

on the effects of climate change reported that “generally, higher poverty neighborhoods are warmer, and wealthier neighborhoods are cooler.” We see that in cities in New Jersey.

Multiple studies continue to show that poorer communities are more likely to be exposed to harmful pollutants than higher income communities. One study from the University of Minnesota found that Americans of color are exposed on average to 38 percent higher levels of outdoor nitrogen dioxide and that disparities in exposure amount to about 7,000 deaths a year from the health problems caused by these realities.

Climate change is already posing real dangers. The most recent National Climate Assessment released in 2014 noted that communities in rural America, as well as urban communities, have already experienced consequences of climate change, including “crop and livestock loss from severe drought and flooding, damage to levees and roads from extreme storms, shifts in planting and harvesting times, and large-scale losses from fires and other weather-related disasters.” The report concludes that “these impacts have profound effects, often significantly affecting the health and well-being of rural residents and communities.”

In States like Oklahoma, for example, where the State legislature mandated a study on the potential impacts of climate change, the group commissioned to do that study, the Oklahoma Climatological Survey, definitively concluded the following:

The Earth’s climate has warmed during the last 100 years. The Earth’s climate will continue to warm for the foreseeable future. Much of the global average temperature increases over the last 50 years can be attributed to human activities, particularly increasing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Oklahoma will be impacted.

Undoubtedly, New Jersey, Oklahoma—where Mr. Pruitt is from—and the rest of our country and the world will continue to be impacted by this problem, especially if America does not lead and falls behind.

We have made great strides, though, in addressing climate change under President Obama, including critical tax credits for wind and solar energy that not only help deal with climate change but also help American businesses thrive and lead, with now more people being employed by solar than coal. We have the historic Paris agreement and EPA regulations to reduce emissions from the electric power and transportation sectors. We are making strides of which we all should be proud, and actually our economy is benefiting as a result.

The United States has now emerged as a global leader in meaningfully addressing climate change. We cannot afford to slow down this progress, but I am afraid that under the leadership of President-Elect Donald Trump, that is exactly where we are headed. Despite scientific evidence, popular concern,

and the real-life impacts of climate change being evidenced in communities all across the country, all different backgrounds, from urban to rural, our President-elect and his nominee for the EPA, Attorney General Scott Pruitt, plan to advance special interests ahead of the common interest, of the global interest, of America’s interests.

The United States has a long legacy of leading, being a global leader in times of crisis, and at a time when we see the realities of climate change, at a time when we and many scientists are concluding that there is a global crisis and military leaders are concluding that we have a global crisis, at a time when we are seeing the effect of that crisis being made real in regions across our Nation and our planet Earth, America must not waiver in its commitment.

I believe the Environmental Protection Agency deserves a leader who is prepared to lead—not deny, not retreat, not equivocate, not surrender ground that we have gained. We deserve to have an EPA leader who is just that—someone who stands up to lead, who makes the difficult choices and finds ways to unify our country, to pull from the wisdom of the military, the wisdom of businesses, the wisdom of communities like the one in which I live, and chart a course for this country that helps to lead the globe, lead planet Earth out of this crisis and into the strength we can find through American leadership. I believe that is the task: that we can save our environment and create incredible prosperity in the future.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

TRIBUTE TO JOHN SULLIVAN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today I want to take a few moments to acknowledge Illinois State Senator—and my friend—John Sullivan. John is one of the best and most decent men in politics—and there is no stronger advocate for the people of western Illinois. After all, they are John’s lifelong friends and family. He has been living and farming there his entire life. And after 14 years in the Illinois Senate, John retired and returned to the family business.

John Sullivan grew up on his family farm in Macomb, Nauvoo, and Hamilton. He spent his summers taking care of livestock and baling hay. In 1981, John graduated from Quincy College—known today as Quincy University—with a degree in history. After

college, he went to auction school and obtained his real estate license. He sold insurance before taking a job in Rushville with Production Credit Association.

He didn’t know anyone in Rushville—a town of just over 3,000 people—but he joined the local parish and quickly made friends. As fate would have it, Joan Merna moved to town and joined the same parish. Their friends decided to introduce them, and the rest is history. Today, John and Joan have been married for more than 33 years. And if you talk to their friends, they will tell you their marriage was one of the best things that happened to Rushville. They are a great team and have a wonderful family.

In 1986, John joined the family real estate and auction business, which his children and siblings still run today. Nearly 20 years later, he sat down with Joan at the kitchen table and decided to run for office. It was something he always wanted to do—and 2002 was as good a time as any. Before John, no one thought a Democrat could be elected Senator in western Illinois. For years, good candidates tried and failed. But John won office the old-fashioned way—by knocking on doors, walking in parades, and listening to people. He also had a secret weapon—six brothers and four sisters. Republicans said it was like running against the Walton family. And a couple of his brothers look just like John. The resemblance was so great that, during that first campaign, people sometimes thought John was everywhere all at once. They didn’t realize that sometimes they were seeing one of the Sullivan brothers.

John learned fast and rose in just a few years from a political novice to a leader of the Democratic Party in the Illinois Senate. If you want to see John’s legacy, you can look at the extensions of Route 336 and Route 67—main arteries that created hundreds of new jobs—and will continue to bring new jobs to the region long after we are gone. He has secured more than \$820 million for Western Illinois University in Macomb—and over \$16 million to keep the Quincy Veterans Home Guest House open.

But the greatest part of John’s legacy is the civility, reason, and dignity he has brought to his work—qualities that are needed in public service today. John understands that getting things done involves finding middle ground and getting along with people. Progress is a long march. It demands patience and perseverance. And sometimes, it requires the wisdom and humility to compromise, a lesson John learned from his parents, growing up as one of 11 children. When fights broke out, his parents didn’t get involved, they simply said: “Figure it out and just get along.” And they did. John took the same approach to governance and built his reputation as someone who is always willing to listen to the other side to see if there is a way to move forward

together. He knows that principled compromise isn't capitulation, but how democracy is supposed to work. He will be sorely missed in the Illinois Senate.

Despite his many achievements, his proudest accomplishment is his family. John and Joan still live on their family farm in Rushville where they raised four children. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and Emily. And let me tell you, Emily inherited some good public service genes—I am indebted to John and Joan for letting her work in my Washington office.

I will close with this. On the wall in John's Senate office was a photograph of his dad, along with the advice he gave him. He told John: "Don't forget the little guy." Throughout his career, he has never forgotten the little guys—family farmers, small business owners, and hard-working people wondering how they will send their children to college or retire with dignity. John has stood with them and been their champion. Now, as he enters the next chapter in his life, I want to wish him and

Joan many years of happiness and the best of luck with the family business and family farm.

FISCAL YEAR 2017 ENFORCEMENT FILING

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, S. Con. Res. 3, the fiscal year 2017 congressional budget resolution, included an instruction to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget to file enforceable levels in the Senate in the event the budget was agreed to without the need to appoint a committee of conference on the measure. On Thursday, January 12, 2017, the Senate passed the budget by a vote of 51–48. On Friday, January 13, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the budget without changes on a vote of 227–198. As such, today I wish to submit the required filing found in the resolution.

Specifically, section 4001 of the fiscal year 2017 congressional budget resolution requires the chairman to file: No. 1, an allocation for fiscal year 2017 for

the Committee on Appropriations; and No. 2, an allocation for fiscal years 2017, 2017 through 2021, and 2017 through 2026 for committees other than the Committee on Appropriations.

The figures included in this filing are consistent with the spending limits set forth in the Budget Control Act of 2011, as amended by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, and the levels included in S. Con. Res. 3.

For purposes of enforcing the Senate's pay-as-you-go rule, which is found in section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21, the fiscal year 2008 congressional budget resolution, I am resetting the Senate's scorecard to zero for all fiscal years.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the tables detailing enforcement in the Senate be printed in the RECORD.

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

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

[\$ billions]

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Appropriations:		
Revised Security Category Discretionary Budget Authority ¹	567.015	n/a
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority ¹	526.951	n/a
General Purpose Outlays ¹	n/a	1,187.014
Memo:		
Subtotal	1,083.966	1,187.014
on-budget	1,078.487	1,181.466
off-budget	5.479	5.548
Mandatory	1,018.836	1,006.323

¹ The allocation will be adjusted following the reporting of bills, offering of amendments, or submission of conference reports that qualify for adjustments to the discretionary spending limits as outlined in section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBAEDCA).

Note: This allocation is consistent with the statutory limits imposed by the Budget Control Act of 2011, as amended. Regular appropriations assumed in this allocation total \$551.068 billion in revised security category discretionary budget authority and \$518.531 billion in revised nonsecurity category discretionary budget authority. The allocation assumes \$1,181.800 in general purpose outlays stemming from those regular appropriations amounts. This allocation also includes the cap adjustments that occurred in calendar year 2016 for full-year spending for fiscal year 2017, pursuant to Section 251 of BBAEDCA and Sections 302 and 314 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Details of those adjustments can be found in the Congressional Record for May 12, 2016, May 26, 2016, June 27, 2016, September 2, 2016, and December 9, 2016.

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO SENATE COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS

[\$ billions]

	2017	2017–2021	2017–2026
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:			
Budget Authority	133.327	655.014	1,326.997
Outlays	121.523	602.835	1,227.828
Armed Services			
Budget Authority	162.100	866.015	1,881.409
Outlays	162.432	862.246	1,878.163
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs:			
Budget Authority	23.973	114.120	214.810
Outlays	1.767	–6.607	44.043
Commerce, Science, and Transportation:			
Budget Authority	19.607	97.634	201.084
Outlays	14.227	78.264	153.420
Energy and Natural Resources:			
Budget Authority	3.635	21.597	44.402
Outlays	3.477	21.927	44.992
Environment and Public Works:			
Budget Authority	45.086	220.077	424.157
Outlays	2.593	12.994	25.832
Finance:			
Budget Authority	2,277.203	13,101.022	31,274.627
Outlays	2,262.047	13,073.093	31,233.186
Foreign Relations:			
Budget Authority	36.313	163.870	312.459
Outlays	30.758	149.512	296.865
Homeland Security and Government Affairs:			
Budget Authority	139.912	743.116	1,605.703
Outlays	138.197	730.847	1,571.469
Judiciary:			
Budget Authority	30.054	90.554	164.524
Outlays	16.069	94.016	171.897
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:			
Budget Authority	17.204	90.282	176.893
Outlays	15.841	89.820	183.421
Rules and Administration:			
Budget Authority	0.265	0.697	1.034
Outlays	0.236	0.565	0.799
Intelligence:			
Budget Authority	0.514	2.570	5.140
Outlays	0.514	2.570	5.140
Veterans' Affairs:			
Budget Authority	102.650	550.301	1,227.011
Outlays	108.091	557.468	1,233.262
Indian Affairs:			
Budget Authority	0.469	2.053	4.484
Outlays	0.829	3.038	5.263
Small Business:			
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000