

The Blackfeet Indian Reservation is located adjacent to Glacier National Park and is some 1.5 million acres in size. There are 17,000 enrolled tribal members, about half of whom live on the reservation.

This water settlement also upholds agreements by the State that will strengthen irrigation for neighboring farmlands. We call that Montana's Golden Triangle. It is where my great-great-grandmother homesteaded because of its wheat production.

I commend the Blackfeet Tribe and Chairman Harry Barnes, who have been diligent and patient in seeing this settlement forward. I commend our State for its commitment to the Blackfeet Tribe and Indian Country in Montana and my colleague Senator TESTER for working with me on this bill. I am proud to get this through the Senate and will continue to fight for its enactment.

OBAMACARE

Mr. DAINES. ObamaCare—it is still a train wreck of broken promises. President Obama promised that the cost of premiums would go down by \$2,500 per family. But just yesterday, Montana's insurance commissioner announced an average premium increase of 58 percent for Montana's largest provider on the exchange. And not only have premiums not gone down, the coverage that people get from it is unaffordable and unusable.

With some deductibles at or above \$9,000 per family, middle-class families are being priced out of the market, all the while paying for a policy they simply can't use. Now plans are also restricting provider networks and eliminating doctors from their plans, all in an attempt to remain solvent under ObamaCare's requirements.

In Montana, we like to fish. Sometimes when the fishing line gets really tangled up, the only thing you can do is cut the line. It is time to cut the line with ObamaCare. It is time to clear this train wreck from the tracks and get our health care moving forward again.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

HONORING TIM BRACKEEN

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, today I rise to honor the memory of Tim Brackeen, a K-9 police officer with the Shelby Police Department in North Carolina. Officer Brackeen was tragically killed after succumbing to gunshot wounds he sustained in the line of duty just last week.

On September 10, 2016, Officer Brackeen was doing what he did every day—going to work, trying to put his life in the way of others to keep them safe. He said good-bye to his wife and his family, and he went to work.

Unfortunately, on that day, in the middle of the night, Officer Brackeen

responded to a call to bring a wanted robbery suspect into custody. Officer Brackeen attempted to arrest the suspect. The suspect resisted and opened fire, critically wounding Officer Brackeen.

The people of North Carolina and citizens from across the Nation prayed for Officer Brackeen and his family as he received treatment. Unfortunately, on Monday, we heard the tragic news that Officer Brackeen, only 38 years old, had passed away.

When we lost Officer Brackeen, we lost more than a dedicated K-9 officer who had served the Shelby Police Department for 13 years. Above all else, we lost a devoted husband to his wife Mikel and a loving father to his 4-year-old daughter. He was well known as a loving family man and was deeply respected and admired for the dedication he had to the department and the community which he served. Many had the chance to meet Officer Brackeen during a class or seminar he held with his K-9 partner called Ciko. He was honored as Shelby police officer of the year in 2012.

For anyone in this country who has ever had a trace of doubt over the true character and motivation of the vast majority of brave men and women in law enforcement, Officer Tim Brackeen was exactly the kind of officer who would instantly erase any of those doubts when you met him.

As Officer Brackeen's family, friends, and colleagues mourn this tragic loss, I hope they find comfort in knowing that his death was not in vain. The outpouring of love that we have seen in his honor has been tremendous.

On the night of Officer Brackeen's death, hundreds of people came together in Shelby to hold a vigil outside the police department. Attendees adorned his patrol car with flowers and candles. Shelby police officers all received a standing ovation, and the crowd came together to sing "Amazing Grace." That symbolizes the profound impact that Tim Brackeen had on people's lives and how grateful they are for his selfless service to the community of Shelby.

May God bless Officer Tim Brackeen's family and friends and give them strength in these difficult times. Let them know that the community of Shelby, the people of North Carolina, and Americans from across the Nation will continue to pray for them and stand with them during this difficult time.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

REMEMBERING DR. JOHN BRADEMAS

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. President, I rise today to honor one of Indiana's best, Dr. John Brademas, who passed away on July 11.

John Brademas was an extraordinary public servant and a trailblazing lead-

er. His achievements made a mark on Indiana and on our country that can still be felt today.

John was born a Hoosier in 1927 in Mishawaka, IN, to a Greek immigrant who ran a restaurant and to an Indiana native who worked as a schoolteacher. John Brademas was a star quarterback, and he was the valedictorian at South Bend Central High School.

After high school, he served in the U.S. Navy and in the naval officers' training program at the University of Mississippi. He graduated from Harvard University, and he received a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford University in England, where he earned his doctorate.

In 1958, Dr. Brademas was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives to the then-Third District of Indiana, where he served with incredible distinction for 22 years, until 1981. In Congress he was always working, always pushing to make life better for Hoosiers and for all Americans.

His colleague, Representative Frank Thompson said:

He never stops. He's incredibly bright, works terribly hard, and is able to translate that brightness into very pragmatic legislative ability.

Dr. Brademas was a leading and effective legislator on issues involving schools, colleges, and universities, services for the elderly and the disabled, and for libraries, museums, the arts, and humanities. It earned him the recognition as "Mr. Arts" and "Mr. Education." He helped lead the successful charge to establish the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. He served as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, writing Federal legislation on schools at every level.

He was instrumental in passing landmark legislation, including the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. This sought to increase opportunities for economically disadvantaged children and provided unprecedented Federal support for education. Dr. Brademas was the author in 1975 of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, which for the first time provided Federal support and guaranteed nationwide educational opportunities for students with mental and physical disabilities.

Additionally, Dr. Brademas was pivotal in efforts to improve higher education and boost grants and aid for student loans. John is also remembered for his support to advance civil rights and social justice.

During his last 4 years in Congress, Dr. Brademas served as House majority whip. Following his congressional service, Dr. Brademas served as the president of New York University, or NYU, one of the largest private institutions in the country, until 1992. During his tenure, he led NYU's transformation from a local commuter school into a national and world-renowned research university.

After retiring from NYU, he continued dedicating himself to causes important to him, such as democracy, the arts, and education. To that end, he helped establish two centers at NYU. Dr. Brademas founded the John Brademas Center at NYU to teach students about Congress—to have them become more familiar with their government—the legislative process, the policies around education and the arts, and foreign policy.

The Brademas Center continues to educate some of the best and brightest students from around the world, and it educates them about democratic values and the need for an educated dialogue around the public policy challenges we are facing today and tomorrow.

Dr. Brademas also launched and served as the first President of the King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center, which promotes research and scholarship on Spain and Latin America.

Dr. Brademas was awarded honorary degrees by 52 colleges and universities during his life—an incredible testament to his inspirational leadership and service to our country, which he loved so much.

He also earned countless awards, served on many boards, and received numerous prestigious appointments. Among those, Dr. Brademas served as the chairman of President Bill Clinton's Committee on the Arts and Humanities and on the board of the Federal Reserve of New York.

On a personal note, I was honored to call John Brademas my friend and my mentor. I got to know him after being elected to represent many of the same North Central Indiana communities that he served so well in Congress for so long. When I was elected to the House of Representatives, approximately a decade ago, it was a privilege to serve in what many still call “the Brademas seat.”

Over the years, John was a resource to me, set an example for me, and was an example to so many. He was unfailingly kind, helpful, thoughtful, and incredibly productive. John burned with a deep love for our country and with a desire to make the world a better place. The State of Indiana, the United States, and our world are so much better off because of Dr. John Brademas. God bless Mary Ellen and the Brademas family, God bless Indiana, and God bless America.

Thank you, Dr. Brademas.

I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

OPIOID EPIDEMIC

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I would like to talk a little bit on the floor about an issue that is cascading across the country and is deeply troubling in the State of West Virginia, the region in which I live, and that is the opioid crisis we are seeing.

Many of you have recently read about what has happened in the city of

Huntington, WV. Huntington is a beautiful city. It sits right on the Ohio River at the corner of West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio. It is the home of the Thundering Herd of Marshall University. However, 1 month ago today, on Monday, August 15, in just a 4-hour period, this small city of Huntington was the site of 28 overdoses. Responding to this mass overdose occupied all of the ambulances in the city and more than a shift's worth of the police officers in Huntington.

Of the 28 people affected, 26 were revived using naloxone, a lifesaving drug that helps reverse overdoses. However, the heroin they had used was likely laced with a substance so potent that the ordinary dose of naloxone was not enough. Responders had to use two and sometimes three doses of naloxone to bring people back to life and out of the overdose.

Rashes of overdoses due to particularly strong batches of heroin have been happening more and more frequently. This is heroin that is likely laced with fentanyl or a new product we have heard about—a synthetic product—called carfentanyl, which is a drug used to sedate elephants and other large animals that is 100 times as potent as fentanyl. Apparently, this is happening much too frequently.

Versions of this chaotic scene are happening day after day in big cities and small towns in Kentucky, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Florida. The region and area of my friend Senator PORTMAN, the State of Ohio and Cincinnati, probably 2 or 3 days after this occurred in Huntington had the same thing occur but much larger.

What makes the recent spate of overdoses in Huntington so noteworthy is that Huntington is a city that knows it has a problem and is doing all the right things to fight it. Under the mayor's guidance, they have really worked hard to put together a great consortium, which began in 2014, to fight this scourge on their town. The mayor started the office of drug control policy. They have staffed the office with people who have intimate knowledge of the problem.

They are not hiding their head in the sand. They are not saying it is something else. They know what this problem is, and they are trying to hit it face on. In staffing the office, they have a former police chief, a fire department captain who is also a registered nurse and works at the hospital, and a police department criminal intelligence analyst. They have created a strategic plan which focuses on three general principles: prevention, treatment, and law enforcement.

The plan embraces harm reduction strategies, including weekly training for citizens on how to use naloxone. I actually went to a naloxone training seminar myself, just to see. If you are trained on it properly, it can make the difference. It can make the difference in preventing people from inflicting irreversible damage to themselves and others.

Huntington has expanded their adult drug court and recently received a grant to launch the Women's Empowerment and Addiction Recovery Program—a specialized track within the drug court that will expand services to address the needs of drug-addicted prostitutes. Even in the face of the overdose, they are making progress. In fact, the cooperation among local agencies—and the sad reality that they are well-practiced and well-trained—can also be accredited with the 26 lives they have saved.

While the overdose rate in Huntington has remained steadily high, the number of deaths from overdose has fallen, and that is an encouraging sign. Jim Johnson, who is the director of the Huntington Mayor's Office of Drug Control Policy has said:

What we are seeing around the country is overdose deaths going up—[especially] with the rise of fentanyl and . . . [other substances]. It's not good that our [Huntington] overdose rate is holding—but compared to others having real increases—it's encouraging. And we are happy the death rate is down.

As I have heard from West Virginians and read in local and national news accounts about this rash of overdoses, I think: What have we done and what do we need to do to help cities all across this Nation?

The Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, or CARA, marked a big first step forward. It reflects some of the best practices we have seen in places like Huntington. It includes reforms to help law enforcement respond to this epidemic, such as the successful drug court programs that operate in West Virginia and in many other States.

It expands the availability of naloxone and allows funds to be used for followup services for those who receive another chance at life. When somebody comes into the emergency room in an overdose situation, is administered naloxone, and 1 or 2 hours later gets up and just walks out the door, we haven't really followed through on our public health obligation.

In this bill, we have followup services so that person can be followed by a home visit or a home phone call to see what their situation might be.

I proudly voted for CARA, as most of us did, and believe it is an excellent first step, but that is exactly what it is—a first step. Now we must take a fresh look at this epidemic—an epidemic that, to me, is threatening to take an entire generation, this next generation of our best and brightest.

We must look at ways to stop the drugs from getting to our communities. One solution is the Synthetics Trafficking and Overdose Prevention Act, or STOP Act, which was recently introduced by Senators PORTMAN, AYOTTE, and JOHNSON.

The STOP Act, of which I recently became a cosponsor, is designed to stop dangerous synthetic drugs such as