

That is what my amendment does. It says that we are going to work to fix this infrastructure with the bill that we are working on, that my colleague from Maine is leading on with the DRIVE Act. But we are also going to be smart. We are not going to require Americans to take half a decade to get permission from the Federal Government to rebuild a bridge.

These bridges sustain our economy, they connect our communities, they connect us, they keep us safe, and we need to expedite the ability to fix our infrastructure in this country, starting with our bridges. That is all this amendment does. It is simple. It is common sense. I hope that if I can bring this to the floor, we will get a unanimous vote in favor of this amendment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, let me commend my colleague from Alaska for raising this important issue.

First, it is important to understand that his amendment only applies to structurally deficient bridges. These are bridges that are deteriorating and that need extensive renovation or replacement. And it is important that we address the problem of structurally deficient bridges before they become unsafe to use. That is the risk, and that is what my colleague from Alaska is attempting to address with his amendment. He is proposing that if we are replacing a structurally deficient bridge in exactly the same place, that we do not need to start all over again with an environmental impact statement that may delay the replacement of this structurally deficient bridge for literally years, not to mention the enormous cost that is undertaken when with an environmental impact statement and all the attendant studies are done. He is correct that the amount of time to do this kind of analysis, as well as the length of these studies, has grown enormously in recent years, and that, too, is a problem when we are dealing with a structurally deficient bridge.

I believe this is a commonsense amendment. I would not want to waive environmental impact studies if the bridge were going to be built in a new location. Then we would need to do that kind of careful environmental analysis and review to make sure the environmental impact is well under-

stood. But that is not what Senator SULLIVAN is proposing. He is proposing that for this one category of bridges, we would not have to do the environmental impact statement if it is being rebuilt in exactly the same place. I think this makes sense. I think this is the kind of common sense that my colleague from Alaska has brought to Washington, and I commend him for his amendment.

I do know there are some concerns, I believe, on the other side of the aisle, and I appreciate the Senator from Alaska working with us. But I, for one, believe his amendment does make sense. It is narrowly tailored, and I believe it should be adopted by this body.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I wish to thank my colleague from Maine for her comments. I very much appreciate her support. We will work with the others if they have questions.

I have worked on a number of issues now in my first year in the Senate with my colleague from Rhode Island, and I certainly want to make sure he is comfortable with this commonsense amendment. But I guarantee my colleagues, whether it is in Maine or Alaska or Rhode Island, if our citizens look—it doesn't matter; Democrat or Republican—at an amendment like this, I think the vast majority of them would say: Of course. Of course that is what we should be doing—protecting our citizens, building infrastructure, protecting the environment, but not making things take forever. That is what we are trying to do.

So I appreciate the kind words of the Senator from Maine about the amendment, and I am hoping we can move forward on this tomorrow.

Thank you. I yield the floor.

Ms. COLLINS. 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.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. COLLINS. 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.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 establishes statutory limits on discretionary spending and allows for various adjustments to those limits, while sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 allow the chairman of the Budget Committee to establish and make revisions to allocations, aggregates, and levels consistent with those adjustments. Today the Senate agreed to consider H.R. 2577, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016, as reported by the Committee on Appropriations. The bill includes a provision related to the Department of Housing and Urban Development's administrative costs for disaster relief activities that results in \$1 million in outlays. This provision is designated as an emergency pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Deficit Control Act of 1985. The inclusion of this designation makes this spending eligible for an adjustment under the Congressional Budget Act.

As a result, I am increasing the budgetary aggregate for 2016 by \$1 million in outlays. I am also increasing the 2016 allocations to the Appropriations Committee by \$1 million in outlays.

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

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

REVISION TO BUDGETARY AGGREGATES

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and S. Con. Res. 11, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016)

\$ in millions	2016
Current Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	3,033,488
Outlays	3,091,973
Adjustments:	
Budget Authority	0
Outlays	1
Revised Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	3,033,488
Outlays	3,091,974

REVISION TO SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

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

\$ in millions	2016
Current Allocation:	
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	523,091
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority*	494,191
General Purpose Outlays*	1,157,344
Adjustments:	
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	0
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	0
General Purpose Outlays	1
Revised Allocation:	
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	523,091
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	494,191
General Purpose Outlays	1,157,345

Memorandum: Above Adjustments by Designation	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Total
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
General Purpose Outlays	0	0	1	1

PROVIDING NEW SANCTIONS TOOLS TO TARGET HEZBOLLAH

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, we acted on a measure I cosponsored to provide new authorities to the President to extend the wide array of existing U.S. sanctions on Hezbollah to any international banks determined by the Treasury Department to facilitate its activities. I commend my colleagues Senators SHAHEEN and RUBIO for introducing an earlier form of this measure and for pressing to ensure Senate action on it.

The bill also requires that a range of new policymaking information be provided to Congress from the administration on Hezbollah's malign activities, including its narcotics trafficking and other criminal activity and its terrorism-related and propaganda activity throughout the Middle East.

Especially in the wake of the Iran nuclear agreement, which I supported and which is now being implemented, it is critical that we continue to do everything we can to shut down Iran's terrorist proxies like Hezbollah, and to impose powerful financial and other sanctions on those who enable its operational or financial networks.

Hezbollah clearly has the potential to continue to threaten Israel, and this must continue to be an important focus of our efforts to confront it directly and to confront those who would finance and support its efforts wherever they may be.

In addition, with regional and international spillover effects of the civil war in Syria, we must also keep in mind the damage being done by Hezbollah's extensive support of the dictatorial Assad government.

The Assad government's violent suppression of the Syrian people's courageous campaign in early 2011 to secure their universal rights resulted in the murder of countless innocent Syrians. The violent crackdown of peaceful protesters and the denial of their legitimate democratic aspirations directly led to fledgling armed opposition groups throughout Syria. Since then, Hezbollah has provided training, logistics, and direct personnel to the Government of Syria's ruthless and criminal efforts to violently crush the opposition, driving many into the arms of extremist groups like ISIL and the Nusra Front.

For years, Iran has provided Hezbollah with training, weapons, and explosives as well as political, diplomatic, monetary, and organizational aid. However, Hezbollah has been enterprising in supplementing its revenue stream through criminal activities like drug trafficking, money laundering, and counterfeiting among others.

The Iran nuclear agreement was necessarily focused exclusively on pre-

venting Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon. That is because a nuclear-armed Iran would pose an exponentially greater danger to the security of the United States, our ally Israel, and the entire world. In my view, the agreement was the only viable option to prevent such a disastrous scenario.

But now we must do more to confront Hezbollah, as part of our broader efforts to strengthen regional security and antiterrorism efforts in the Middle East. Our goal here is simple: to shut down Hezbollah's funding networks which support its terrorist, narco-trafficking, and other criminal activities.

This bill gives the administration new tools to more aggressively pursue foreign banks that finance Hezbollah and requires key reporting to Congress on whether current efforts by other countries to combat Hezbollah's activities are adequate so that we might reassess our policy on an ongoing basis. In addition, it requires the administration to provide regular briefings for Congress on Hezbollah's narco-trafficking activities and other criminal activities, including prospects for explicit designation under the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act or as a transnational criminal organization.

The bill imposes tough, targeted new sanctions measures on Hezbollah and its financiers, while minimizing unintended consequences against innocent third-party banks or countries that have worked hard to combat Hezbollah's reach. I am confident, for example, after consulting with State Department and Treasury officials, that the bill will be implemented to avoid overcompliance by U.S., European, and other financial institutions that could otherwise inadvertently damage Lebanon's banking sector, a key bulwark of its economy. That is especially important as Lebanon's economy is already under pressure, burdened with the highest number of refugees per capita in the world.

I commend this bipartisan legislation to my colleagues. I thank Senators SHAHEEN and RUBIO and Chairman SHELBY for working with me to ensure its passage.

REMEMBERING LA'DARIOUS WYLIE

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I would like to recognize the life and remarkable heroism of La'Darious Wylie, an 11-year-old boy from Chester, SC, who showed his love for his younger sister by saving her life.

On October 27, La'Darious was standing at a schoolbus stop in Chester when he realized a car was heading toward his sister, Sha'Vonta McCrorey. His love for his sister led him to immediately jump in front of the moving car

and push his sister out of the way. At that moment, La'Darious saved his sister's life.

La'Darious sacrificed his life in order to save his sister's. This truly touched my heart and moved people across our Nation. La'Darious was brave and selfless during a dangerous situation, and his heroic act says a lot about who he was, even at such a young age: fearless, compassionate, and a leader.

I had an opportunity to speak with La'Darious's mother, Liz McCrorey, and my heart aches for her, La'Darious's sister Sha'Vonta, and his brother Carlos Wylie. My prayers are with them. I ask that everyone will keep them in their thoughts as they continue to heal and grieve.

I am positive La'Darious is in a better place. He was a true hero, and his family should be proud of that.

Today I ask that we honor and celebrate his life. His courage and ultimate sacrifice should never be forgotten.

God bless.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JIM HARRIGER

• Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I wish to honor today the 22 years of service of Jim Harriger as the executive director of Springfield Victory Mission. Since starting his work at the mission, Jim has faithfully dedicated his life to addressing the needs of the most vulnerable members of the Springfield community.

Jim is truly an icon of the philanthropic community in my hometown of Springfield, MO. From the beginning, he has said he felt called by God to serve Springfield in this way. He exemplifies what it means to put faith into action.

At the beginning of his service in 1993, the mission consisted of just two small buildings on Commercial Street. Under Jim's effective leadership, the mission grew to include some of its most well-known programs including the culinary arts school; Victory Trade School; and a student-run restaurant, Cook's Kettle.

The mission has been a place of help and hope for lives affected by poverty and addiction. In the mission's service to those in need, Jim has promoted the idea that we should see a person's God-given potential, rather than defining them by their circumstances.

Lives have been changed, the hungry have been fed, the homeless have gained shelter, and the hopeless have found hope. The work of Victory Mission will continue, and both the mission and Springfield are better because of the work of Jim Harriger.

Jim is set to officially retire on January 31, 2016. There is no doubt that