unique challenges that nonprofit arts organizations confront with our visa system and would assist them in their effort to bring international arts and culture to our communities.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 365—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 2016 AS ''AMERICAN HEART MONTH'' AND FEBRUARY 5, 2016, AS ''NATIONAL WEAR RED DAY''

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. WARREN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 365

Whereas heart disease affects men, women, and children of every age and race in the United States;

Whereas, between 2003 and 2013, the death rate from heart disease fell nearly 40 percent, but heart disease continues to be the leading cause of death in the United States, taking the lives of approximately 370,000 individuals in the United States and accounting for 1 in 7 deaths nationwide;

Whereas congenital heart defects are the most common birth defect in the United States, as well as the leading killer of infants with birth defects;

Whereas, every year, an estimated 750,000 individuals in the United States have a heart attack, of which an estimated 116,000 individuals die;

Whereas cardiovascular disease and stroke account for $316,000,000,000 in health care expenditures and lost productivity annually;

Whereas cardiovascular disease and stroke will account for $1,393,000,000,000 in health care expenditures and lost productivity annually by 2030;

Whereas individuals in the United States have made great progress in reducing the death rate for coronary heart disease, but this progress has been more modest with respect to the death rate for coronary heart disease for women and minorities;

Whereas many people do not recognize that heart disease is the number 1 killer of women in the United States, taking the lives of 287,220 women in 2012;

Whereas nearly ⅔ of women who unexpectedly die of heart disease have no previous symptoms of disease;

Whereas nearly ½ of all African-American adults have some form of cardiovascular disease, including 48 percent of African-American women and 46 percent of African-American men;

Whereas many minority women, including African-American, Hispanic, Asian-American, and Native-American women and women from indigenous populations, have a greater prevalence of risk factors or are at a higher risk of death from heart disease, stroke, and other cardiovascular diseases, but such women are less likely to know of the risk;

Whereas, between 1965 and 2016, treatment of cardiovascular disease for women has largely been based on medical research on men;

Whereas, due to the differences in heart disease between males and females, more research and data on the effects of heart disease treatments for women is vital;

Whereas extensive clinical and statistical studies have identified major and contributing factors that increase the risk of heart disease, including high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, smoking tobacco products, exposure to tobacco smoke, physical inactivity, obesity, and diabetes mellitus;

Whereas an individual can greatly reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease through lifestyle modification coupled with medical treatment when necessary;

Whereas greater awareness and early detection of risk factors of heart disease can improve and save the lives of thousands of individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas under the Joint Resolution entitled ''Joint Resolution to provide for the designation of the month of February in each year as 'American Heart Month' '', approved December 30, 1963 (36 U.S.C. 101), Congress requested that the President issue an annual proclamation designating February as ''American Heart Month'';

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health, the American Heart Association, and many other organizations celebrate ''National Wear Red Day'' during February by ''going red'' to increase awareness about heart disease as the leading killer of women; and

Whereas, every year since 1964, the President has issued a proclamation designating the month of February as ''American Heart Month'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of ''American Heart Month'' and ''National Wear Red Day'';

(2) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment in the United States to fighting heart disease and stroke by—

(A) promoting awareness about the causes, risks, and prevention of heart disease and stroke;

(B) supporting research on heart disease and stroke; and

(C) expanding access to medical treatment;

(3) commends the efforts of States, territories and possessions of the United States, localities, nonprofit organizations, businesses and other entities, and the people of the United States who support ''American Heart Month'' and ''National Wear Red Day''; and

(4) encourages every individual in the United States to learn about the risk of the individual for heart disease.

SENATE RESOLUTION 366—RECOGNIZING THE CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF LUNAR NEW YEAR

Mr. COONS (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. REID, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 366

Whereas Lunar New Year begins on the second new moon following the winter solstice, or the first day of the new year according to the lunisolar calendar, and extends until the full moon 15 days later;

Whereas February 8, 2016, marks the first day of Lunar New Year for calendar year 2016;

Whereas the 15th day of the new year, according to the lunisolar calendar, is called the Lantern Festival;

Whereas Lunar New Year is often referred to as ''Spring Festival'' in various Asian countries;

Whereas many religious and ethnic communities use lunar-based calendars;

Whereas Lunar New Year began in China more than 4,000 years ago and is widely celebrated in East and Southeast Asia;

Whereas the Asian diaspora has expanded the Lunar New Year celebration into an annual worldwide event;

Whereas Lunar New Year is celebrated by millions of Asian Americans, and by many non-Asian Americans, in the United States;

Whereas Lunar New Year is celebrated with community activities and cultural performances;

Whereas participants celebrating Lunar New Year travel to spend the holiday reuniting with family and friends; and

Whereas Lunar New Year is traditionally a time to wish others good fortune, health, prosperity, and happiness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the cultural and historical significance of Lunar New Year;

(2) in observance of Lunar New Year, expresses its deepest respect for Asian Americans and all individuals throughout the world who celebrate this significant occasion; and

(3) wishes Asian Americans and all individuals who observe this holiday a happy and prosperous new year.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3291. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. KAINE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2953 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2012, to provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3292. Mr. REID (for Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2953 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2012, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3293. Mr. PERDUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 757, to improve the enforcement of sanctions against the Government of North Korea, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3294. Mr. PERDUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 757, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3291. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. KAINE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2953 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2012, to provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3105. OIL AND GAS.

(a) DISPOSITION OF OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF REVENUES TO GULF PRODUCING STATES.—Section 105(f) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note; Public Law 109–432) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the total amount of qualified outer Continental Shelf revenues described in section 102(9)(A)(ii) that are made available under subsection (a)(2) shall not exceed—

''(A) for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2026, $500,000,000;

''(B) for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2031, $999,000,000; and

''(C) for each of fiscal years 2032 through 2055, $500,000,000.''.

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE TO ALASKA.—Section 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1338) is amended—

(1) by striking ''All rentals,'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), all rentals,''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE TO ALASKA.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) COASTAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISION.—The term 'coastal political subdivision' means a county-equivalent or municipal subdivision of the State—

''(i) all or part of which lies within the coastal zone of the State (as defined in section 304 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453)); and

''(ii)(I) the closest coastal point of which is not more than 200 nautical miles from the geographical center of any leased tract in the Alaska outer Continental Shelf region; or

''(II)(aa) the closest point of which is more than 200 nautical miles from the geographical center of a leased tract in the Alaska outer Continental Shelf region; and

''(bb) that is determined by the State to be a significant staging area for oil and gas servicing, supply vessels, operations, suppliers, or workers.

''(B) QUALIFIED REVENUES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified revenues' means all revenues derived from all rentals, royalties, bonus bids, and other sums due and payable to the United States from energy development in the Alaska outer Continental Shelf region.

''(ii) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'qualified revenues' does not include revenues generated from leases subject to section 8(g).

''(C) STATE.—The term 'State' means the State of Alaska.

''(2) FISCAL YEARS 2027–2031.—For each of fiscal years 2027 through 2031, the Secretary shall deposit—

''(A) 62.5 percent of qualified revenues in the general fund of the Treasury, of which 12.5 percent shall be allocated to the Tribal Resilience Fund established by section 3105(e) of the Energy Policy Modernization Act of 2016;

''(B) 28 percent of qualified revenues in a special account in the Treasury, to be distributed by the Secretary to the State;

''(C) 7.5 percent of qualified revenues in a special account in the Treasury, to be distributed by the Secretary to coastal political subdivisions; and

''(D) 2 percent of qualified revenues in the general account of the Denali Commission.

''(3) ALLOCATION AMONG COASTAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.—Of the amount paid by the Secretary to coastal political subdivisions under paragraph (2)(C)—

''(A) 90 percent shall be allocated in amounts (based on a formula established by the Secretary by regulation) that are inversely proportional to the respective distances between the point in each coastal political subdivision that is closest to the geographic center of the applicable leased tract and not more than 200 miles from the geographic center of the leased tract; and

''(B) 10 percent shall be divided equally among each coastal political subdivision that—

''(i) is more than 200 nautical miles from the geographic center of a leased tract; and

''(ii) the State of Alaska determines to be a significant staging area for oil and gas servicing, supply vessels, operations, suppliers, or workers.

''(4) TIMING.—The amounts required to be deposited under paragraph (2) for the applicable fiscal year shall be made available in accordance with that paragraph during the fiscal year immediately following the applicable fiscal year.

''(5) ADMINISTRATION.—Amounts made available under paragraph (2) shall—

''(A) be made available, without further appropriation, in accordance with this subsection;

''(B) remain available until expended; and

''(C) be in addition to any amounts appropriated under any other provision of law.''.

(c) DISPOSITION OF REVENUES TO ATLANTIC STATES.—Section 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1338) (as amended by subsection (b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE TO ATLANTIC STATES.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) ATLANTIC STATE.—The term 'Atlantic State' means any of the following States, which are adjacent to the South Atlantic planning area:

''(i) Georgia.

''(ii) North Carolina.

''(iii) South Carolina.

''(iv) Virginia.

''(B) QUALIFIED REVENUES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified revenues' means all revenues derived from all rentals, royalties, bonus bids, and other sums due and payable to the United States from energy development in the Atlantic planning region.

''(ii) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'qualified revenues' does not include revenues generated from leases subject to section 8(g).

''(C) SOUTH ATLANTIC PLANNING AREA.—The term 'South Atlantic planning area' means the area of the outer Continental Shelf (as defined in section 2 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331)) that is located between the northern lateral seaward administrative boundary of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the southernmost lateral seaward administrative boundary of the State of Georgia.

''(2) DEPOSIT.—For each of fiscal years 2027 through 2031, the Secretary shall deposit—

''(A) 62.5 percent of any qualified revenues in the general fund of the Treasury, of which 12.5 percent shall be split equally among, and allocated to, or deposited in, as applicable—

''(i) programs for energy efficiency, renewable energy, and nuclear energy at the Department of Energy;

''(ii) the National Park Service Critical Maintenance and Revitalization Conservation Fund established by section 104908 of title 54, United States Code, for use in accordance with subsection (d) of that section; and

''(iii) the Secretary of Transportation to administer and award TIGER discretionary grants; and

''(B) 37.5 percent of any qualified revenues in a special account in the Treasury from which the Secretary shall disburse amounts to the Atlantic States in accordance with paragraph (3).

''(3) ALLOCATION TO STATES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), effective for fiscal year 2027 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall allocate the qualified revenues described in paragraph (2)(B) to each Atlantic State in amounts (based on a formula established by the Secretary, by regulation) that are inversely proportional to the respective distances between—

''(i) the point on the coastline of each Atlantic State that is closest to the geographical center of the applicable leased tract; and

''(ii) the geographical center of that leased tract.

''(B) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—The amount allocated to an Atlantic State for each fiscal year under subparagraph (A) shall be not less than 10 percent of the amounts available under paragraph (2)(B).

''(C) STATE ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts received by a State under subparagraph (A), the Atlantic State may use, at the discretion of the Governor of the State—

''(i) 10 percent—

''(I) to enhance State land and water conservation efforts;

''(II) to improve State public transportation projects;

''(III) to establish alternative, renewable, and clean energy production and generation within each State; and

''(IV) to enhance beach nourishment and costal dredging; and

''(ii) 2.5 percent to enhance geological and geophysical education for the energy future of the United States.

''(4) TIMING.—The amounts required to be deposited under paragraph (2) for the applicable fiscal year shall be made available in accordance with that paragraph during the fiscal year immediately following the applicable fiscal year.''.

(d) TRIBAL RESILIENCE PROGRAM.—

(1) DEFINITION OF INDIAN TRIBE.—In this subsection, the term ''Indian tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a program—

(A) to improve the resilience of Indian tribes to the effects of a changing climate;

(B) to support Native American leaders in building strong, resilient communities; and

(C) to ensure the development of modern, cost-effective infrastructure.

(3) GRANTS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations and amounts in the Tribal Resilience Fund established by subsection (e)(1), in carrying out the program described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall make adaptation grants, in amounts not to exceed $200,000,000 total per fiscal year, to Indian tribes for eligible activities described in paragraph (4).

(4) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—An Indian tribe receiving a grant under paragraph (3) may only use grant funds for 1 or more of the following eligible activities:

(A) Development and delivery of adaptation training.

(B) Adaptation planning, vulnerability assessments, emergency preparedness planning, and monitoring.

(C) Capacity building through travel support for training, technical sessions, and cooperative management forums.

(D) Travel support for participation in ocean and coastal planning.

(E) Development of science-based information and tools to enable adaptive resource management and the ability to plan for resilience.

(F) Relocation of villages or other communities experiencing or susceptible to coastal or river erosion.

(G) Construction of infrastructure to support emergency evacuations.

(H) Restoration or repair of infrastructure damaged by melting permafrost or coastal or river erosion.

(I) Installation and management of energy systems that reduce energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions compared to the energy systems in use before that installation and management.

(J) Construction and maintenance of social or cultural infrastructure that the Secretary determines supports resilience.

(5) APPLICATIONS.—An Indian tribe desiring an adaptation grant under paragraph (3) shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including a description of the eligible activities to be undertaken using the grant.

(6) CAPITAL PROJECTS.—Of amounts made available to carry out this program, not less than 90 percent shall be used for the engineering, design, and construction or implementation of capital projects.

(7) INTERAGENCY COOPERATION.—The Secretary and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall establish under the White House Council on Native American Affairs an interagency subgroup on tribal resilience—

(A) to work with Indian tribes to collect and share data and information, including traditional ecological knowledge, about how the effects of a changing climate are relevant to Indian tribes and Alaska Natives; and

(B) to identify opportunities for the Federal Government to improve collaboration and assist with adaptation and mitigation efforts that promote resilience.

(8) TRIBAL RESILIENCE LIAISON.—The Secretary shall establish a tribal resilience liaison—

(A) to coordinate with Indian tribes and relevant Federal agencies; and

(B) to help ensure tribal engagement in climate conversations at the Federal level.

(e) TRIBAL RESILIENCE FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury a fund, to be known as the ''Tribal Resilience Fund'' (referred to in this subsection as the ''Fund'').

(2) DEPOSITS.—The Fund shall consist of the following:

(A) Amounts made available through an appropriation Act for deposit in the Fund.

(B) Amounts deposited into the Fund under subsection (b)(2)(A) of section 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1338) (as added by subsection (b)(2)).

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the amounts estimated by the Secretary to be deposited in the Fund under paragraph (2), there are authorized to be appropriated annually to the Fund out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such amounts as are necessary to make the income of the Fund not more than $200,000,000 for fiscal year 2027 and each fiscal year thereafter.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF DEPOSITS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Amounts deposited in the Fund under this paragraph shall remain available until expended, without fiscal year limitation.

(ii) USE.—Amounts deposited in the Fund under this paragraph and made available for obligation or expenditure from the Fund may be obligated or expended only to carry out the Tribal Resilience Program under subsection (d).

(f) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section opens for leasing any area on the outer Continental Shelf that is subject to a moratorium under section 104 of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note; Public Law 109–432).

SA 3292. Mr. REID (for Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2953 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2012, to provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

Subtitle F—Heat Efficiency Through Applied Technology

SEC. 2501. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Heat Efficiency through Applied Technology Act'' or the ''HEAT Act''.

SEC. 2502. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) combined heat and power technology, also known as cogeneration, is a technology that efficiently produces electricity and thermal energy at the point of use of the technology;

(2) by combining the provision of both electricity and thermal energy in a single step, combined heat and power technology makes significantly more-efficient use of fuel, as compared to separate generation of heat and power, which has significant economic and environmental advantages;

(3) waste heat to power is a technology that captures heat discarded by an existing industrial process and uses that heat to generate power with no additional fuel and no incremental emissions, reducing the need for electricity from other sources and the grid, and any associated emissions;

(4) waste heat or waste heat to power is considered renewable energy in 17 States;

(5)(A) a 2012 joint report by the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency estimated that by achieving the national goal outlined in Executive Order 13624 (77 Fed. Reg. 54779) (September 5, 2012) of deploying 40 gigawatts of new combined heat and power technology by 2020, the United States would increase the total combined heat and power capacity of the United States by 50 percent in less than a decade; and

(B) additional efficiency would—

(i) save 1,000,000,000,000,000 BTUs of energy; and

(ii) reduce emissions by 150,000,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide annually, a quantity equivalent to the emissions from more than 25,000,000 cars;

(6) a 2012 report by the Environmental Protection Agency estimated the amount of waste heat available at a temperature high enough for power generation from industrial and nonindustrial applications represents an additional 10 gigawatts of electric generating capacity on a national basis;

(7) distributed energy generation, including through combined heat and power technology and waste heat to power technology, has ancillary benefits, such as—

(A) removing load from the electricity distribution grid; and

(B) improving the overall reliability of the electricity distribution system; and

(8)(A) a number of regulatory barriers impede broad deployment of combined heat and power technology and waste heat to power technology; and

(B) a 2008 study by Oak Ridge National Laboratory identified interconnection issues, regulated fees and tariffs, and environmental permitting as areas that could be streamlined with respect to the provision of combined heat and power technology and waste heat to power technology.

SEC. 2503. UPDATING OUTPUT-BASED EMISSIONS STANDARDS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) COMBINED HEAT AND POWER TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''combined heat and power technology'' means the generation of electric energy and heat in a single, integrated system that meets the efficiency criteria in clauses (ii) and (iii) of section 48(c)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, under which heat that is conventionally rejected is recovered and used to meet thermal energy requirements.

(3) OUTPUT-BASED EMISSION STANDARD.—The term ''output-based emission standard'' means a standard that relates emissions to the electrical, thermal, or mechanical productive output of a device or process rather than the heat input of fuel burned or pollutant concentration in the exhaust.

(4) QUALIFIED WASTE HEAT RESOURCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''qualified waste heat resource'' means—

(i) exhaust heat or flared gas from any industrial process;

(ii) waste gas or industrial tail gas that would otherwise be flared, incinerated, or vented;

(iii) a pressure drop in any gas for an industrial or commercial process; or

(iv) any other form of waste heat resource as the Secretary may determine.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term ''qualified waste heat resource'' does not include a heat resource from a process the primary purpose of which is the generation of electricity using a fossil fuel.

(5) STATE.—The term ''State'' has the meaning given that term in section 302 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7602).

(6) WASTE HEAT TO POWER TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''waste heat to power technology'' means a system that generates electricity through the recovery of a qualified waste heat resource.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall establish a program under which the Administrator shall provide to each State that elects to participate and that submits an application under subsection (c) a grant for use by the State in accordance with subsection (d).

(c) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a State shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A State shall use a grant provided under this section—

(A) to update any applicable State or local air permitting regulations under this subtitle to incorporate environmental regulations relating to output-based emissions in accordance with relevant guidelines developed by the Administrator under paragraph (2); or

(B) if the State has already updated all applicable State and local permitting regulations to incorporate those output-based emissions environmental regulations, to expedite the processing of relevant power generation permit applications under this subtitle.

(2) GUIDELINES.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall publish guidelines for updating State and local permitting regulations under this subtitle that—

(A) provide credit, in the calculation of the emission rate of the facility, for any thermal energy produced by combined heat and power technology or waste heat to power technology; and

(B) apply only to generation units that produce 5 megawatts of electrical energy or less.

(e) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The amount of a grant provided under this section shall not exceed $100,000.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section $5,000,000.

SEC. 2504. UPDATED INTERCONNECTION PROCEDURES AND TARIFF SCHEDULE; SUPPLEMENTAL, BACKUP, AND STANDBY POWER FEES OR RATES.

Section 205(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824d(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(a) All rates'' and inserting the following:

''(a) RATES AND CHARGES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—All rates''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS.—

''(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

''(i) NONREGULATED ELECTRIC UTILITY.—The term 'nonregulated electric utility' means any electric utility other than a State-regulated electric utility.

''(ii) STATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The term 'State regulatory authority' means—

''(I) any State agency that has ratemaking authority with respect to the sale of electric energy by any electric utility (other than the State agency); and

''(II) in the case of an electric utility with respect to which the Tennessee Valley Authority has ratemaking authority, the Tennessee Valley Authority.

''(iii) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Energy.

''(iv) OTHER TERMS.—The terms 'combined heat and power technology' and 'waste heat to power technology' have the meanings given those terms in section 2503(a) of the Heat Efficiency through Applied Technology Act.

''(B) GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS.—

''(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary, in consultation with the Commission and other appropriate agencies, shall establish—

''(I) for generation with nameplate capacity up to 20 megawatts using all fuels—

''(aa) guidance for technical interconnection standards that ensure interoperability with existing Federal interconnection rules;

''(bb) model interconnection procedures, including appropriate fast-track procedures; and

''(cc) model rules for determining and assigning interconnection costs; and

''(II) model rules and procedures for determining fees or rates for supplementary power, backup or standby power, maintenance power, and interruptible power supplied to facilities that operate combined heat and power technology and waste heat to power technology that appropriately allow for adequate cost recovery by an electric utility but are not excessive.

''(ii) REQUIREMENT.—The standards established under clause (i)(I) shall reflect, to the maximum extent practicable, current best practices (as demonstrated in model codes and rules adopted by States) to encourage the use of distributed generation (such as combined heat and power technology and waste heat to power technology) while ensuring the safety and reliability of the interconnected units and the distribution and transmission networks to which the units connect.

''(iii) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In establishing model standards, rules, and procedures under clause (i), the Secretary shall take into consideration—

''(I) for the model standards established under clause (i)(I), the appropriateness of using standards or procedures that vary based on unit size, fuel type, or other relevant characteristics; and

''(II) for the model rules and procedures established under clause (i)(II)—

''(aa) the best practices that are used to model outage assumptions and contingencies to determine the fees or rates;

''(bb) the appropriate duration, magnitude, or usage of demand charge ratchets;

''(cc) the benefits to the utility and ratepayers, such as increased reliability, fuel diversification, enhanced power quality, and reduced electric losses from the use of combined heat and power technology and waste heat to power technology by a qualifying facility; and

''(dd) alternative arrangements to the purchase of supplementary, backup, or standby power by the owner of combined heat and power technology and waste heat to power technology generating units if the alternative arrangements do not compromise system reliability and are nondiscretionary and nonpreferential.

''(C) DETERMINATION BY STATES AND UTILITIES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary completes the standards required under subparagraph (B), each State regulatory authority (with respect to each electric utility for which it has ratemaking authority) and each nonregulated electric utility shall—

''(I)(aa) take into consideration each standard established by subparagraph (B); and

''(bb) make a determination concerning whether it is appropriate to implement that standard; or

''(II) set a hearing date for consideration under subclause (I).

''(ii) PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS.—

''(I) CONSIDERATION.—The consideration under clause (i) shall be made after public notice and hearing.

''(II) DETERMINATION.—A determination under clause (i)(I)(bb) shall be made—

''(aa) in writing;

''(bb) based on findings included in the determination and evidence presented at an applicable hearing; and

''(cc) available to the public.

''(iii) DEADLINE FOR COMPLIANCE.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Secretary completes the standards required under subparagraph (B), each State regulatory authority (with respect to each electric utility for which the authority has ratemaking authority) and each nonregulated electric utility shall—

''(I) complete the consideration under clause (i);

''(II) make the determination referred to in clause (i)(I)(bb) with respect to each standard established under subparagraph (B); and

''(III) submit to the Secretary and the Commission a report describing the updated plans of the State regulatory authority regarding, as applicable—

''(aa) interconnection procedures and tariff schedules that reflect best practices to encourage the use of distributed generation; or

''(bb) supplemental, backup, and standby power fees that reflect best practices to encourage the use of distributed generation.

''(iv) EFFECT OF PARAGRAPH.—Nothing in this paragraph prohibits any State regulatory authority or nonregulated electric utility from making a determination pursuant to this subparagraph that it is not appropriate to implement a standard or any other applicable State law.

''(D) IMPLEMENTATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The State regulatory authority (with respect to each electric utility for which the authority has ratemaking authority) or nonregulated electric utility, to the extent consistent with otherwise applicable State law, may—

''(I) implement any standard determined under subparagraph (C) to be appropriate; or

''(II) decline to implement any such standard.

''(ii) DECISION NOT TO IMPLEMENT.—If a State regulatory authority (with respect to each electric utility for which the authority has ratemaking authority) or nonregulated electric utility declines to implement a standard pursuant to clause (i)(II), the authority or nonregulated electric utility shall publish a notice describing the reasons for that decision.

''(iii) PRIOR STATE ACTIONS.—Clause (ii) and subparagraph (C)(ii) shall not apply to a standard established under subparagraph (B) in the case of any electric utility in a State if, before the date of enactment of this paragraph—

''(I) the State has implemented for the electric utility the standard (or a comparable standard);

''(II) the State regulatory authority for the State, or the relevant nonregulated electric utility, has conducted a proceeding after December 31, 2013, to consider implementation of the standard (or a comparable standard) for the electric utility; or

''(III) the State legislature has voted on the implementation of the standard (or a comparable standard) for the electric utility.''.

SA 3293. Mr. PERDUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 757, to improve the enforcement of sanctions against the Government of North Korea, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

SEC. 106. SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON IRAN AND NORTH KOREA NUCLEAR COOPERATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on nuclear cooperation between the Government of Iran and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea, including the identity of Iranian and North Korean persons that have knowingly engaged in or directed the provision of material support or the exchange of information between the Government of Iran and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea on their respective nuclear programs.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SA 3294. Mr. PERDUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 757, to improve the enforcement of sanctions against the Government of North Korea, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

SEC. 106. SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON IRAN AND NORTH KOREA NUCLEAR AND BALLISTIC MISSILE COOPERATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on nuclear and ballistic missile cooperation between the Government of Iran and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea, including the identity of Iranian and North Korean persons that have knowingly engaged in or directed the provision of material support or the exchange of information between the Government of Iran and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea on their respective nuclear programs.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to the order of the Senate of January 24, 1901, appoints the Senator from Delaware, Mr. COONS, to read Washington's Farewell Address on Monday, February 22, 2016.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, February 9, at 2:15 p.m., the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 464; that the Senate vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination; that if confirmed, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

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

RECOGNIZING THE CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF LUNAR NEW YEAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 366, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 366) recognizing the cultural and historical significance of Lunar New Year.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 366) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 9, 2016

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 11 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, February 9; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; finally, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly conference meetings.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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 6:40 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, February 9, 2016, at 11 a.m.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate February 08, 2016:

THE JUDICIARY

REBECCA GOODGAME EBINGER, OF IOWA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA.