

along two tracks; one track for authorizing programs and one deciding how much to spend on those programs.

During the last 2 years, while we have been working on our authorizing legislation, our appropriations committees have recommended major increases in support for biomedical research, and it is important that every Senator know this. In the current year, at the urging of Senators BLUNT and Senator MURRAY, Congress added \$2 billion a year to the \$32 billion budget of the National Institutes of Health, which could total \$20 billion over 10 years. Then, the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended another \$2 billion increase for the next fiscal year, 2017, which could total another \$20 billion over 10 years. This 21st Century Cures legislation adds \$4.8 billion in a surge of one-time spending for the National Institutes of Health on top of the regular appropriated money toward key objectives: \$1.8 billion for the Cancer Moonshot, \$1.4 billion for precision medicine, \$1.6 for the BRAIN Initiative, and it adds \$1 billion for State grants to help States fight the opioid abuse epidemic. I believe that for every State represented by a Senator here tonight, the opioid epidemic is on the front pages of the newspapers. It adds \$500 million for the Food and Drug Administration, and 21st Century Cures also gives the National Institutes of Health \$30 million for clinical trials to support regenerative medicine, which the Mayo Clinic has described as a “game-changing area of medicine with the potential to fully heal damaged tissues and organs, offering solutions and hope for people who have conditions that are beyond repair.” It gives the FDA authority to allow regenerative therapeutic products to be eligible for FDA’s existing accelerated drug approval pathway.

I wish to acknowledge the work of Speaker RYAN and Leader MCCONNELL in designing a way to secure funding that both Democrats and Republicans can accept. That is not always easy. For those concerned about additional spending—often on our side of the aisle—Speaker RYAN and House Budget Chairman TOM PRICE made sure the funding is one time, not mandatory, paid for, and approved each year by Appropriations Committees. It doesn’t add one penny to the overall budget because for every increase in the discretionary budget, we reduce the same amount in the mandatory ledger.

For those who worry that Congress might not approve the \$6.3 billion in additional spending in later years—I have heard a little of that from the other side of the aisle—my answer is that the best way to ensure the money is spent in the following years is a big vote today and tomorrow when we finally pass the bill, just as the House did last week.

In conclusion, it will be hard to explain why you voted to spend \$6.3 billion for cancer, the Precision Medicine Initiative, and opioids this year but then voted not to spend it next year,

and the legislation provides that the money cannot be diverted for any other purpose than what we vote for today and tomorrow.

In addition, this year’s portion of Cures funding—including one-half billion for opioid grants—is included in the continuing resolution that we will vote on later this week.

This is the kind of lasting legacy the President of the United States and our Congress can be proud of. The next administration or the next Congress will not be repealing this law because we have taken the time to work out our differences and create a consensus of support. We did this at this time last year with an equally complicated bill to fix No Child Left Behind, which, despite its complexities, received 85 votes in this body. When he signed it, the President called it a “Christmas miracle.”

The 21st Century Cures bill will present President Obama with another Christmas miracle, one that will help virtually every family. When we pass this legislation, the real winners will be the American families whose lives will be improved by this bipartisan legislation.

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

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

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, with the permission of my distinguished chairman, who has worked very hard on this bill and whose efforts I appreciate very much, I wanted to add, very briefly, that I hope very much and look forward to working with my colleagues to assure that the second tranche of the opioid funding is aligned with the CARA bill, or the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, which we just passed in such bipartisan fashion a few months ago.

We have not achieved that alignment yet, and I hope that we do very soon. I appreciate the terrific efforts of my chairman.

With that, I yield.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DIRECTING THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO MAKE A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 34

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, it is a rare day when we see the Vice Presi-

dent presiding. We welcome him here today. We look forward to welcoming him back later in the week. I know Members will have plenty to say about his life and his legacy later in the week, but today the Senate would like to specifically acknowledge his efforts to help Americans struggling with cancer.

He has known the cruel toll this disease can take, but he hasn’t let it defeat him. He has chosen to fight back. He has taken a leading role, and the Senate will soon pass the 21st Century Cures Act as a testament to his tremendous effort.

I think it is fitting to dedicate this bill’s critical cancer initiatives in honor of someone who would be proud of the Presiding Officer today, and that is his son Beau. In just a moment, that is exactly what the Senate will do—renaming the NIH’s cancer initiatives in this bill after Beau Biden.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield for a brief statement?

Mr. MCCONNELL. If I could say to my friend the Democratic leader, I have one more thing here.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. Con. Res. 174, which is at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 174) directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 34.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

AMENDMENT NO. 5137

(Purpose: To make additional corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 34)

Mr. MCCONNELL. I call up an amendment, which would rename a title of the bill.

I would say to the clerk that I would like for her to read it in its entirety.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 5137.

Beginning on page 1, line 7, strike “following correction:” and all that follows and insert the following: “following corrections:

“(1) Amend the long title so as to read: ‘An Act to accelerate the discovery, development, and delivery of 21st century cures, and for other purposes.’

“(2) Amend the section heading for section 1001 so as to read: ‘BEAU BIDEN CANCER MOONSHOT AND NIH INNOVATION PROJECTS’.

“(3) Amend the table of contents in section 1 so that the item relating to section 1001 reads as follows:

“‘1001. Beau Biden Cancer Moonshot and NIH innovation projects.’”

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to, the concurrent resolution, as amended, be agreed

to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 5137) was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

(Applause.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Thank you. The Democratic leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I say to all my colleagues, the Presiding Officer served in the Senate for 36 years. During that time he was here, he was about as much a man of the Senate as anyone could be. He was a Democrat, but he was also available to anybody anytime, and I so admire him. I know that he has worked very closely with the Republican leader on some very important issues the last 8 years.

I want the record to be spread with the fact that the Presiding Officer is as proud of his family as anyone could be, and doing this for Beau only furthers the effect that this man, the Presiding Officer, has had on this country. I am grateful to the Republican leader for allowing me to cosponsor this important amendment, changing the name of this bill to the Beau Biden Memorial Moonshot.

I am grateful to you, the Republican leader. All of the Senators understand that the man presiding is really a man of the Senate and always will be.

(Applause.)

TSUNAMI WARNING, EDUCATION, AND RESEARCH ACT OF 2015—Continued

CLOTURE MOTION

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant 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. 34, an act to authorize and strengthen the tsunami detection, forecast, warning, research, and mitigation program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

Mitch McConnell, Johnny Isakson, Bob Corker, Richard Burr, Pat Roberts, Roy Blunt, Thom Tillis, Lindsey Graham, Lamar Alexander, John Cornyn, Chuck Grassley, Michael B. Enzi, John Barrasso, Shelley Moore Capito, John McCain, Bill Cassidy.

The VICE PRESIDENT. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 34 shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) are necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 85, nays 13, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 156 Leg.]

YEAS—85

Alexander	Feinstein	Murphy
Ayotte	Fischer	Nelson
Baldwin	Flake	Paul
Barrasso	Franken	Perdue
Bennet	Gardner	Peters
Blumenthal	Graham	Reed
Blunt	Grassley	Reid
Booker	Hatch	Risch
Boozman	Heinrich	Roberts
Burr	Heitkamp	Rounds
Cantwell	Heller	Rubio
Cardin	Hirono	Sasse
Carper	Hoeven	Schatz
Casey	Inhofe	Scott
Cassidy	Isakson	Sessions
Coats	Johnson	Shaheen
Cochran	Kaine	Shelby
Collins	King	Stabenow
Coons	Kirk	Sullivan
Corker	Klobuchar	Tester
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Leahy	Tillis
Crapo	Markey	Toomey
Cruz	McCain	Vitter
Daines	McCaskill	Warner
Donnelly	McConnell	Whitehouse
Durbin	Menendez	Wicker
Enzi	Mikulski	
Ernst	Moran	

NAYS—13

Boxer	Manchin	Schumer
Brown	Merkley	Udall
Capito	Murkowski	Warren
Gillibrand	Portman	
Lee	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—2

Murray Wyden

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 85, the nays are 13.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

Cloture having been invoked, the motion to refer and the amendments thereto fall.

Mr. THUNE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

DACA

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last Friday I had a meeting in Chicago with about 50 in attendance. It was Friday morning, and we gathered groups of people from across the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois who were focusing on one make-or-break issue for many of us. It was an emotional issue, one that caused many to break down in tears as they told me their stories. It is the reason I have come back to the floor of the Senate today and every day

since the election to talk about one specific issue that I believe is important for this Nation to reflect on.

Mr. President, 16 years ago a young lady contacted my office. Her name is Tereza Lee. She had been brought to the United States from Korea at the age of 2. She had grown up in Chicago with a family of modest means.

During the course of her childhood, she signed up for what is known as the Merit music program in Chicago. They offered free instruments and free musical instruction to kids from low-income families. It is a great program. Tereza Lee signed up, and it turned out she had an extraordinary talent at piano. When she came to contact my office, it was as she was leaving high school and applying to be accepted at the best music schools in the America—Juilliard in New York and the Conservatory of Music in Manhattan.

She went to fill out the application, and when it came to a question of her citizenship and nationality, she wasn't certain what to put. Her mother suggested that she call our office, and she did. We told her that under the law she was undocumented, brought here at the age of 2 on a visitor visa. Her mother had never filed any papers for her. She had grown up in America thinking she was an American citizen like her brother and sister who were born here, and she came to realize at the age of 17 or 18 that in the eyes of the law she had no legal standing in America.

The law is pretty harsh for people like Tereza. The law says she needs to leave the United States for 10 years and apply to return to the United States.

Where would she go—to Korea? She had never been there. She grew up in Brazil for a short period of time. She didn't speak the language. She doesn't speak Portuguese.

She was caught in the middle. That is why I introduced the DREAM Act. It said that young people brought to the United States by their parents before the age of 16, if they finish school and have no serious criminal issues, should be given a chance to go to school further and have a legal status in America and, ultimately, to earn their way to citizenship—going to the back of the line and waiting their turn but at least setting that as their goal. I introduced that bill 15 years ago. It has never become law, but there are 2.5 million people in that circumstance in America.

Six years ago, the President of the United States created something called DACA, the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, by an Executive action. As a result of that action, President Obama allowed these eligible DREAMers—as they have come to be known—to receive DACA status.

In order to do it, they have to apply, come out of the shadows, declare themselves, file a fee of about \$500 with the government, go through a criminal background check, and then be given temporary—only temporary—legal status so they can't be deported and can