for the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SEC. 5402. RESERVE FUND FOR COMPREHENSIVE TAX REFORM.

In the House of Representatives, if the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that provides for comprehensive tax reform, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SEC. 5403. RESERVE FUND FOR THE STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, budget aggregates and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that extends the State Children's Health Insurance Program allotments, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SEC. 5404. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OR REPLACEMENT OF PRESIDENT OBAMA'S HEALTH CARE LAWS.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that repeals or replaces any provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or title I or subtitle B of title II of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 by the amount of budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom provided by such measure for such purpose.

SA 1562. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports, relating to prohibiting discrimination, such as in employment, federally funded programs and activities, public accommodations, education, housing, jury selection, or access to credit, against individuals on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1563. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO NULLIFYING CERTAIN CIVIL ASSET FORFEITURE ORDERS ISSUED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to nullifying any order implementing adoptive forfeiture practices, which may include the order entitled, ''Federal Forfeiture of Property Seized by State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies'' (Order No. 3946-2017, dated July 19, 2017), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1564. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REDUCING THE GEOGRAPHIC IMBALANCE IN FEDERAL RESEARCH FUNDING AND IMPROVING RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE AND CAPACITY THROUGHOUT THE STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (commonly known as ''ESPCoR''), which may include support for States and jurisdictions that are historically underserved by Federal research and development funding, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1565. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. REED, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENDING CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports, relating to making additional investments to end the tragedy of childhood lead poisoning and avoid related preventable medical, educational, criminal justice, and other costs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1566. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADDRESSING THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING NEEDS OF FAMILIES, VETERANS, INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES, AND SENIORS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to legislation to preserve existing affordable rental housing and create additional affordable housing opportunities for families, veterans, individuals with disabilities, and seniors, including the 11,000,000 renter households paying more than half of their income toward housing, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1567. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1116 proposed by Mr. ENZI to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LOWERING PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES BY LIFTING THE BAN ON MEDICARE NEGOTIATING PART D PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to lowering prescription drug prices by lifting the ban that makes it illegal for Medicare to negotiate prescription drug prices on behalf of millions of seniors by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SA 1568. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2266, to amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of additional bankruptcy judges; and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following.

''This Act shall take effect 1 day after the date of enactment.''

SA 1569. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1568 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 2266, to amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of additional bankruptcy judges; and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike ''1 day'' and insert ''2 days''

SA 1570. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2266, to amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of additional bankruptcy judges; and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following.

''This Act shall take effect 3 days after the date of enactment.''

SA 1571. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1570 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 2266, to amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of additional bankruptcy judges; and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike ''3 days'' and insert ''4 days''

SA 1572. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1571 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the amendment SA 1570 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 2266, to amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of additional bankruptcy judges; as follows:

Strike ''4'' and insert ''5''

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I have 5 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

The Committee on Agriculture is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 19, 2017, at 2 p.m., in room S–1216, to conduct a hearing the following nominations: Gregory Ibach, of Nebraska, to be Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, and William Northey, of Iowa, to be Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, both of the Department of Agriculture.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 19, 2017, at 9:30 a.m., in open and closed session to receive testimony on the roles and responsibilities for defending the nation from cyberattack.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 19, 2017, at 10 a.m., in room SD–430, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Examining How Healthy Choices Can Improve Health Outcomes and Reduce Costs.''

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 19, 2017, at 10:30 a.m. to hold a hearing entitled ''Food Aid.''

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 19, 2017, at 10 a.m., in room SD–226 to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Stephanos Bibas, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, Allison H. Eid, of Colorado, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit, Annemarie Carney Axon, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, Michael Lawrence Brown, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, Thomas Alvin Farr, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina, William M. Ray II, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, Liles Clifton Burke, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, Walter David Counts III, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas, Michael Joseph Juneau, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, A. Marvin Quattlebaum, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina, Karen Gren Scholer, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Tilman Eugene Self III, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Georgia, and John C. Demers, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Scott C. Blader, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, Mark A. Klaassen, to be United States Attorney for the District of Wyoming, William C. Lamar, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, John R. Lausch, Jr., to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, and J. Douglas Overbey, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, all of the Department of Justice.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions, which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 298, S. Res. 299, and S. Res. 300.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

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

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 2017

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m., Monday, October 23; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 2266, with the time until 5:30 p.m. equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; further, that notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII, the pending cloture motion ripen at 5:30 p.m.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 2017, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 10:23 p.m., adjourned until Monday, October 23, 2017, at 3 p.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING PETER D. TRUMAN

HON. DWIGHT EVANS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated and accomplished man from our City, former Pennsylvania State Representative, Peter D. Truman.

Peter was born in the City of Philadelphia on January 13, 1935. He received his Bachelor of Business Administration from Florida State Christian College and attended New York State University. From 1959 to 1967, he served as an officer on the Philadelphia Police Department and in 1968, he served as a constable to the 3rd Ward of Philadelphia. After, he worked as assistant to the chief clerk in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives (1968 to 1971). From 1970 to 1982, he served as president of the 3rd Ward Committeeman Association. From 1971 to 1972, he was the director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of General Services. From 1972 to 1973, he worked as the regional director to the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce and was an administrative assistant to the Sheriff of Philadelphia (1973 to 1975).

Further, Peter served as director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of General Services (1971 to 1972) and regional director of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce (1972 to 1973). After, he was an administrative assistant to the Sheriff of Philadelphia (1973 to 1975) and deputy chief clerk to the Philadelphia Traffic Court (1979 to 1982). Additionally, he was a leader of the 3rd Ward Democratic Committee (1982). Admirably, he was elected as a Democrat to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for the 1983, 1985 and 1987 terms. He resigned from the House, January 4, 1988. He also served as Clerk of Quarter Sessions for the City of Philadelphia (1988 to 1992). In addition to his diverse career of public service, Peter is the founder of Dan-Silo Consultants.

The 2nd Congressional District of Pennsylvania extends gratitude to Peter Truman for his dedicated support to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

RECOGNIZING THE VILLAGE WEST POOL 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Village West Pool on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. This historic milestone is a testament to the strength of community spirit in Fairfax County and throughout Northern Virginia.

The neighborhood of West Springfield was developed in 1966 by the Richmarr Construction Company. Richmarr generously donated land on which to build a community pool however, financing the construction of the pool itself was left to the community. Determined to take advantage of the opportunity to improve their neighborhood, the citizens of West Springfield came together to raise the necessary funds and one year later, on July 4, 1967, the Village West Pool opened.

Since that time, generations of residents have enjoyed facility. Three levels of swimming programs are offered including the Vikings for swimmers aged 4 to 18. This is a competitive swim team and is part of the Northern Virginia Swim League, the largest summer swim league in the nation. The Little Vikings is the developmental team and also swims in certain meets, including the Lollipop Meet. There is also a Learn to Swim program for very young swimmers who are not yet comfortable in the water. To encourage community spirit and camaraderie, The Pavilion is available to rent for local parties and gatherings. In addition, pool membership fees are discounted to all who agree to volunteer during the pool season.

Mr. Speaker, the health of a community can be judged through its level of civic engagement. The creation of the Village West Pool and its innovative programs are a testament to the level of civic engagement that is present in West Springfield and in fact, throughout Fairfax County. A group of citizens decided that they wanted to do something to make their community better and they set about doing just that. This willingness to work together to achieve a common goal speaks volumes on the health of our communities. Fairfax County remains one of the best places in the country in which to live, work and raise a family due to the efforts of individuals like the ones that came together to create the Village West Pool and the current residents and members who are committed to maintaining and preserving this neighborhood asset. I commend the Pool's Board and the entire West Springfield Civic Association for reaching this historic milestone and ask my colleagues to join me in wishing them great success in their future endeavors.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF REQUIREMENTS ACT, 2017

SPEECH OF

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 2017

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the disaster supplement because it provides critical funds to help rebuild communities in the U.S. states and territories, including Puerto Rico. Although I support this bill, I am concerned it is not enough. For example, it fails to provide funds for Community Development Block Grants, critical health care needs, Social Services Block Grants and public housing assistance.

I am proud to represent one of the largest Puerto Rican communities in the United States. Since the hurricane, I have worked closely with federal and state authorities to ensure help is delivered to the island in an efficient manner. In addition, I have worked closely with Puerto Rican communities in my Congressional district to answer questions and help them reconnect with friends and family. We need to assure people in these devastated areas Congress will stand with them in the short and long term—provide comfort and immediate needs now and also funds to rebuild infrastructure and restore and strengthen their economy that will sustain well into the future.

As these funds are dispersed, it is imperative they are managed responsibly so storm victims don't become targets of shady outsiders or crooked business owners.

This week, President Trump once again let down the people of Puerto Rico by announcing he plans to prematurely pull the military, FEMA and other critical agency support from the island. This approach is irresponsible and dangerous. The island and its people are still fragile and need to rebuild, not be burdened with further anxiety and uncertainty.

HONORING ALPHONSO ''AL'' DEAL

HON. DWIGHT EVANS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated and courageous man from North Philadelphia, Alphonso ''Al'' Deal, a retired Philadelphia Police Officer and former Philadelphia State Representative.

Al was born in Watertown, Florida. From 1941 to 1945, he served in the U.S. Army for four years as a Military Policeman, where he actively led protests against segregation. As an honorable discharge, he settled in Philadelphia and secured employment at the Edward G. Budd Company. While there, he was appointed chairman of the union's first Fair Employment Anti-discrimination Committee and Chairman of the Education Committee.

In 1954, Al became a Philadelphia Police Officer where he dedicated his career and life to improving the lives of others. Specifically, he aimed to end unfair police tactics and brutality. To do so, he organized the Guardian Civic League to better relations and understanding between the police and community. Under his leadership the Guardian Civic sponsored various programs such as food baskets for the needy during Christmas and Thanksgiving, sending underprivileged children to Summer Camp, serving as chaperones to teenage programs, supporting revised Fair Housing Legislation and cooperating with other Civic groups to further their efforts in general service to the community. Further, Al served as the first Black man to be assigned to the Labor Squad.

In 1969, Al took a leave of absence train and raised $52,000 for the Fayette, Mississippi Police Department. The funds raised provided the Fayette Police Department with a much needed police car. Upon his return, in 1980, he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and served from 1981 to 1987.

Al dedicated his life to improving the lives of African Americans and was an active member of the NAACP since 1948. He served on various committees, became vice-president, and finally President of the North Philadelphia ''Action'' branch. Approximately 200 awards from the National, State, and Community NAACP Branches have been presented to either Al individually or to the North Philadelphia ''Action'' Branch for outstanding achievement. Likewise, the National Black Police Association created a scholarship in honor of Al Deal. In addition to receiving numerous awards and honors, Al served on the Board of Trustees at Temple University.

Although Al faced adversity, it served as a stepping stone to carry on his work of improving the lives of others. The 2nd Congressional District of Pennsylvania extends gratitude to Al ''The People's Champion'' for his dedicated support to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

CELEBRATING THE MILITARY SERVICE OF CAPTAIN KELLIE BYERLY, (RET.)

HON. BRIAN BABIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank a great man for his military service, Captain Kellie S. Byerly, USN (Ret). Captain Byerly was born in Danville, Illinois on October 19, 1939. He began his prestigious twenty-seven-year Naval career in Long Beach, California.

Captain Byerly served in numerous managerial positions on the USS *John Paul Jones* (DDG–32) and as Chief Engineer of the USS *Decatur* (DDG–31). Captain Bylery later worked as a Professor of Naval Science at the State University of New York Maritime College. Captain Byerly held commands as: Executive Officer of the guided missile destroyers USS *Hoel* (DDG–13) and USS *Robinson* (DDG–12). He later served as Commodore of Task Force Sixty-Three in Naples, Italy. Captain Byerly concluded his Naval career as Senior Inspector for the Propulsion Examination Board in San Diego, California.

Following his retirement from the United States Navy, Captain Byerly worked supervising operations in power plants around the world. He was hired by Stewart and Stevenson, an independent power company based in Houston as Vice President of Operations for the company's western region. He later served with General Electric as Vice President of Central American and Western United States regions. Captain Byerly concluded his career with the Calpine Corporation, as Vice President of Operations for the company's Central Region.

Captain Byerly is married to Deborah L. Byerly who he met in Bremerton, Washington while his ship, the USS *Robinson* (DDG–12) was undergoing an overhaul. After retiring from the Navy, Captain and Mrs. Byerly became residents of Nassau Bay, Texas in 1991 and have enjoyed being part of the community ever since. Mrs. Byerly has worked for the NASA Johnson Space Center for over twenty years.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank Captain Kellie Byerly for his many years of selfless service to our great nation in the United States Navy.

RECOGNIZING THE VIENNA HOST LIONS CLUB 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an important member of our local civil society. The Vienna Host Lions Club, based in the Town of Vienna in Fairfax County, Virginia, is observing its 75th anniversary this year. Originally chartered on May 7, 1942 as the Arlington Host Lions Club, the Vienna Host Lions Club has spent three-quarters of a century working to improve the community around them. Indeed, it currently holds the distinction of being the oldest community service organization in Vienna.

The Club's philanthropic efforts began in the heart of wartime, raising funds to support Allied service members overseas during World War II. The club also took action on the home front, constructing and operating a watchtower to scan for enemy aircraft. At the conclusion of the war, the club collected clothing to send to Europe to aid in reconstruction efforts. In 1965, the Vienna Host Lions Club left a permanent mark on the Town of Vienna by raising funds to build the new Vienna Community Center. Since that time, it has made other significant contributions to the betterment of the Town of Vienna through advocating for the installation of lights on the athletic fields of James Madison High School and other community ballparks, and the construction of a two-story press box at Walters Field.

In addition, the Club sponsors the James A. Bland Music Scholarship, and donates funds to many local organizations including those that address the needs of people with sight or hearing impairments, youth activities, and social welfare programs, as well as American Legion Post 180.

Mr. Speaker, volunteerism and public service are two of the highest callings, and the Vienna Host Lions Club is an example that other civic groups would do well to emulate. The health of a community can be judged through its level of civic engagement. The fact that the Vienna Host Lions Club has endured for such a protracted period of time speaks volumes to the health of not only the Town of Vienna, but the Northern Virginia region as a whole. The Town of Vienna has been named one of the best places in which to live for a number of years, a distinction that is largely due to the efforts of individuals like the members, past and present, of Vienna Host Lions Club. I commend the entire organization for reaching this historic milestone and ask my colleagues to join me in thanking the Club, its officers and members, and all who support it for their service to our community.

HONORING ALEXANDRA ''SANDY'' BRESLIN

HON. ELIZABETH H. ESTY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Ms. ESTY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sandy Breslin, who passed away on May 31, 2017. Sandy was a longtime environmental and civic activist in Connecticut, and her work to protect the Long Island Sound and to conserve our state's natural wonders will benefit future generations.

A native of New Haven, Connecticut, Sandy was an exceptional leader in Connecticut's environmental community for decades, and worked with a number of organizations to achieve conservation goals and stronger environmental laws. A trailblazing activist for the protection and restoration of Long Island Sound, Sandy's work helped secure passage of the Long Island Sound Stewardship Act as well as tens of millions of dollars in federal conservation funding.

Sandy also worked with groups including the Connecticut Land Conservation Council and the Connecticut Fund for the Environment to improve the state's wildlife protections, preserve more than 18,000 acres of land, and strengthen Connecticut's Environmental Policy Act. Her activism and achievements drew national recognition, and Sandy was awarded the Department of the Interior's Environmental Achievement Award, a Teaming with Wildlife Member Achievement Award, and a Coastal America Award.

Sandy was committed to public service in Connecticut, and leaders of both political parties held her opinion and work in high regard. In addition to her environmental policy work, she was active in local Democratic politics and served as the Chairwoman of the Bethany Democratic Town Committee for many years. She cherished working with young environmental activists and public servants, and leaders across our state have benefitted from her guidance and wisdom. I count myself lucky to have known Sandy as a friend as well as an environmental leader. She was a great woman with knowledge, heart, and a big warm laugh.

Mr. Speaker, Sandy Breslin spent her life working to protect our environment and improve our world. Therefore, it is fitting and proper that we honor her here today, and I extend my deepest condolences to her wonderful mother and to all who knew and loved Sandy. Sandy, we will miss you.

TRIBUTE TO RUTH SUMP

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Ruth Sump of Clarinda, Iowa on the occasion of her 101st birthday. Ruth was born on March 1, 1916.

Our world has changed a great deal during the course of Ruth's life. Since her birth, we have revolutionized air travel and walked on the moon. We have invented the television, cellular phones and the internet. We have

fought in wars overseas, seen the rise and fall of Soviet communism and witnessed the birth of new democracies. Ruth has lived through eighteen United States Presidents and twenty-two Governors of Iowa. In her lifetime, the population of the United States has more than tripled.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to represent Ruth in the United States Congress and it is my pleasure to wish her a very happy 101st birthday. I ask that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating Ruth on reaching this incredible milestone, and in wishing her nothing but the best.

HONORING THE LUFKIN LITTLE LEAGUE ALL-STARS, THE 2017 LITTLE LEAGUE WORLD SERIES U.S. NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

HON. LOUIE GOHMERT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, a different variety of thunder rolled across Williamsport, Pennsylvania in late August, which provided some respite from the devastating storms which were battering Texas . . . the "Thundering 13" from Angelina County, Texas captured the attention of millions and the title of a lifetime when they emerged victorious as the U.S. National Champions in the 2017 Little League World Series tournament.

The Lufkin All-Stars gained its distinctive nickname of "Thundering 13" during grueling two-a-day practices and games leading up to the tournament, when the young men pounded so many home runs that spectators said it sounded like thunder.

A single loss during the national tournament motivated the team even further, resulting in a rematch where they ultimately emerged victorious against the only team that challenged their bid for the national title.

With the strength of their camaraderie uniting them, and the unwavering support of their family, friends, and fans, this talented, resolute, and relentless national championship team never lost sight of the dream.

This remarkable accomplishment cannot be possible without the determination and hard work of every team member, along with the skill and experience of dedicated Head Coach and Manager Bud Maddux, along with Assistant Coaches Malcolm Deason and Ryan Deaton.

My most enthusiastic praise and congratulations goes to national champions Chip Buchanan, Malcolm Deason, Jr., Charlie Deaton, Hunter Ditsworth, Kolby Kovar, Lance Modisette, Christian Mumphery, Zach Phipps, Mark Requena, Collin Ross, Chandler Spencer, Blake Slaga, and Clayton Wigley.

The path to a championship title can be long and arduous, but the Lufkin All-Stars met the challenge sustained by the solid and enthusiastic encouragement of a fiercely loyal network of community support which provided the foundation upon which a national championship emerged.

These young men bear witness to the fact that anything is achievable though focus, hard work and determination. These are guiding life principles that lead to success not only on the field, but will undoubtedly resonate through every endeavor these valiant championship players undertake in their entire lifetimes.

May God continue to bless these young people, along with their families, friends and neighbors in east Texas and beyond. It is an extraordinary privilege to recognize the Lufkin All-Stars, 2017 Little League World Series U.S. National Champions.

RECOGNIZING THE GRADUATES OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT HIGH SCHOOL FIREFIGHTER PROGRAM

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 2017 graduating class of the Fairfax County High School Firefighter Program. Last year, the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department in partnership with Fairfax County Public Schools created its High School Firefighter Program to provide training to students who are considering a career as a firefighter.

Students who participate in this program attend courses taught by qualified instructors at the Fairfax County Fire Academy. In fact, they receive some of the same training as new professional and volunteer firefighters. The course is grueling but upon successful completion, the students will receive six college credits. Should these students decide to apply to the Fairfax County Fire Academy, successful completion of this program will make them very competitive candidates and in fact, a few slots at the Academy are reserved specifically for the top student graduates.

This year, thirteen seniors are graduating as the inaugural class of the High School Firefighter Program. It is my honor to include in the RECORD the names of the following graduates:

Crisol Alvis Rodriguez, Nicholas Arko, Anna Fuentes, Joshua Hone, Alex Hurd, Henry Jimenez-Reyes, Nathan Leite, Gillian Mudge, Michael Murn, Jarod Rambo, Ben Rothwell, Richard Verrier, Leah Walters.

Mr. Speaker, the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department is one of the best fire departments in the country and in the world. I commend the department as well as the public school system for partnering in the creation of this program. I also applaud these young people for their desire to learn more about the department and for their interest in protecting our community. Northern Virginia is fortunate to have such dedicated young citizens. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating these students on their successful completion of this program and in wishing them great future success.

CONGRATULATING DR. PAUL COREIL

HON. GARRET GRAVES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Paul Coreil. Dr. Paul Coreil, born and raised in Ville Platte, Louisiana, has enjoyed a distinguished career with the 4H Program—the most recent achievement being his induction into the 4H National Hall of Fame. Honored as one of only 16 inducted across the nation, Dr. Coreil has played a major role in the program for more than 34 years and currently serves as the Director and Vice Chancellor Emeritus for the Louisiana State University Agricultural Center. His work on the Marsh Maneuvers and the Louisiana 4H Foundation Squirrel Hunt has helped raise thousands of dollars to benefit Louisiana 4H programs. Dr. Coreil has received numerous awards and accolades for his contributions 4H and to the great state of Louisiana. I applaud Dr. Coreil for his work and commend him on this well-deserved honor.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY KARG

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Henry Karg of Clarinda, Iowa on the occasion of his 104th birthday. Henry was born on October 29, 1913.

Our world has changed a great deal during the course of Henry's life. Since his birth, we have revolutionized air travel and walked on the moon. We have invented the television, cellular phones and the Internet. We have fought in wars overseas, seen the rise and fall of Soviet communism and witnessed the birth of new democracies. Henry has lived through nineteen United States Presidents and twenty-two Governors of Iowa. In his lifetime, the population of the United States has more than tripled.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to represent Henry in the United States Congress and it is my pleasure to wish him a very happy 104th birthday. I ask that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating Henry on reaching this incredible milestone, and in wishing him nothing but the best.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. BERNARD FULLER

HON. MARK WALKER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding constituent—Mr. Bernard Fuller. I am honored to congratulate Mr. Bernard Fuller, a teacher at Graham Middle School in Alamance County, North Carolina. Mr. Bernard Fuller is a 2016–2017 recipient of the Outstanding Special Education Teacher of the Year Award by the National Association of Special Education Teachers. This award was presented to 16 teachers across the nation and Mr. Fuller is the only teacher to earn the honor from North Carolina. Mr. Fuller has demonstrated a passionate commitment by developing special skills and going the extra mile for his remarkable students. He is an exceptional example for his

colleagues in Graham and teachers everywhere. I join with his friends, family, and the Sixth District in congratulating Bernard Fuller on this excellent accomplishment.

RECOGNIZING THE RESIDENCE INN FAIR LAKES

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Residence Inn Fair Lakes on its 20th anniversary. Each year, the Residence Inn provides exemplary service to those living in and visiting the Northern Virginia region. Countless numbers of great reviews and ratings have ensured its reputation as one of the premier hotels in the region. It is an honor to recognize the Residence Inn on its 20th anniversary and celebrate this extraordinary accomplishment.

Opening their doors in 1997, the Residence Inn Fair Lakes filled a need in the community for high quality yet affordable accommodations. Being located in a prime location, the Residence Inn attracts a wide variety of travelers from short stay tourists to longer-term business professionals. Its proximity to Dulles and National Airports, the thriving high-tech region of the Dulles corridor, Fair Oaks Mall, George Mason University, countless restaurants, and of course Washington, D.C., has made the Residence Inn Fair Lakes a premier destination.

In 20 years, the Fair Lakes region of our county has witnessed explosive growth and expansion in residential as well as corporate development. Residence Inn Fair Lakes has positioned itself to give business travelers, both domestic and international, a place to stay that is like a home away from home.

In addition to providing exceptional accommodations to business and leisure travelers, Residence Inn Fair Lakes also offers extensive event planning services. Corporate meetings, conferences and training sessions are frequently scheduled at the Residence Inn Fair Lakes. Social events including engagement parties, showers, and family reunions are made even more special through the outstanding customer service provided by the facility and its staff. And of course, the wedding services and receptions held at the Residence Inn are meticulously planned. No detail is overlooked and the beautiful setting makes the event even more memorable.

The motto of the Commonwealth of Virginia is: "Virginia is for Lovers." The management and staff of the Residence Inn embodies that motto through its hospitality, generosity, kindness, exemplary customer service, and reliability. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Residence Inn Fair Lakes on its 20th anniversary and in wishing it continued success.

BARBARA A. ZDRAVECKY

HON. KATHY CASTOR

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the distinguished career and leadership of "one of country's most influential advocates for women's rights," Barbara A. Zdravecky. She is retiring after serving 24 years as the CEO of Planned Parenthood of Southwest and Central Florida. I am honored to recognize her selfless service and valuable contributions during these challenging times for the health rights of women.

A Pennsylvania native, Barbara graduated from the Indiana University of Pennsylvania and earned her nursing degree from Manatee County's State College of Florida. Barbara served as head nurse of Manatee Memorial Hospital's Psychiatric Program and later served as the Patient Care Coordinator of the First Hospice Program in Key West, primarily caring for HIV/AIDS patients. In 1993, Barbara accepted the offer to lead Planned Parenthood of Southwest Florida as its Chief Executive Officer where she continues to serve and live by their mission to provide comprehensive health care, education, and advocacy for women of all walks of life.

Throughout her career, Barbara advocated to ensure that women have the information and care they need to live strong, healthy lives and fulfill their dreams—no ceilings, no limits. She successfully fought countless legislative battles and then brought legal challenges when the legislative body overreached, such as Florida's House Bill 1411, the Termination of Pregnancies and Planned Parenthood of Southwest and Central Florida v. Celeste Philip, that would have blocked access to health care for women and their families. She kept up the good fight on all attempts to protect against attempts to cut funding for or defund Planned Parenthood altogether.

Under Barbara's leadership, Planned Parenthood grew in stature into the Planned Parenthood of Southwest and Central Florida in 2015. Planned Parenthood of Southwest and Central Florida now covers 22 counties with 11 health centers serving over 45,000 patients in Florida.

Barbara was also instrumental in engineering regional headquarters in Sarasota and constructing the new building at 736 Central Avenue where the health care provider has expanded its services. In September, it became the first in Florida to offer hormone therapy for transgender patients.

Barbara has received numerous awards and accolades for her dedicated service. In 2006, Barbara was honored with the Ruth Green Award as the top Planned Parenthood CEO in the country by Planned Parenthood Federation of America. Equality Florida presented her with the "2014 Voice for Equality Award" and in 2015, she was named "Wonder Woman" by the Women's Resource Center of Manatee County.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the citizens of Florida, my neighbors in the Tampa Bay community and women everywhere, I would like to take this opportunity to thank one of the great champions of women's health and equal rights, Barbara A. Zdravecky, for her many years of service and contributions fighting for the rights of women and their families. It is with great honor and joy to congratulate Barbara on her new endeavor as well as the many accomplishments she has had throughout her career, and I know together we will keep up the good fight.

TRIBUTE TO COLLETTA GILLETT

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Colletta Gillett of Clarinda, Iowa on the occasion of her 103rd birthday. Colletta was born on November 11, 1914.

Our world has changed a great deal during the course of Colletta's life. Since her birth, we have revolutionized air travel and walked on the moon. We have invented the television, cellular phones and the internet. We have fought in wars overseas, seen the rise and fall of Soviet communism and witnessed the birth of new democracies. Colletta has lived through eighteen United States Presidents and twenty-two Governors of Iowa. In her lifetime, the population of the United States has more than tripled.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to represent Colletta in the United States Congress and it is my pleasure to wish her a very happy 103rd birthday. I ask that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating her on reaching this incredible milestone, and in wishing her nothing but the best.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 105TH BIRTHDAY OF GEORGE N. LEIGHTON

HON. WILLIAM R. KEATING

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Honorable George N. Leighton, who turns 105 years young on October 22nd.

George was born in New Bedford to Anna Silva Garcia and Antonio Neves Leitao, who emigrated from the Cape Verde Islands. During his childhood, George and his siblings helped their parents who worked as agricultural laborers, and they only attended school for a few months a year. It was while working as a cranberry bog weeder that George first decided to pursue a career in law.

George finished school after the 7th grade and, while working in restaurant kitchens, started taking night classes. He then pursued a degree at Howard University, after he was able to prove he could complete college level work. This was the first time he would use English as his primary language. In 1940, George graduated magna cum laude from Howard University and held a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Reserves Officer Training Corps.

An aspiring lawyer, George would stop at nothing and entered Harvard Law School with a scholarship later that year. As the United States entered World War II, George served in the Pacific Theater for almost three years and was awarded the Asiatic Pacific Service Medal, Bronze Star. Discharged as a Captain in 1945, George reentered Harvard Law School. He then passed the Massachusetts bar in 1946 and established his law practice in Chicago.

George faced heavy racial discrimination and was not allowed to join the American Bar Association or the Chicago Bar Association. Despite this atmosphere, he became one of the most prominent and respected criminal defense lawyers in Illinois. George often worked as the court-appointed defense counsel for crimes of violence and with the NAACP and ACLU on cases of racial segregation. During this time he worked closely with Thurgood Marshall, among others, and was asked to represent Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. George fought tirelessly for equal voting rights, desegregation in schools, open housing, the right to sit on juries, abolishing the death penalty; and fairness in the criminal justice system.

In 1964, George was elected to the Circuit Court of Cook County, where he gained recognition as one of the finest criminal court judges. Later, in 1969, he was appointed to the First District Appellate Court of Illinois. After gaining a reputation as one of the most thoughtful and fair jurists, President Gerald Ford appointed George to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in 1976. After retiring in 1987 at the age of 75, George returned to the private practice of law to work on civil and criminal litigation, and to continue to teach at John Marshall Law School.

A member of the bar for over 70 years, George exemplifies service to his community. He led his life fighting for a fair criminal justice system and, in 2011, George played a key role in successfully abolishing the death penalty in Illinois. In addition to the many honors George has received throughout his years fighting for equality, the U.S. Postal Service in New Bedford was also renamed after him, as the ''Honorable Judge George N. Leighton Post Office Building.''

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the Honorable George N. Leighton on this joyous occasion of his 105th birthday. I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing him many more years of health and happiness.

RECOGNIZING THE CATHOLICS FOR HOUSING, INCORPORATED 2017 FATHER GERARD CREEDON HOUSING AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the anniversary of Catholics for Housing, Incorporated and to congratulate the Father Gerard Creedon Housing Award recipients.

Catholics for Housing, Incorporated was established in 1979 by Father Gerard Creedon and a dedicated group of community members. Together they began working to expand affordable housing options and prevent homelessness in response to the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops' Pastoral Letter entitled, ''The Right to a Decent Home.'' Now in its 38th year, Catholics for Housing has grown substantially in both breadth of mission and clientele. Since its inception, the organization has expanded to provide assistance in 21 counties within the vicinity of the Arlington Catholic Diocese.

The organization has adapted over the years with new goals and a renewed vision while remaining true to its core mission of collaborating with others to support the development, construction, and rehabilitation of affordable housing, as well as to provide senior citizen rental assistance, security deposit assistance, and collaborative education and advocacy efforts. Catholics for Housing provides a continuum of housing through life skills training, senior rental assistance in Fairfax County, down payment assistance in Prince William, Fairfax, Arlington and Loudoun Counties, security deposit assistance, rental homes in Vienna, Arlington, Fairfax and Fredericksburg and homeownership opportunities.

Catholics for Housing is sustained through the dedication and generosity of its board, staff, volunteers, and many community partners. It is my honor to include in the RECORD the following Catholics for Housing partners for sustaining the vision established by Father Creedon and our dedicated community members. The 2017 Father Gerard Creedon Housing Award honorees are St. Mary of Sorrows Catholic Church and Ms. Alice G. Haase.

St. Mary of Sorrows Catholic Church and its parishioners are a Catholic community committed to nourishing through education and to proclaiming and promoting social justice. Through the St. Mary of Sorrows Catholic Church Tithing Fund Allocation, the church has generously provided grants to Catholics for Housing. For the last twelve years, St. Mary of Sorrows has provided funding to ensure the sustainment of the Virginia Ely Senior Rental Assistance Program and the Edie Streett Security Deposit Assistance Program. Due to their continued support, the annual funding provided by St. Mary of Sorrows Catholic Church covers the expenses so that two seniors may live independently for a year and covers the security deposit for 10 rental homes.

Alice G. Haase, Esquire is the co-founder of CastroHaase PLLC, a commercial real estate law firm located in Washington, D.C. She dedicates much of her spare time to the betterment of the community. Alice has extended her services to Catholics for Housing to increase access to affordable housing throughout Northern Virginia and further the reach of programs in the community.

In recognition of the efficacy of the unique programs offered, Catholics for Housing has received numerous awards and honors. Catholics for Housing has been recognized by the U.S. Housing and Urban Development for ''Best Practices'' and received the Best New Project in Northern Virginia Award and an Arlington Community Award. In addition, the organization was named ''One of the Best'' by the Catalogue of Philanthropy in 2005–06 and again in 2011–12.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the 2017 Father Gerard Creedon Housing Award recipients and in commending the efforts of Catholics for Housing, Incorporated, its board, staff, and dedicated volunteers who work tirelessly to provide needed support and assistance to many in our community.

HONORING THE KERN WATER BANK AUTHORITY FOR TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

HON. KEVIN McCARTHY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and am joined by my colleagues from California, Congressman DAVID VALADAO and Congressman JIM COSTA, to recognize an essential resource in our community—the Kern Water Bank—and the incredibly positive impact that it has made upon California's Central Valley over the past twenty years.

This year, the Kern Water Bank celebrates twenty years since the signing of the 75 year Habitat Conservation Plan, which allowed the Water Bank to begin operating at its full capacity in the heart of California's San Joaquin Valley. Prior to this monumental agreement, the roughly 32-square mile stretch of land on which the Kern Water Bank operates today was used largely for farming while California experienced wide fluctuations in water supply. The creation of the Kern Water Bank Authority and eventually the Kern Water Bank exemplifies the innovative and determined spirit of the Kern community and the effectiveness with which this community has been able to assist in meeting California's water needs.

Prior to the creation of the Kern Water Bank Authority, the California Department of Water Resources sought to create a system that would serve as a response to the water shortages that often plagued California's agricultural community. The Department of Water Resources struggled for years to achieve anything tangible—facing various legal, institutional, and environmental setbacks that made the project seem nearly impossible. It was at this point that the Kern Water Bank Authority came to fruition, and through the hard work and cooperation of both public and private contributors, the Kern Water Bank was finally feasible. Now, after twenty years of successful operation, we recognize the degree to which the Kern Water Bank has impacted California's water situation, the greater San Joaquin environment and the Central Valley community that Congressman VALADAO, Congressman COSTA and I share.

The daily operations and functions of the Kern Water Bank greatly assisted in combating the drought that has plagued California, especially throughout the past five years. As Delta pumping was slowly reduced, the Kern Water Bank served a particularly important purpose as the prominent storage facility for the water that local farmers and agricultural communities needed even more desperately in light of the drought. Additionally, the Kern Water Bank has become a notable wildlife resource of regional significance. The environment created by the Kern Water Bank supports many special-status species in alignment with the Habitat Conservation Plan and EPA standards, and creates a unique wetlands area that serves as a refuge for local wildlife. Very rarely do projects of this nature serve so many purposes all at once, and we believe that the Kern Water Bank serves as the ideal model for other similar projects.

The Kern Water Bank is the largest operation of its kind in California, and has even

been described as the most effective groundwater storage program in the United States. It is with great pride that Congressman VALADAO, Congressman COSTA and I recognize the vast success of the Kern Water Bank Authority and the Kern Water Bank. We look forward to witnessing the continued efforts of the Bank in serving the water needs of the Central Valley.

TRIBUTE TO ELSIE NEGLEY

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Elsie Negley of Clarinda, Iowa on the occasion of her 106th birthday. Elsie was born on July 29, 1911 in Page County, Iowa.

Our world has changed a great deal during the course of Elsie's life. Since her birth, we have revolutionized air travel and walked on the moon. We have invented the television, cellular phones and the internet. We have fought in wars overseas, seen the rise and fall of Soviet communism and witnessed the birth of new democracies. Elsie has lived through nineteen United States Presidents and twenty-three Governors of Iowa. In her lifetime, the population of the United States has more than tripled.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to represent Elsie in the United States Congress and it is my pleasure to wish her a very happy 106th birthday. I ask that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating Elsie on reaching this incredible milestone, and in wishing her nothing but the best.

HONORING LARRY MISHEL

HON. KEITH ELLISON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, for more than 30 years, trickle-down economics has influenced our policies to redistribute economic power to the top.

My friend and outgoing Executive Director, Larry Mishel has long been at the forefront of developing progressive economic alternatives to counter the popularity and effectiveness of trickle-down theory. Thanks in large part to his research; we know trickle-down policies gave us slower growth and stagnant wages for working families.

Throughout his career—before, becoming President of the Economic Policy Institute—Larry focused on researching the wages of working people and making the case for actions that would raise these wages. He realized how important power was in this equation, and so he argued for measures to improve the rights of working people to organize and bargain for higher wages.

Larry's work on the discrepancy between wages and productivity, and his analysis of skyrocketing CEO pay, were the first of their kind. Larry has expanded on and refined this research over the last 30 years. Larry's recent work focuses on workers' rights and how the erosion of unions has hurt working people—union and non-union alike.

Throughout his career, Larry Mishel has created a necessary counter balance to the ''common knowledge'' Wall Street approach to economic policy in the U.S. He did this through his own research, but also by building EPI up as a research organization willing to take on the conventional wisdom in either party.

We all know the immeasurable contribution Larry and EPI have made to successive campaigns to raise minimum wages at the federal and state levels. For years, EPI's Policy Center has provided the economic analysis of the Progressive Caucus budget. We know the budget adds up, would boost wages, and would, in time, lower the deficit. We know it would build better infrastructure and a better education system because EPI, under Larry's leadership, runs all the numbers for us, and alerts us if our plans threaten to come up short in any way. Larry's contribution is incredibly valuable as it provides a concrete framework for our fight to support working folks across the country.

After 30 years at EPI—15 as President—Larry is stepping aside at the end of 2017. He will continue to provide innovative research on the rights and wages of working people. And, he will remain at EPI as a senior researcher. Thea Lee, who is the incoming President, will have big shoes to fill. However, Thea is the perfect fit to build on Larry's legacy and EPI's work on behalf of low- and middle-income families.

I want to extend a heartfelt thanks to Larry for his years of service, and I look forward to seeing the incredible work he will do in the months and years to come.

RECOGNIZING THE FAIRFAX FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS 2017 CITIZEN OF THE YEAR AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Fairfax Federation of Citizens Associations on the occasion of its 67th Annual Citizen of the Year Awards Banquet. The Federation is a coalition of civic and homeowners associations who work together to promote and support initiatives that will benefit all. Each year, the Federation honors a few select individuals for their extraordinary contributions to our community. As a former two-term President of the Federation, I understand that those who volunteer their time, energies, and talents to civic activities play a vital role in making Fairfax County one of the best places in the nation in which to live, work, and raise a family. I am honored to recognize the following individuals for their service to our community:

2017 Citizen of the Year: Joseph Chudzik: ''A model citizen with a passion for serving his community.'' A more apt description could not be found. Joe's contributions to his community are many and varied, from Boy Scouts to the Mason Neck Lions Club to serving as a volunteer at polling stations on Election Day. Joe's passion for service also extends far beyond the borders of Fairfax County. He has served in the Peace Corps, as a Foreign Service Officer in the U.S. Department of State and in the U.S. Air Force. One would not think it was possible to find so many different ways to serve, but Joe has shown that it is. We should all strive to mirror his example.

Citation of Merit: Cheryl Ellsworth: Cheryl is receiving this citation for an issue that is close to my heart, namely affordable housing. During my time on the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, I worked to address this important issue in conjunction with combatting homelessness. Cheryl has shown similar dedication to these causes through her work with Good Shepherd Housing and Family Services. Her work has received numerous accolades, including the Washington Post Award for Excellence in Nonprofit Management and the Fairfax County Nonprofit of the Year Award.

Citation of Merit: Emily McCoy: Emily is currently serving her 35th year on the Fairfax County Commission for Women and has spent her entire career fighting for the rights of women and girls. Emily has also been a leader in Fairfax County's efforts to combat the scourge of domestic violence and served as the representative for the Commission for Women to the County's Domestic Violence Prevention, Policy and Coordinating Council for five years.

Citation of Merit: Ken Balbuena: Ken has distinguished himself as a tireless and effective advocate for his community. As President of the North Springfield Civic Association, he has worked to revive County ordinances regarding the upkeep of lawns in neighborhoods, established traffic calming measures to combat speeding and successfully lobbied for the local crossing guard to receive traffic control training. In each of these instances, as well as many others, Ken has kept the community informed on his progress and successfully solicited their input to guide the process according to the will of the neighborhood. He is truly a testament to effective volunteer leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking these incredible individuals and in congratulating them on being honored by the Fairfax County Federation of Citizens' Associations. Civic engagement is the foundation of a healthy conununity, and Fairfax County residents enjoy an exceptional quality of life due in part to the efforts of these individuals. The contributions and leadership of these honorees have been a great benefit to our community and truly merit our highest praise.

CONGRATULATING SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH ON 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BRADLEY SCOTT SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to recognize Shiloh Baptist Church on the occasion of their 100th Anniversary.

For the last century, Shiloh Baptist Church has been an integral part of the community in Waukegan, Illinois. This extraordinary anniversary is a moment of celebration for the entire Shiloh family, and I wish them well as they mark the occasion this weekend.

Shiloh is known for its work to put faith into action through community-based programs of outreach to neighbors. During the harsh, cold weather months, the church runs an emergency shelter for families and individuals experiencing homelessness through the PADS Lake County program. This critical service offers some of our neediest people the immediate shelter they need to stay safe and warm, as well as the more comprehensive resources needed to get out of homelessness and back into permanent housing. In addition, the church organizes a weekly soup kitchen and offers a food pantry available for those in need.

Shiloh also takes seriously the spiritual development of all its members, through Christian education and young adult ministry, as well as outreach to those who cannot attend services, including the sick, elderly, and those incarcerated at the Lake County Jail.

For the last 25 years, Shiloh has been ably led by Pastor Wallstone E. Francis, a dedicated minister to his congregation, scholar of the Scripture, and active leader in the conununity.

This l00th Anniversary is themed ''Embracing Our Past. Enriching Our Present. Envisioning Our Future.''

I congratulate the entire Shiloh family on this anniversary and look forward to working with them to enrich our neighborhoods and envision a better future for the communities we love.

TRIBUTE TO MARY AND KENNY SEALES

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Mary and Kenny Seales on the very special occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary. The couple married on September 15, 1967 and resides in Thayer, Iowa.

Mary and Kenny's lifelong commitment to each other, their two children and six grandchildren truly embodies Iowa's values. As they reflect on their 50th anniversary, may their commitment grow even stronger, as they continue to love, cherish, and honor one another for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mary and Kenny on their 50 years together and I wish them many more. I ask that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating them on this momentous occasion and in wishing them both nothing but continued success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SCOTT PERRY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I did not vote due to other commitments. Had I been present, I would have voted Yea on Roll Call No. 560, Yea on Roll Call No. 561, Yea on Roll Call No. 562, and Yea on Roll Call No. 563.

RECOGNIZING THE GRADUATION OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT 141ST RECRUIT CLASS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department on the graduation of the 141st Recruit Class. As they prepare to join the ranks of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department, I encourage the 42 graduates to reflect on the history of the department and the contributions and dedication of the brave men and women who have served before them to protect our community.

The Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department's Recruit School consists of an extensive and demanding 30-week program. In addition to two weeks of orientation, recruits completed eight weeks of EMT training and twenty weeks of fire suppression training. Upon graduation, these recruits will be certified at the level of Firefighter I/II by the Virginia Department of Fire Programs.

These recruits have the distinct honor of joining one of the best Fire and Rescue Departments in the United States. The efforts of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department have been recognized across this country. Members from the Department serve on the elite VA Task Force I, which is among the first units called to disaster zones to provide search and rescue support. Members of that Task Force were recognized by the International Association of Fire Chiefs with the Benjamin Franklin Award for Valor as a result of their efforts in the aftermath of the devastating earthquakes that struck Nepal in 2015.

As the newest members of the Fire and Rescue Department, the 141st Recruit Class graduates join the department as integral parts of our community's emergency response and public safety team. I am confident that this graduating class will serve the residents of Fairfax County with honor and distinction.

It is my great honor to include in the RECORD the names of the 141st Recruit Class:

Allen E. Bizzell, Calvin W. Branch, Matthew N. Bui, Laura E. Calkins, James T. Campbell, Melissa M. Cary, Che-Shien Chu, Mari A. Christenson, Antonio J. Clavijo, Ashley N. Coleman, Elliott S. Ferrence, Christopher J. George, Jonathan D. Groves.

Adam T. Hall, Walter D. Hanson, Darrell D. Hayes, Quentin J. Hayes, Kyle D. Hihn, Jonathan Hughes, Garrett B. Irving, Robyn A. Kane, Michael T. Lattimer, Gregory S. Leake, Jaeman Lee, Linda Lee, Tyrone L. Lewis, John M. McCollom, Kendrix R. Merritt, Thomas M. Nevin.

John J. Nowadly, Myron J. Parker, Ryan D. Powell, Ian C. Richards, Raymond R. Sanez, Joshua M. Schuchman, Sammone E. Smith, Tyler F. Thaler, Jessica Vukmanic, Zachary J. Walton, Lauren A. Wertz, Lauren A. Wickson, Jinson Wong.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the newest members of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department. I thank them for their service to their community and to all members of the Fire and Rescue Department, past and present, I say: ''Stay safe.''

IN RECOGNITION OF MS. LILLY PIMENTEL

HON. DAVID G. VALADAO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ms. Lilly Pimentel on receiving the 2017 Kings County Farm Bureau President's Award.

At the 99th Annual Meeting of the Kings County Farm Bureau, Ms. Pimentel will be recognized as an individual who has gone above and beyond for our local community and honored for her long-term commitment to the students and future leaders of California's agriculture industry.

Lilly Pimentel was born and raised in Hanford, California and grew up on her parent's, Joe and Esther Pimentel, dairy farm. She graduated from Hanford High School in 1992 and then attended the College of the Sequoias. In 1994, Lilly began studying at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, where she received her Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in Agriculture Education.

Between 1998 and 2001, Ms. Pimentel served as an Agriculture Teacher, educating students at Westmont High School, Gustine Unified School District, Riverdale Unified School District, and College of the Sequoias. In 2001, she accepted a position at her own Alma Mater, Hanford High School, where she continues to teach Ag Biology, Ag Science and Veterinary Science today.

Lilly's passion for teaching is known throughout the community and recognized by her students and peers alike. In 2009, Ms. Pimentel was named the Teacher of the Year by the Hanford Joint Union High School District and, in 2010, she received the Teacher of Excellence Award, from the California Agriculture Teacher' Association.

Dedicated to strengthening the local agriculture industry, outside of work Lilly has coached various FFA judging teams, volunteered at State and National FFA Conventions, serves as club leader and advisor for Kings River 4–H, and sits on the Kings County 4–H Council's Board of Directors. She is a member of California Women for Agriculture, serves on the Kings County June Dairy Month Committee, and is the secretary for the Foundation for Vocational Agriculture, the organization that raised the funds to build Hanford FFA's new farm and learning laboratory.

In addition to teaching diverse coursework aimed at ensuring Central Valley students are prepared for prosperous futures in agriculture, she has remained involved in her community, participating in Relay for Life, Kings County, Quilt Guild, and St. Brigid Catholic Church.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Ms. Lilly Pimentel on being honored with the 2017 Kings County Farm Bureau President's Award and thanking her for her service to our community.

IN RECOGNITION OF ANNE SEELEY

HON. WILLIAM R. KEATING

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Anne Seeley for her commendable years of service to her community and her country.

Anne spent her college years encouraging debate on international issues and current events. She helped create and also led organizations that addressed preserving civil liberties and women's rights, among other important topics.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Anne was recruited for a secret training program in cryptography sponsored by the U.S. Navy. As a senior in college, she attended these trainings at night after class, along with twenty other students. She graduated from Smith College in 1942 and answered the call to join the Navy. As part of the Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES) program, she was an invaluable asset working around the clock to decipher the principal Japanese naval codes.

After the war, Anne went on to receive her Master's degree from Columbia University. She dedicated her career to teaching history, English, and Latin. Not one to rest on her laurels, Anne and her husband would spend their free time tutoring students who did not have access to the educational opportunities that every child deserves. Their hard work paid off and the initiative became known as the Reading is Fundamental project in Newark, New Jersey, which continues to serve students to this day.

Anne remains an active member of her community on Cape Cod. She has served on several town committees and has never missed a town meeting or election. Anne continues to work tirelessly to encourage others to join the conversation, get involved, and vote.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Anne Seeley for her dedication to her community and country. I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking her for her work and wishing her all the best as she continues her efforts.

JAMES T. DRUMM FOR 50 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to rise and recognize a pillar of the Hastings-On-Hudson community, James T. Drumm, who for 50 years has dedicated himself to public service and helping others as a integral part of the Hastings-On-Hudson Fire Department at the Riverview Manor Hose Company No. 3. I am honored to be able to offer this recognition to such a dedicated servant of the people.

James has done a tremendous amount for Hastings, but his service actually began in the United States Marine Corps, where he was active duty from 1955 to 1957. As a former member ofthe Armed Forces, it was only fitting that, upon his discharge, James would continue on a path of serving the public good. He went on to join the Hastings Fire Department, rising through the ranks to become Chief of Department from 1987–1989 and again from 1995–1997. He also served as Deputy Chief, Ambulance Corp Member, Fire Police Officer, and, today, remains active as Village Fire Inspector.

I am very fortunate and proud to represent such a distinguished public servant as James, and after a half-century of remarkable work in service to his country and local community, he too should feel tremendously proud. I want to thank James for all he has done on behalf of Hastings and our grateful nation.

IN RECOGNITION OF KONNI MCMURRY BEING NAMED THE MOORE COUNTY WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Konni McMurray for receiving the Moore County Woman of the Year Award.

This award is presented by the Moore County Community Foundation to an individual who has exhibited selflessness and a humble desire to serve their community. Mrs. McMurray earned this award by putting others before herself and for her decades of service to Moore County.

Originally from a suburb of Kansas City, Konni moved to Moore County in 1989 with her husband, Brian. Currently she is the Vice President of McMurray Fabrics in Aberdeen and Atex Technologies in Pinebluff. Mr. and Mrs. McMurray have provided hundreds of good-paying jobs to the community over the years, but despite her business success, Konni still finds time to support numerous local service organizations. She has served on the Boards of The O'Neal School, the Boys and Girls Club of the Sandhills, and Sandhills Community College, just to name a few. Konni has also been a tireless advocate for the less fortunate animals in Moore County through her leadership with the Moore County Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)—when she can't find a foster home for a pet in need, she's been known to foster the animals personally.

Konni and her husband, Brian, have four amazing children, and she's instilled the same servant's heart in all of them. I am extremely grateful to count Konni McMurray as a friend, and I know everyone in Moore County is even more grateful for her service and leadership to our community.

Mr. Speaker, please join me today in honoring Konni McMurray for being named the Moore County Woman of the Year.

TRIBUTE TO SHARON AND HARRY SACKETT

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Sharon and Harry Sackett on the very special occasion of their 60th wedding anniversary. The couple married on October 12, 1957, and resides in Dexter, Iowa.

Sharon and Harry's lifelong commitment to each other, their two children, six grandchildren, twenty great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren, truly embodies Iowa's values. As they reflect on their 60th anniversary, may their commitment grow even stronger, as they continue to love, cherish, and honor one another for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Sharon and Harry on their 60 years together and I wish them many more. I ask that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating them on this momentous occasion.

HONORING WILLIAM F. HENDERSON III, PRESIDENT OF CWA LOCAL 1298 ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today to join the many family, friends, and colleagues who have gathered to pay tribute to William F. Henderson III as he retires after forty-three years of dedicated service in the communications industry and, most recently, as the President of the Communications Workers of America Local 1298.

A frame man and then centralized power technician, over the course of his career, Bill worked for Southern New England Telephone, SBC Company and AT&T before moving to a full-time position at the CWA Local 1298. Bill was active in labor issues from the beginning of his career and served as a steward for thirty years before his election as President. During his tenure, he has guided his members through the transition of company mergers and buyouts and he has fought to protect fair wages and access to quality health benefits, ensure safe workplaces, and preserve retirement security. He has long been a fierce advocate and tireless voice on behalf of his brothers and sisters in the CWA.

In addition to his professional career, Bill has volunteered countless hours to his community. In Waterford, he served for thirteen years as a member of the Representative Town Meeting where he was Chair of the Finance Committee, six years on the Board of Selectmen, eight years as Chairman of the Waterford Industrial Development Committee and served on the Library Board of Trustees and the shellfish commission. In East Lyme, he served two terms on the Board of Education as well as the Zoning Board of Appeals. His is an example of public service to which we should all strive.

I would be remiss if I did not thank Bill for his counsel and collaboration over the years. He has always been just a phone call away and I cherish the strong bond of friendship we have built. Today, as he marks his retirement, I hope he knows that the CWA Local 1298 will simply not be the same without him.

I am proud to stand today to extend my deepest thanks and sincere appreciation to

William F. Henderson III for his many good works not professional and personal. I wish him, his wife, Brenda, as well as their children and grandchildren all the best for many more years of health and happiness as they begin this new chapter.

RECOGNIZING THE GREATER RESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ANNUAL EXCELLENCE AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the winners of the Greater Reston Chamber of Commerce Annual Chamber Excellence (ACE) Awards. These awards are presented by the Chamber to individuals and businesses whose extraordinary efforts make our community a better place.

I have been proud to represent this community since my days as Chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. The level of civic engagement celebrated by these awards is a testament to the community spirit of Reston. I have often said that civic engagement is a key indicator of a healthy community and this event is further proof that Reston is one of the healthiest communities in all of Northern Virginia. That is due in no small part to the actions of those honored here today and I extend my congratulations to all of today's honorees. I also wish to thank Charles Kapur, Mark Ingrao and the entire staff of the Greater Reston Chamber of Commerce for their tireless efforts on behalf of others and in making our community one of the best places in the country in which to live, work, raise a family and start a business.

It is my honor to include in the RECORD the following recipients of the 2017 ACE Awards:

Chamber Committee of the Year: Ambassadors Committee, Janel Giambrone and Tom Madden

Small Business of the Year: Pinot's Palette-Dulles

Medium Business of the Year: Not Your Average Joe's

Large Business of the Year: Leidos

Member of the Year: Kevin Taylor, Communicate by Design

New Member of the Year: Jennifer Rhodes, Tagence

Volunteer of the Year: Dave and JoAnne Adams, The Dave and JoAnne Adams Group, Coldwell Banker Residential Brokerage

Young Professional of the Year: Savannah Guernsey, Guernsey Inc.

Pinnacle Award: Angela Inzerillo, Impact Business Solutions, LLC

Presidential Award: Michael Delpierre, Conversion Pipeline

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the 2017 ACE Award honorees for their tremendous contributions. I thank the Greater Reston Chamber of Commerce for continuing this wonderful tradition, and I express my sincere gratitude to these individuals, businesses, and organizations for lending their time and energy to the betterment of our community.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CHINESE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF SACRAMENTO'S GOLD MOUNTAIN CELEBRATION AND 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize The Chinese American Council of Sacramento (CACS) as they celebrate their 30th Anniversary and annual Gold Mountain Celebration. I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring the voice of the Chinese American Community.

Since 1987, The Chinese American Council of Sacramento has served as an invaluable organization dedicated to the empowerment, representation and support of the Chinese American Community and Asian Pacific Islander American community. Since its conception, CACS has successfully continued to bring awareness to the cultural and historic significance of Chinese Americans and Asian Pacific Islander Americans and their crucial contributions to American society. The Chinese American Council of Sacramento has championed a myriad of social justice issues that plague its community, from discrimination to voter education. Their work to protect and ensure the civil and human rights of the most vulnerable within their community speaks to their tireless dedication to the advancement of Asian-Pacific Islander Americans throughout the greater Sacramento area. Congratulations on thirty years of exceptional service to our community.

We also celebrate Mr. Clarence Chu as the Hall of Fame inductee. Mr. Chu is being recognized for his enduring contributions to the Chinese American and Asian Pacific Islander American community. The Sacramento Chinese Community Service Center is being recognized with the community service award for the outstanding programs it provides. The community center provides health, human, and social services to immigrants, refugees, and other underserved individuals in Sacramento. Through these programs and their quality education services, The Sacramento Chinese Community Service Center successfully aids its community members in becoming economically self-sufficient and empowered.

Mr. Speaker, as members and friends of The Chinese American Council of Sacramento celebrate their Gold Mountain Celebration, I ask all my colleagues to join me in the celebration of their 30th anniversary and give recognition to all that this exemplary institution has given our community over the past three decades.

TRIBUTE TO ELEANOR AND JERRY STILES

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Eleanor and Jerry Stiles on the very special occasion of their 60th wedding anniversary. The couple were married on September 27, 1957, and make their home in Dexter, Iowa.

Eleanor and Jerry's lifelong commitment to each other and their family truly embodies Iowa's values. As they reflect on their 60th anniversary, may their commitment grow even stronger, as they continue to love, cherish, and honor one another for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Eleanor and Jerry on their 60 years together and I wish them many more. I ask that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating them on this momentous occasion.

IN RECOGNITION OF EARL WRIGHT RECEIVING THE MOORE COUNTY MAN OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Earl Wright for receiving the Moore County Man of the Year Award in North Carolina's Eighth Congressional District.

This award is presented by the Moore County Community Foundation to an individual who has exhibited selflessness and a humble desire to serve their community. Mr. Wright earned this award by starting Project Santa, which refurbishes bicycles to distribute to thousands of children on Christmas Day each year. Project Santa started out 22 years ago as a small side-project with only 17 bikes, and has now grown exponentially into a military-sized operation that will distribute some 1,600 bikes this Christmas. As you can see, much like the real Saint Nick, Mr. Wright works year-round to deliver joy to children each Christmas.

Mr. Wright has shown the recipients of these bikes—and the community at large—what it means to truly serve and give to those who need it most. My hope is people will see what Mr. Wright has done for his community and replicate his ambition to help their fellow man. I am extremely grateful for Mr. Wright's service to our community and I wish him continued success.

Mr. Speaker, please join me today in honoring Earl Wright for his service to our community and being named the Moore County Man of the Year.

RECOGNIZING THE 60TH YEAR DIAMOND JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUERTO RICAN BAR ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Puerto Rican Bar Association of New York (PRBA) on the occasion of its 60th Year Diamond Jubilee Anniversary.

Founded in 1957, PRBA was created to connect lawyers and judges who shared common goals, ideas and concerns relating to the practice of law, the courts and the community.

PRBA is credited with mentoring and helping generations of attorneys develop their careers while staying true to its core mission of empowering and giving back to the Puerto Rican and Latino communities.

Through the Puerto Rican Bar Association Scholarship Fund, the Association promotes opportunities for educational and professional advancement for underserved young professionals.

Throughout its rich 60-year history, PRBA has benefited from the leadership of some of the brightest and best Board members and Presidents. This year's PRBA President, Carmen Pacheco, is an inspiring example of what can be accomplished with support and vision. In 1992, Carmen and her business partner Betty Lugo, established Pacheco & Lugo, the first Hispanic women-owned law firm in New York.

PRBA's members have ascended to the highest levels of the legal community within private practice, non-profit and all levels of government including the U. S. Supreme Court by Justice Sonia Sotomayor.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in saluting this year's extraordinary individuals and institutions: Ambassador Mari Carmen Aponte, Elisa D. Garcia, Chief Legal Officer, Macy's Inc., Robert L. Haig, Esq. Partner, Kelley, Drye & Warren LLP, the CUNY Board of Trustees and the New York State Court of Appeals. I also would like to recognize the Mistress of Ceremonies, Jeanine Ramirez, Brooklyn's own NY1 News outstanding reporter and journalist.

A TRIBUTE TO RUTH ANGUS

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Ruth Angus, of Mount Ayr, Iowa for being selected as Ringgold County's 2017 inductee into the Iowa 4–H Hall of Fame.

Ruth served as a 4–H club leader for the Clover Belles from 1965–1983. During her time with 4–H, every meeting involved education and hands-on learning. Each member understood the importance of being part of 4–H and gained the necessary skills to move on and be integral parts of their communities. Her dedicated leadership to the club has continued to have a positive impact even years after her involvement.

Mr. Speaker, the example set by Ruth embodies the Iowa spirit and I am honored to represent her and Iowans like her, in the United States Congress. I ask that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating Ruth for receiving this award and in wishing her nothing but continued success.

RECOGNIZING THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 2017 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the recipients of the 2nd Annual Distinguished Service Awards. I applaud the Northern Virginia Chamber of Commerce for sponsoring these awards. Celebrating the achievements of our veterans is important because our veterans in Northern Virginia have sacrificed so much for our community and our nation. It is critical that we all take the steps to honor and uphold the sacred agreement between our society and our veterans. I am honored to recognize the following individuals for their service to our community:

Veteran Business Mentorship Award: Community Business Partnership: Community Business Partnership has been an incredible tool for veterans considering starting a small business and veteran business owners in Virginia. Their Veteran Business Outreach Centers demonstrate their dedication to our community by setting up veterans with training, counseling, and necessary resources for success. These centers also offer regular opportunities for veteran business owners to network and collaborate. The mentorship provided at these centers has been exceptional and critical to supporting those who have dedicated their lives to our country.

Meritorious Veteran Owned Business (Emerging): Semper K9: After six oversea deployments, founder Christopher Baity has sought to provide trained service dogs to physically and emotionally support veterans and their families. His nonprofit gives veterans with physical impairments or PTSD dogs who can assist them. This service is so important because our veterans deserve all the support they can get when dealing with physical and emotional hardship after service.

Meritorious Veteran Owned Business (Established): Strategy and Management Services, Inc. (SAMS): SAMS is an exceptionally charitable and active organization in our Northern Virginia community that produces sustainable careers and annual community service programs. SAMS promotes social awareness and volunteerism through a variety of volunteer programs, which raise money, collect donations, and provide food services for Virginians who need it most. This organization is so important to our community for its support and for providing the opportunity for Virginians to volunteer and give back to the greater community.

Lifetime Achievement Award: Mr. Jerry D. Norris, Battlespace, Inc.: As president of Battlespace, Inc., Mr. Norris is responsible for negotiating, overseeing, managing and directing all aspects of corporate business. Prior to his career in the private sector, Mr. Norris served in the United States Navy for 28 years, retiring in 1992 as a Captain. After his retirement from the Navy, he focused his energies on improving the business landscape in Northern Virginia, serving as Chairman of both the Arlington Economic Development Commission and the Crystal City Business Improvement District. Mr. Norris also served as a member of the Arlington BRAC Transition Working Group, helping the community respond and reorient itself to the new realities of BRAC.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking these incredible individuals and in congratulating them on their awards. Civic engagement is the foundation of a healthy community, and Fairfax County residents enjoy an exceptional quality of life due in part to the efforts of these individuals. The contributions and leadership of these honorees have been a great benefit to our community and truly merit our highest praise.

HONORING GEORGE GEVAS FOR 50 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is always an honor for me to recognize constituents who have given so selflessly to the communities I represent. When it comes to Hastings-On-Hudson, few individuals have been as selfless and dedicated to improving the public good as George Gevas, who this year will mark his 50th year of public service in the community.

George has certainly had a storied career in Hastings, first joining the Hastings Fire Department in June of 1967 and completing the Essentials of Firemanship within 2 years. After 20 years of service, he reached the rank of Captain in the department, and subsequent became both a Fire Inspector and Fire Police Officer.

Today, George serves as the Village Police Commissioner, solidifying his unparalleled legacy of public service to Hastings. Though that's not the only legacy he has left. Those in Hastings familiar with the annual Kid's Christmas Run hosted by the Uniontown Hose Company will know that George was in fact the very first man to ever portray Santa Claus at the event; just another example of his goodhearted nature and love for his friends and neighbors.

Few individuals have ever given as much to their community as George Gevas, and Hastings has been incredibly fortunate to have him. I want to congratulate George on a remarkable half-century of public service and thank him for all he has done to strengthen his neighborhood.

REMEMBERING CHARLES L. GRIBI

HON. BRAD R. WENSTRUP

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Charles L. Gribi, who recently left this earth on September 15, 2017.

A Cincinnati native, Charles grew up in Riverside, and throughout his childhood held numerous jobs in an effort to support his family through the Great Depression.

His compassion for the safety and service of others does not stop there. After winning a scholarship to Xavier University in Cincinnati, Charles enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps at the start of World War II.

His medals from World War II include the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with 5 clusters, each cluster representing an air battle.

A revered Cincinnati native and WWII veteran are just two ways to describe Charles. He was also an adored father and grandfather, and he will be greatly missed.

Thank you, Charles, for your life full of dedication to your country, your community, and your family.

COMMENDING CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT LARRY W. MEADE

HON. DON BACON

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a distinguished serviceman and member of the 55th Wing, CMSgt (ret) Larry W. Meade. Chief Master Sergeant Meade served our country with honor, dedicating the past 44 years of his life to the 55th Wing, as a loyal Airman and a contractor with L–3 Technologies.

During his time as an Airman, Chief Meade always exceeded expectations and established himself as an invaluable piece of the 55th Wing's history. He oversaw all mission system maintenance in the CENTCOM area of responsibility (AOR) throughout the early days of Operations DESERT STORM and DESERT SHIELD. Because of his work, the Rivet Joint cemented Its role as key player in the development of the Air Force's Electronic Order of Battle, enabling air-strike planning and the elimination of countless high value enemy targets.

Armed with his wealth of experience, Chief Meade continued his service to our nation and our military as a contractor. During his 18 years with L–3 Technologies, he again proved to be a critical part of the 55th Wing's success. He oversaw the seamless upgrade of 10 minor and 11 major RC–135 mission system baseline updates, an amazing feat. Additionally, Chief Meade facilitated over 150 one time inspections, 200 contract field team visits, 450 maintenance bulletins and 600 engineering technical assistance requests.

Chief Meade has a long, proven, track record of accomplishment and devotion to the 55th Wing, of which I have been a member. Chief Meade leaves behind a legacy of mission success, and countless successful Airmen that he has been able to mentor during his career. I am more than honored to commend him on the floor today.

TRIBUTE TO MARIAN McQUAID

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Marian McQuaid, of Guthrie Center, Iowa for being selected as Iowan of the Day at the Iowa State Fair. Founded in 1997, the Iowan of the Day program allows the Blue Ribbon Foundation to recognize Iowa's most outstanding individuals.

Marian has been an active supporter of the Friends of the Library and founded the Guthrie County Arts Council. She spends time volunteering with groups such as Homestead Helpers and the Fall Arts Festival. She was also instrumental in the completion of the Main Street Iowa designation for Guthrie Center.

Mr. Speaker, the example set by Marian embodies the Iowa spirit and I am honored to represent her and Iowans like her, in the United States Congress. I ask that all of my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating Marian for her achievements and in wishing her nothing but continued success.

REMEMBERING JAMES M. SCOTT

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2017

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a man who dedicated his life to the community he served. Delegate James M. ''Jim'' Scott was a tireless advocate for all and his life and deeds have left an indelible mark on the people of Fairfax County and the Commonwealth of Virginia. Sadly, Jim passed away on April 13, 2017. However, his legacy lives on through the numerous community initiatives he started and programs he helped create as well as in the hearts and minds of so many whose lives he touched.

Born in Galax, Va. in 1938, Jim came to Fairfax County as a teacher at Thomas A. Edison High School. Shortly afterwards, he began to work with local non-profits providing assistance with anti-poverty and fair housing initiatives. Jim's quest to help others eventually led him to the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, where he was elected Providence District Representative in 1971. He continued his work on the issues he had dealt with in the non-profit community, introducing resolutions on affordable housing and human and civil rights. A constant champion for quality-of-life issues in the County, Jim used his voice to advocate for the most vulnerable among us and ensured that their needs were not forgotten.

After serving 14 years on the Board of Supervisors, Jim was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1991. His one-vote victory after a six-week recount earned him the nickname ''Landslide Jim'', but his effect on the House of Delegates was truly earth-shaking. In 1995, he was the lead sponsor of the bill that would become the ''Motor Voter'' law in Virginia. This bill dramatically expanded access to voter registration in Virginia, allowing individuals to register to vote at locations such as Department of Motor Vehicles, employment and other state offices, as well as by mail. The primary beneficiaries of this legislation were the traditionally under-served and under-represented whose causes Jim had made his life's work. Once again, he had improved the lives of countless individuals for the better. That this was done over the objections of Virginia's sitting Governor at the time gives credence to the tenacity with which Jim pursued his life's mission.

While some would have expected a life mission such as Jim's to be rooted in a political orthodoxy, they would have been surprised to learn the extent of his pragmatic side. He was a constant disciple of the saying ''Do not let the perfect be the enemy of the good,'' a piece of wisdom that he shared with his colleagues on both the Board of Supervisors and in the House of Delegates on numerous occasions.

Mr. Speaker, Virginia has lost a quiet, gentle but forceful advocate for all who feel powerless. Jim Scott was a voice for civil rights, women's rights, and LGBT rights because he believed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States meant what they said. Unusual for a politician, Jim was self-effacing. A natural mentor, he promoted talent and sought to bestow credit on others. He advanced the careers of myriad public officials. His generosity of spirit benefited causes throughout our Virginia Commonwealth. Most of that generosity was unheralded. Jim was a loving and devoted husband to his beloved wife Nancy and a proud dad to two extraordinary and accomplished daughters, Casey and Mary. He was a devout Methodist, and passionate sports fan for North Carolina and the Washington Nationals. It will be difficult to re-imagine the NOVA community without his towering presence and wise guidance. His absence will be a void for those of us privileged to know him. His was a life well-lived, and he will be missed.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 71, Budget Resolution, as amended.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S6593–S6701

Measures Introduced: Eleven bills and seven resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1984–1994, and S. Res. 294–300. **Page S6642**

Measures Reported:

H.R. 194, to ensure the effective processing of mail by Federal agencies. (S. Rept. No. 115–176) **Page S6641**

Measures Passed:

Budget Resolution: By 51 yeas to 49 nays (Vote No. 245), Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027, after taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S6593–S6629**

Adopted:

By 52 yeas to 47 nays (Vote No. 226), Capito Amendment No. 1393 (to Amendment No. 1116), to help provide tax relief to middle-class Americans by reducing deductibility, for Federal tax purposes, of federal deductions, such as the state and local tax deduction which disproportionally favors high-income individuals. **Pages S6602–03**

By a unanimous vote of 98 yeas (Vote No. 229), Enzi (for Flake) Amendment No. 1178 (to Amendment No. 1116), to make the American tax system simpler and fairer. **Pages S6615–16, S6618**

Enzi (for Rubio/Lee) Amendment No. 1205 (to Amendment No. 1116), to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to tax cuts for working American families. **Pages S6615–16, S6619**

Enzi (for Portman) Amendment No. 1422 (to Amendment No. 1116), to provide for an international tax system that provides or enhances incentives for businesses to invest in America, generate American jobs, retain American jobs, and return jobs to America. **Pages S6615–16, S6620**

Enzi (for Donnelly) Modified Amendment No. 1234 (to Amendment No. 1116), to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating tax breaks for companies that ship jobs to foreign countries. **Pages S6615–16, S6620**

By 58 yeas to 41 nays (Vote No. 239), Enzi (for Udall) Amendment No. 1553 (to Amendment No. 1116), to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the provision of full, permanent, and mandatory funding for the payment in lieu of taxes program. **Pages S6625–26**

Enzi (for Fisher/Collins) Amendment No. 1552 (to Amendment No. 1116), to provide tax relief to American workers, families, and job creators in a manner which maintains the progressivity of the tax system by maintaining or raising the share of taxes paid by high income taxpayers. **Pages S6625–26, S6628**

By 52 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. 244), Enzi Amendment No. 1561 (to Amendment No. 1116), to provide other enforcement provisions related to the House of Representatives. **Pages S6625–26, S6628–29**

Enzi (for Perdue/Whitehouse) Amendment No. 1167 (to Amendment No. 1116), to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly improving the budget process. **Pages S6625–26, S6629**

Enzi Amendment No. 1116, in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S6593–S6629**

Rejected:

By 47 yeas to 52 nays (Vote No. 225), Wyden Amendment No. 1302 (to Amendment No. 1116), to strike the reconciliation instructions relating to tax reform. **Pages S6594–S6602**

By 47 yeas to 51 nays (Vote No. 228), Warner Amendment No. 1138 (to Amendment No. 1116), to strike the Senate pay-as-you-go exemption for tax cut reconciliation legislation and the exception to rules preventing any legislation from increasing the deficit over the short-term. **Pages S6611–12**

By 47 yeas to 51 nays (Vote No. 230), Enzi (for Baldwin) Amendment No. 1139 (to Amendment No. 1116), to prohibit reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus.

Pages S6615–16, S6618–19

By 47 yeas to 51 nays (Vote No. 232), Brown Amendment No. 1378 (to Amendment No. 1116), to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers. **Pages S6620–21**

By 4 yeas to 94 nays (Vote No. 233), Enzi (for Paul) Amendment No. 1296 (to Amendment No. 1116), to modify reconciliation instructions to reduce the deficit. **Pages S6621–22**

By 48 yeas to 51 nays (Vote No. 235), Enzi (for Kaine) Amendment No. 1249 (to Amendment No. 1116), to modify section 4111 to reinstate and strengthen a prohibition on voting on legislation without a Congressional Budget Office score.

Pages S6615–16, S6622–23

By 5 yeas to 95 nays (Vote No. 236), Enzi (for Paul) Amendment No. 1298 (to Amendment No. 1116), to reduce discretionary spending by $43,000,000,000. **Pages S6622–24**

By 32 yeas to 67 nays (Vote No. 237), Enzi (for Lee) Amendment No. 1430 (to Amendment No. 1116), to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of provisions of title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Pages S6622–25

By 33 yeas to 66 nays (Vote No. 238), Enzi (for Paul) Amendment No. 1277 (to Amendment No. 1116), to provide for reconciliation instructions to the relevant committees for the purpose of repealing and replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. **Pages S6622–23, S6625**

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 240), Enzi (for Lee) Amendment No. 1428 (to Amendment No. 1116), to modify a deficit neutral reserve fund relating to public land and the environment to address making payments under the payments in lieu of taxes program equivalent to the property tax revenue that would be due to a State or local government if the State or local government owned the land.

Pages S6625–27

By 7 yeas to 93 nays (Vote No. 241), Enzi (for Paul) Amendment No. 1404 (to Amendment No. 1116), to ensure that all Americans receive a tax cut, keeping more of their hard earned money, and enjoy the benefit of tax reform. **Pages S6625–27**

By 49 yeas to 51 nays (Vote No. 242), Enzi (for Lee) Amendment No. 1429 (to Amendment No. 1116), to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting Federal regulation of entirely intrastate species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. **Pages S6625–28**

By 48 yeas to 52 nays (Vote No. 243), Enzi (for Cantwell) Amendment No. 1301 (to Amendment No. 1116), to strike the reconciliation instructions for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate to prevent oil and gas development within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Pages S6625–26, S6628

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 47 yeas to 52 nays (Vote No. 227), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to waive section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to consideration of Cantwell/Van Hollen Amendment No. 1141 (to Amendment No. 1116), to create a point of order against legislation that would raise taxes on middle class families by double-taxing income already taxed at the state or local level. Subsequently, the point of order that the amendment violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 was sustained, and the amendment thus fell. **Pages S6603–04**

By 47 yeas to 51 nays (Vote No. 231), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to waive section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to consideration of Enzi (for Heitkamp) Amendment No. 1228 (to Amendment No. 1116), to create a point of order against legislation that would increase taxes on taxpayers whose annual income is below $250,000. Subsequently, the point of order that the amendment violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 was sustained, and the amendment thus fell. **Pages S6615–16, S6619–20**

By 47 yeas to 52 nays (Vote No. 234), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to waive section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to consideration of Enzi (for Cardin/Blumenthal) Amendment No. 1375 (to Amendment No. 1116), to create a point of order against legislation that includes deficit-financed tax cuts. Subsequently, the point of order that the amendment violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 was sustained, and the amendment thus fell. **Pages S6621–22**

National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 298, supporting the designation of September 2017 as ''National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month''. **Page S6700**

National Day on Writing: Senate agreed to S. Res. 299, expressing support for the designation of

October 20, 2017, as the "National Day on Writing". Page S6700

McDaniel College 150th Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 300, recognizing the 150th anniversary of McDaniel College. Page S6700

House Messages:

Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act: Senate began consideration of the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 2266, to amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of additional bankruptcy judges, taking action on the following motions and amendments proposed thereto: Page S6630

Pending:

McConnell motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill. Page S6630

McConnell motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with McConnell Amendment No. 1568, to change the enactment date. Page S6630

McConnell Amendment No. 1569 (to Amendment No. 1568), of a perfecting nature. Page S6630

McConnell motion to refer the message of the House on the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions, McConnell Amendment No. 1570, to change the enactment date. Page S6630

McConnell Amendment No. 1571 (to (the instructions) Amendment No. 1570), of a perfecting nature. Page S6630

McConnell Amendment No. 1572 (to Amendment No. 1571), of a perfecting nature. Page S6630

A motion was entered to close further debate on McConnell motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, October 19, 2017, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, October 23, 2017. Page S6630

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, October 23, 2017, Senate resume consideration of the motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with the time until 5:30 p.m. equally divided between the two Leaders, or their designees; and that notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXII, the pending cloture motion ripen at 5:30 p.m. Pages S6700–01

Executive Communications: Pages S6639–41

Executive Reports of Committees: Pages S6641–42

Additional Cosponsors: Pages S6642–45

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S6645–55

Additional Statements: Pages S6638–39

Amendments Submitted: Pages S6657–S6700

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Page S6700

Record Votes: Twenty-one record votes were taken today. (Total—245) Pages S6602–04, S6612, S6618–29

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 10:23 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, October 23, 2017. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S6700.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Gregory Ibach, of Nebraska, to be Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, and William Northey, of Iowa, to be Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, both of the Department of Agriculture.

DEFENDING THE NATION FROM CYBER ATTACK

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the roles and responsibilities for defending the Nation from cyber attack, after receiving testimony from Rob Joyce, White House Cybersecurity Coordinator, National Security Council; Kenneth P. Rapuano, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security; Scott Smith, Assistant Director for the Cyber Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice; and Christopher C. Krebs, performing the duties of the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for the National Protection and Programs Directorate.

FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine modernizing the Food for Peace program, including increased food aid shipping costs due to cargo preference, after receiving testimony from Matthew Nims, Acting Director, Office of Food for Peace, United States Agency for International Development; Thomas Melito, Director, International Affairs and Trade, Government Accountability Office; Christopher B. Barrett, Cornell University SC Johnson College of Business, Ithaca, New York; and Bill O'Keefe, Catholic Relief Services, Baltimore, Maryland.

HEALTHY CHOICES

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine how healthy choices can improve health outcomes and reduce costs, after receiving testimony from Steve Burd, Burd Health, Alamo, California; Michael F. Roizen, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio; David A. Asch, University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine and the Wharton School Center for Health Care Innovation, Philadelphia; and Jennifer Mathis, Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, Washington, D.C., on behalf of the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Annemarie Carney Axon, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, Michael Lawrence Brown, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, Thomas Alvin Farr, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina, William M. Ray II, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, and John C. Demers, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Scott C. Blader, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, Mark A. Klaassen, to be United States Attorney for the District of Wyoming, William C. Lamar, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, John R. Lausch, Jr., to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, and J. Douglas Overbey, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, all of the Department of Justice.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 13 public bills, H.R. 4077–4089; and 2 resolutions, H. Res. 574–575 were introduced. **Pages H8041–42**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H8042–43**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 1488, to retitle Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as Indiana Dunes National Park, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 115–350);

H.R. 1731, to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to provide funds to States and Indian tribes for the purpose of promoting economic revitalization, diversification, and development in economically distressed communities through the reclamation and restoration of land and water resources adversely affected by coal mining carried out before August 3, 1977, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 115–351, Part 1);

H.R. 2521, to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to include South Carolina as a part of the Virginia/Carolina peanut producing region for purposes of appointment to the Peanut Standards Board (H. Rept. 115–352);

H.R. 2941, to provide for the conveyance of certain National Forest System land within Kisatchie National Forest in the State of Louisiana (H. Rept. 115–353);

H.R. 2410, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a sickle cell disease prevention and treatment demonstration program and to provide for sickle cell disease research, surveillance, prevention, and treatment (H. Rept. 115–354);

H.R. 3053, to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 115–355, Part 1);

H.R. 3101, to enhance cybersecurity information sharing and coordination at ports in the United States, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 115–356, Part 1);

H.R. 2921, to establish a vegetation management pilot program on National Forest System land to better protect utility infrastructure from passing wildfire, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 115–357, Part 1);

H.R. 3921, to extend funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 115–358, Part 1); and

H.R. 3922, to extend funding for certain public health programs, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 115–359, Part 1). **Page H8041**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Issa to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H8039**

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Rev. Gene Hemrick, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Washington, DC. **Page H8039**

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018—Change in Conferees: The Chair appointed the following conferee on H.R. 2810, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2018 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, and to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Representative Walden: Representative Shimkus. **Page H8039**

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018—Modification of Instruction to Conferees: The Chair announced the following modification to the appointment of conferees from the Committee on Natural Resources on H.R. 2810, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2018 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, and to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year: strike the first reference to section 2863. **Page H8039**

Senate Referrals: S. 705 was held at the desk. S. Con. Res. 26 was held at the desk. **Page H8039**

Senate Messages: Messages received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appear on pages H8039.

Quorum Calls Votes: There were no Yea and Nay votes, and there were no Recorded votes. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 noon and adjourned at 12:03 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No hearings were held.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 2017

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Rules, October 23, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 469, the ''Sunshine for Regulations and Regulatory Decrees and Settlements Act of 2017''; and H.R. 732, the ''Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act of 2017'', 5 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, October 23

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will resume consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 2266, Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill at 5:30 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 noon, Monday, October 23

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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