

send the right message to tribal governments that we see you the way you are.

You are a sovereign government entitled to make the decisions that you need to make to the benefit of your citizens without undue and irrational interference from the IRS.

I think the bipartisan nature of this bill is a tribute to my friend from Kansas who understands completely what we are attempting to do. It is one of those rare moments that I have had since I have been in the Senate, where you see a good bill being debated—a good bill being discussed—and then having an opportunity to actually do the right thing. I thank my friend from Kansas for the opportunity to join with him as a cosponsor of this legislation.

It is critically important that this message get sent and that we have an opportunity in the future to continue to work with tribal governments to act in the best interests of tribal citizens and provide the services that are essential for a growing population of Native American citizens but also of a population that lives in a great deal of poverty.

I thank my friend from Kansas. I look forward to seeing this bill signed into law—which I think will happen. I think that the stars are aligning. It will be a great day and a very important step in securing a better relationship of all governments with the Native American people.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. HEITKAMP. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### OBSERVING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, tomorrow we will mark Constitution Day—a day set aside to reflect on our Nation's charter and how it has shaped what it means to be American. On September 17, 1787, George Washington, James Madison, and their fellow Framers made the momentous decision to sign the Constitution and send it along to the American people for ratification marking a new beginning in our Nation's profound experiment in democracy.

As important as the original charter continues to be, the Founders did not

design it to be immutable. One of its most notable features is article 5, which established the process for improvement in the form of constitutional amendments. This key provision rooted in both intellectual humility and constitutional faith—ensured that our Nation's constitutional journey would not conclude in Philadelphia in 1787. Instead, it would continue to unfold in the decades and centuries that followed, tasking each generation of Americans with improving the charter in order to build “a more perfect Union.”

Since the ratification of the Bill of Rights in 1791, our Constitution has been amended 17 times. These changes have helped to make the Constitution the revered document it is today. As I have noted on previous Constitution Days, Americans must celebrate not just the original Constitution of Washington, Madison, and the founding generation, but the whole Constitution, including its 27 amendments. This is all the more important as we approach a key set of anniversaries—the 150th anniversaries of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, which many scholars have rightly described as our nation's “Second Founding.”

Ratified by President Lincoln and his generation after the Civil War, these Second Founding amendments transformed our original charter—ending slavery, banning racial discrimination in voting, and elevating liberty and equality to a central place in our constitutional order. Perhaps most importantly, these amendments gave Congress the authority it needed to protect the civil rights of all Americans—authority that we have used to pass landmark civil rights laws such as the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Before our Nation marked the original Constitution's bicentennial in 1987, Congress established a commission led by Chief Justice Burger to organize a national celebration. Americans from across the political spectrum came together in a spirit of unity and pride to honor the founding generation's profound achievements. With the 150th anniversary of the second founding, President Lincoln and his generation deserve the same.

It is deeply saddening to me that the anniversary of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments coincides not with such a celebration, however, but with what can be called nothing short of an attack on the principles of equality and liberty they protect. The Supreme Court's decision in *Shelby County v. Holder* and the wave of recent State laws undermining the right to vote demonstrate a dangerous erosion of these monumental Amendments that provide us the tools we need to build a fairer, freer, and more equal society.

Tomorrow, as we celebrate the signing of our Constitution 227 years ago, I hope we also reflect on the unfinished work ahead that is necessary to live up to the core principles enshrined in our Nation's charter—including those of the second founding. The racial tensions exposed by the police shooting of

Michael Brown in Ferguson, MO are not new, but they should serve as a clear reminder that our work is not done. I am heartened by the national dialogue that has been sparked by that young man's tragic death, and it is my sincere hope that we can harness that energy, directing it not toward greater distrust and divide but toward meeting the challenge to build “a more perfect Union” left to us by our Founders.

#### 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

In the early 1900s, the populations of Nevada, southern California, and Arizona were beginning to grow. New communities were in need of water for irrigation, electrical power, and a way to control the seasonal flooding of the mighty Colorado River. On December 21, 1928, President Calvin Coolidge signed the Boulder Canyon Project Act, which authorized funds for three dam projects along the Lower Colorado River, the largest of which became the Hoover Dam, and this monumental dam created our Nation's largest reservoir, Lake Mead.

On October 8, 1964, 18 years after the completion of the Hoover Dam, the Lake Mead national recreation area was established, making it the first National Recreation Area in the country. Since its founding, Lake Mead has become essential to Southern Nevada. The reservoir supplies local communities with drinking water, provides low-cost electricity throughout the Southwest, and is a beacon for outdoor recreation, which attracts millions of dollars annually to local and regional economies. In 2013, the Lake Mead National Recreation Area visitors contributed \$260 million to communities surrounding the lake, and this helped support approximately 3,000 jobs in the area.

Today, Lake Mead is one of the most popular destinations in America, with more than 6 million visitors every year. Lake Mead boasts more than 900 plant and 500 animal species, 24 of which are threatened or endangered. Within the national recreation area, there are 9 wilderness areas that help support the rehabilitation of these important species and over 1,300 recorded archeological sites that tell the story of the region's rich cultural heritage. In addition to the area's many hiking trails, Lake Mead also has several boat marinas and the Black Canyon Water Trail, which was recently dedicated as Nevada's first National Water Trail by the Secretary of the Interior.

I recognize Guy Edwards, Robert Rose, Ben Thompson, George Baggle, Charles Richey, Roger Allin, Glen Bean, William Briggie, Gary Bunney,

Alan O'Neill, and William Dickinson, the past and current superintendents of the Lake Mead Nation Recreation Area. These superintendents have provided strong leadership for the management of the reservoir since it was filled in 1936 and improved the park and recreational opportunities for visitors over the decades.

I commend the National Park Service on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Lake Mead National

Recreation Area, and I wish them the best in their future endeavors.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I previously revised the allocations, aggregates, and levels pursuant to sections 114(d) and 116(c) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 for S. 2244, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2014. The Senate

passed S. 2244 on July 17th. Since there has been no further action on this legislation, I am reversing the adjustments I made in July. For the information of my colleagues, I will refile these adjustments should the Senate again consider legislation that fulfills the conditions of the deficit-neutral reserve fund.

I ask unanimous consent that the following tables detailing the revisions be printed in the RECORD.

BUDGETARY AGGREGATES—PURSUANT TO SECTION 116 OF THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013 AND SECTION 311 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

	\$s in millions	2015	2015–19	2015–24
Current Budgetary Aggregates:*				
Spending:				
Budget Authority .....		3,015,208	n/a	n/a
Outlays .....		3,035,761	n/a	n/a
Revenue .....		2,533,388	13,884,103	31,206,135
Adjustments Made Pursuant to Sections 114(d) and 116(c) of the Bipartisan Budget Act:**				
Spending:				
Budget Authority .....		– 120	n/a	n/a
Outlays .....		– 120	n/a	n/a
Revenue .....		0	– 1,770	– 4,000
Revised Budgetary Aggregates:				
Spending:				
Budget Authority .....		3,015,088	n/a	n/a
Outlays .....		3,035,641	n/a	n/a
Revenue .....		2,533,388	13,882,333	31,202,135

n/a = Not applicable. Appropriations for fiscal years 2016–2024 will be determined by future sessions of Congress and enforced through future Congressional budget resolutions.  
\* The levels for “Current Budgetary Aggregates” include cap adjustments for the Committee on Appropriations and a prior reserve fund adjustment made for terrorism risk insurance.  
\*\* Reverse adjustments made pursuant to sections 114(d) and 116(c) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, which incorporate by reference section 319 of S. Con. Res. 8, as passed by the Senate. Section 319 establishes a deficit-neutral reserve fund for terrorism risk insurance.

REVISIONS TO THE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS PURSUANT TO SECTION 116 OF THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013 AND SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

	\$s in millions	Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs		
		Current Allocation	Adjustments*	Revised Allocation
Fiscal Year 2015:				
Budget Authority .....		24,657	– 120	24,537
Outlays .....		5,191	– 120	5,071
Fiscal Years 2015–2019:				
Budget Authority .....		116,185	– 1,690	114,495
Outlays .....		– 2,574	– 1,690	– 4,264
Fiscal Years 2015–2024:				
Budget .....		210,393	– 3,540	206,853
Outlays .....		– 52,689	– 3,540	– 56,229

\* Reverse adjustments made pursuant to sections 114(d) and 116(c) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, which incorporate by reference section 319 of S. Con. Res. 8, as passed by the Senate. Section 319 establishes a deficit-neutral reserve fund for terrorism risk insurance.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN JORGENSEN

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I would like to take a few minutes to tell my colleagues about one of Wyoming’s distinguished citizens. John Jorgensen has devoted his life to promoting education, literacy, and the arts. This November he will be honored with the Benefactor Award from the Council for Resource Development. According to the CRD, the Benefactor Award “recognizes individuals . . . for outstanding contributions to community colleges. The CRD Benefactor Award embodies the ideals of philanthropy, leadership, and volunteerism in the service of community, technical, and junior colleges.” The Council only honors a handful of people each year, and I am delighted that John Jorgensen will receive this prestigious award.

John is no stranger to hard work. His ties to the community are numerous. In addition to serving as the president of Casper’s Hilltop National Bank, John is also the president of the Casper College Foundation. During 25 years in this important role, he has tripled the foundation’s assets. Under John’s leadership the foundation has provided more than \$70 million to the college for support of campus facilities, college

programs, and student scholarships. The funds have provided a margin of excellence that ensures Casper College continues to be one of the finest community colleges in the country.

Casper College is just one of many organizations benefitting from John’s time and talents. He leads Wyoming Reads, an organization created in his late wife Sue’s memory that puts books into the hands of nearly every Wyoming first grader. He has served on the Natrona County Public Library Foundation and the Nicolaysen Art Museum board. John is a member of the Casper Rotary Club. He has a passion for the performing arts and has acted in a number of Casper College’s plays, including the “Grapes of Wrath” and “Death of a Salesman.”

John Jorgensen is an example of what makes America great. He has channeled his blessings and his heartbreaks into organizations that help others. Casper and Wyoming are even greater because of his contributions. My wife Bobbi joins me in congratulating John on receiving this special award from the Council for Resource Development. We are blessed to call him our friend.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEXNER CENTER FOR THE ARTS

● Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the professionals at the Wexner Center for the Arts—the Wexner Center—for 25 years of committed service to The Ohio State University and to the greater central Ohio community. The mission of the Wexner Center is to act “as a forum where established and emerging artists can test ideas and where diverse audiences can participate in cultural experiences that enhance understanding of the art of our time.” The exhibits, performances, and educational programs at the Wexner Center achieve this mission and effectively promote the importance of art throughout our Columbus region.

On July 5, 1985, the architectural design by Peter Eisenman and Richard Trott was selected from a competition of six designs and paid homage to the Ohio State Armory, which formerly occupied the space. The Wexner Center opened its doors to the public on November 5, 1989 and over the past quarter century has served as an exhibition space for all types of art.

Today, the Wexner Center features many exhibits and programs each year