

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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.

(At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 188 on the nomination of Timothy Kelly, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia. Had I been present, I would have voted yea.

Mr. President, I was unavoidably absent for rollcall vote No. 189, the motion to table Paul motion to refer H.R. 601, the Emergency Supplemental Continuing Resolution and Debt Limit Act, with instructions. Had I been present, I would have voted yea.

Mr. President, I was unavoidably absent for rollcall vote No. 190, the motion to table the motion to refer H.R. 601 to committee with instructions to report back without any provision that was not contained in the House message accompanying the bill H.R. 601. Had I been present, I would have voted yea.

Mr. President, I was unavoidably absent for rollcall vote No. 191, the motion to invoke cloture on the House message to accompany H.R. 601, with further amendment—emergency aid, debt limit, CR. Had I been present, I would have voted yea.

Mr. President, I was unavoidably absent for rollcall vote No. 192, the motion to concur in the House amendment to H.R. 601 with further amendment. Had I been present, I would have voted yea.●

(At the request of Mr. NELSON, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

DIASER RELIEF FUNDING BILL

• Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, today I am home in West Miami, FL, which is now under a Hurricane Watch for Hurricane Irma and currently projected to take a direct hit from a category 5 storm. Tropical storm conditions are expected in south Florida less than 48 hours after the time of this vote. Had I remained in Washington, DC, the earliest possible return to south Florida would have given me less than 12 hours to safely secure my home and my mother's home and otherwise prepare my family to face the brunt and the aftermath of a potentially catastrophic storm. Therefore, given these circumstances and the fact that my vote would not have been determinative of the outcome of the measures before the

Senate, I felt the prudent course of action was to remain in south Florida, take appropriate actions to protect my family and helping to coordinate efforts between Federal, State, and local officials.

If I had been able to participate in today's Senate vote in Washington, I would have voted to approve the supplemental package before the Senate, but my vote would come despite significant reservations about some of the other items attached to this legislation.

As I have always done in the past, I support providing additional emergency resources for disaster aid and recovery. Disaster relief is an appropriate function of the Federal Government. Unlike some previous disaster relief legislation, these funds are to be spent immediately, and are properly targeted to assist the areas impacted by Hurricane Harvey and potentially Hurricane Irma.

The rest of this spending package, however, contains items that, under normal circumstances and offered separately, I have opposed.

I strongly disagree with the decision made by the administration to agree to pair funding for FEMA and emergency disaster relief to short-term extensions to the continuing resolution, the debt ceiling and the National Flood Insurance Program unaccompanied by significant reforms.

During my service in the Senate, my support for increasing the debt limit has consistently in the past and will again in the future be conditioned on meaningful spending reforms that address our long-term debt.

Absent extenuating circumstances such as the outbreak of the Zika virus last year, I have consistently opposed passage of short-term continuing resolutions because it is an incredibly inefficient way of spending taxpayer dollars and fails to provide the certainty required for effective planning.

I am frustrated that Congress has once again temporarily reauthorized the outdated National Flood Insurance Program without enacting a long-term solution that makes much-needed improvements for the people of Florida and places this vital program on a sustainable path.

It is shameful these necessary and important measures are not being considered separately. Linking them to funds needed to assist our fellow Americans recovering from a devastating natural disaster is a cynical effort to avoid subjecting these measures to the scrutiny and debate they merit.

Today I was informed by its director that FEMA has less than 2 days of emergency funds remaining. Given that Texas continues to recover from the catastrophic effects of Hurricane Harvey and that the State of Florida is facing the most powerful Atlantic storm ever recorded, I have no choice but to support this measure, but I consider the manner in which this measure was structured, linking emergency disaster relief for victims which requires immediate action with other con-

troversial measures we still have time to debate through the regular order, to be among the most politically cynical efforts I have ever witnessed.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I wish to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for September 2017. The report compares current-law levels of spending and revenues with the amounts the Senate agreed to in the budget resolution for fiscal year 2017, S. Con. Res. 3. This information is necessary for the Senate Budget Committee to determine whether budget points of order lie against pending legislation. The Republican staff of the Senate Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, prepared this report pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act, CBA.

My last filing can be found in the RECORD on July 12, 2017. The information contained in this report captures legislative activity since that filing through September 5, 2017.

Republican Budget Committee staff prepared tables 1-3 of this report.

Table 1 gives the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee exceeds or is below its allocation for budget authority and outlays under the most recently adopted budget resolution. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA. For this reporting period, 11 of the 16 authorizing committees are in compliance with their allocations, two fewer than my last report. Legislative activity during this reporting period brought both the Committee on the Judiciary, for a State compact relating to the Washington Metrorail Safety Commission, P.L. 115-54, and the Committee on Foreign Relations, for the Countering America's Adversaries through Sanctions Act, P.L. 115-44, out of compliance.

In total, authorizing committees are estimated to increase outlays by nearly \$2 billion more than they were allocated over the fiscal year 2017-2026 period. The largest spending violation since the passage of the current budget resolution occurred during this reporting period. The VA Choice and Quality Employment Act of 2017, P.L. 115-46, increased budget authority by \$2 billion and outlays by \$1.9 billion over the fiscal year 2017-2026 window.

Tables 2-3 of this report, related to activities of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, remain unchanged from my previous report.

In addition to the tables provided by Budget Committee Republican staff, I am submitting CBO tables, which I will use to enforce budget totals approved by the Congress.

CBO provided a spending and revenue report for fiscal year 2017, which helps

enforce aggregate spending levels in budget resolutions under CBA section 311. CBO's estimates show that current law levels of spending for fiscal year 2017 exceed the amounts assumed in the budget resolution for budget authority by \$1.8 billion. However, levels for outlays remain nearly \$6.4 billion below assumed levels. CBO also estimates that revenues are \$1 million above assumed levels for fiscal year 2017 and \$8 million above assumed levels over the fiscal year 2017–2026 period. Two pieces of legislation, the FDA Reauthorization Act of 2017, P.L. 115–52, and the Countering America's Adversaries through Sanctions Act, increased revenues this reporting period. The former increased revenues by \$7 million over 10 years and the latter by \$22 million over the same period.

Social Security levels are consistent with the budget resolution's fiscal year 2017 figures.

CBO's report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate pay-as-you-go, PAYGO, rule. The Senate's PAYGO scorecard currently shows increased deficits of \$2.5 billion over the fiscal year 2016–2021 and \$1.9 billion over fiscal year 2016–2026 periods. Over the fiscal year 2016–2021 period, legislation has been enacted that CBO estimates will increase outlays by \$2.5 billion and reduce revenues by \$20 million. Over the fiscal year 2016–2026 period, legislation has been enacted that CBO estimates will increase outlays by \$1.9 billion and increase revenues by \$3 million. The Senate's PAYGO rule is enforced by section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21, the fiscal year 2008 budget resolution.

Finally, included in this submission is a table tracking the Senate's budget enforcement activity on the floor. Three budget points of order have been raised since my last filing, and each was successful. All of these points of order occurred during the Senate's consideration of H.R. 1628, the American Health Care Act of 2017.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables be printed in the RECORD.

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

TABLE 1.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES: ENACTED DIRECT SPENDING ABOVE (+) OR BELOW (–) BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

[In millions of dollars]			
	2017	2017– 2021	2017– 2026
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Armed Services			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation			
Budget Authority	1	1	1
Outlays	1	1	1
Energy and Natural Resources			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Environment and Public Works			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Finance			
Budget Authority	–239	468	–204
Outlays	38	763	91
Foreign Relations			
Budget Authority	0	2	10
Outlays	0	2	10
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Judiciary			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	12	15
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions			
Budget Authority	0	–5	–44
Outlays	0	–5	–44
Rules and Administration			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Intelligence			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs			
Budget Authority	2,100	3,351	1,949
Outlays	0	2,496	1,916
Indian Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Small Business			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Total			
Budget Authority	1,862	3,817	1,712
Outlays	39	3,269	1,989

TABLE 2.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS¹

[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]		
	2017	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Statutory Discretionary Limits	551,068	518,531
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	20,877
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	5,200	51,355
Defense	515,977	138
Energy and Water Development	19,956	17,815
Financial Services and General Government	33	21,482
Homeland Security	1,876	40,532
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	32,280
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	0	161,025
Legislative Branch	0	4,440
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	7,726	74,650
State Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	36,586

TABLE 2.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS¹—Continued

[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]		
	2017	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	300	57,351
Current Level Total	551,068	518,531
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (–) Statutory Limits	0	0

¹ This table excludes spending pursuant to adjustments to the discretionary spending limits. These adjustments are allowed for certain purposes in section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA.

² Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

TABLE 3.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)

[Budget authority, millions of dollars]	
	2017
CHIMPS Limit for Fiscal Year 2017	19,100
Senate Appropriations Subcommittees	
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	741
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	8,452
Defense	0
Energy and Water Development	0
Financial Services and General Government	826
Homeland Security	187
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	28
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	8,009
Legislative Branch	0
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0
State Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	857
Current Level Total	19,100
Total CHIMPS Above (+) or Below (–) Budget Resolution	0

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 7, 2017.

Hon. MIKE ENZI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2017 budget and is current through September 5, 2017. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of S. Con. Res. 3, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2017.

Since our last letter dated July 12, 2017, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the VA Choice and Quality Employment Act (Public Law 115–46). That act has significant effects on budget authority in fiscal year 2017.

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL, Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017, AS OF SEPTEMBER 5, 2017

[In billions of dollars]			
	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	3,329.3	3,331.1	1.8
Outlays	3,268.2	3,261.8	–6.4
Revenues	2,682.1	2,682.1	0.0
Off-Budget			
Social Security Outlays ^a	805.4	805.4	0.0
Social Security Revenues	826.0	826.0	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

^a Excludes administrative expenses paid from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017, AS OF SEPTEMBER 5, 2017

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Author- ity	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted ^{a b}			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,682,088
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,059,997	1,965,841	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	132,558	614,596	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	—834,250	—834,301	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,358,305	1,746,136	2,682,088
Enacted Legislation ^b			
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–10)	1	1	0
A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2017, and for other purposes (P.L. 115–30)	2	2	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115–31) ^b	1,961,750	1,513,846	1
VA Choice and Quality Employment Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–46)	2,100	0	0
Total, Enacted Legislation	1,963,853	1,513,849	1
Entitlements and Mandatories			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	8,928	1,795	0
Total Current Level ^c	3,331,086	3,261,780	2,682,089
Total Senate Resolution ^d	3,329,289	3,268,171	2,682,088
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	1,797	n.a.	1
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	6,391	n.a.
Memorandum			
Revenues, 2017–2026			
Senate Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	32,351,668
Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	32,351,660
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	8
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

^a Includes the budgetary effects of enacted legislation cleared by the Congress during the 114th session, prior to the adoption of S. Con. Res. 3, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2017.

^b Sections 193–195 of P.L. 114–223 (as amended by Division A of P.L. 114–254), provided funding for innovation projects and state responses to opioid abuse. CBO estimated that for fiscal year 2017, these sections provided a combined \$872 million in budget authority, which would result in \$256 million in outlays. However, consistent with sections 1001–1004 of P.L. 114–255, for the purposes of estimating the budgetary effects of those provisions under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Budget Control Act) and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act), those amounts are estimated to provide no budget authority or outlays.

^c For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the Senate, the resolution, as approved by the Senate, does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, current level does not include these items.

^d Periodically, the Senate Committee on the Budget revises the budgetary levels in S. Con. Res. 3, pursuant to various provisions of the resolution. The total for the Initial Senate Resolution shown below excludes \$81,872 million in budget authority and \$40,032 million in outlays assumed in S. Con. Res. 3 for non regular discretionary spending, including spending that qualifies for adjustments to discretionary spending limits pursuant to section 251(b) of the Deficit Control Act. The total for the Revised Senate Resolution shown below includes amounts for non regular discretionary spending:

	Budget Author- ity	Outlays	Revenues
Initial Senate Resolution	3,226,128	3,224,630	2,682,088
Revisions:			
Pursuant to sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974	103,161	43,541	0
Revised Senate Resolution	3,329,289	3,268,171	2,682,088

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE 115TH CONGRESS, AS OF SEPTEMBER 5, 2017

[In millions of dollars]

	2016–2021	2016–2026
Beginning Balance ^a	0	0
Enacted Legislation ^{b c d}		
Tested Ability to Leverage Exceptional National Talent Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–1)	*	*
Disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of the Interior known as the Stream Protection Rule (P.L. 115–5)	*	*
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–10)	1	1
Providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to teacher preparation issues (P.L. 115–14)	*	*
Disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to “Clarification of Employer’s Continuing Obligation to Make and Maintain an Accurate Record of Each Recordable Injury and Illness” (P.L. 115–21)	1	1
Disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to savings arrangements established by qualified State political subdivisions for non-governmental employees (P.L. 115–24)	*	*
An act to amend the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014 to modify the termination date for the Veterans Choice Program, and for other purposes (P.L. 115–26)	200	200
Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2017, and for other purposes (P.L. 115–30) ^e	*	*
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115–31) ^f	24	25
U.S. Wants to Compete for a World Expo Act (P.L. 115–32)	*	*
Modernizing Government Travel Act (P.L. 115–34)	*	*
Disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to savings arrangements established by States for nongovernmental employees (P.L. 115–35)	*	*
Public Safety Officers’ Benefits Improvement Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–36)	*	*
Follow the Rules Act (P.L. 115–40)	*	*
Department of Veterans Affairs Accountability and Whistleblower Protection Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–41)	*	*
A bill to amend section 1214 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for stays during a period that the Merit Systems Protection Board lacks a quorum (P.L. 115–42)	*	*
Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (P.L. 115–44)	–2	–12
Wounded Officers Recovery Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–45)	*	*
VA Choice and Quality Employment Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–46)	2,271	1,891
Harry W. Colmery Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–48)	25	–175
Global War on Terrorism War Memorial Act (P.L. 115–51)	*	*
FDA Reauthorization Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–52)	–6	–51
Northern Mariana Islands Economic Expansion Act (P.L. 115–53)	*	*
Granting the consent and approval of Congress for the Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of Maryland, and the District of Columbia to enter into a compact relating to the establishment of the Washington Metrorail Safety Commission (P.L. 115–54)	12	15
Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017, Improvements Act (S. 371)	*	*
Bob Dole Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 1616)	*	*
Current Balance	2,526	1,895
	2016–2021	2016–2026
Changes to Revenues	–20	3
Changes to Outlays	2,506	1,898

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: P.L. = Public Law; * = between –\$500,000 and \$500,000.

^a Pursuant to the statement printed in the Congressional Record on January 17, 2017, the Senate Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard was reset to zero.^b The amounts shown represent the estimated effect of the public laws on the deficit.^c Excludes off-budget amounts.^d Excludes amounts designated as emergency requirements.^e The budgetary effects of this Act are excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard pursuant to section 202(c) of P.L. 115–30.

^f Division M of P.L. 115–31 contains the Health Benefits for Miners Act of 2017 and the Puerto Rico Section 1108(g) Amendment of 2017. Division N contains the HIRE Vets Act. Pursuant to section 301(b) of Division M, the budgetary effects of Division M and succeeding divisions are excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard.

ENFORCEMENT REPORT OF LEGISLATION POST-S. CON. RES. 3, FY 2017 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RESOLUTION

Vote	Date	Measure	Violation	Motion to Waive ^d	Result
168	July 25, 2017	S. Amdt. 270—perfecting amendment to the American Health Care Act of 2017.	311(a)(2)(B)—Revenues reduced below levels assumed in the budget resolution ^a .	Sen. Cruz (R-TX)	43–57, Not Waived
172	July 26, 2017	S. Amdt. 288—sense of the Senate amendment regarding Medicaid expansion is a priority and that Obamacare must be improved.	313(b)(1)—Byrd rule violation, no specification on which provision of the Byrd rule ^b .	Sen. Heller (R-TX)	10–90, Not Waived
174	July 27, 2017	S. Amdt. 389—provided premium assistance for low-income individuals.	302(f)—Exceeds a committee's 302(a) allocation ^c .	Sen. Strange (R-TX)	50–50, Not Waived

^a At the time of consideration, an estimate was unavailable for the McConnell amendment.

^b Senator Sanders raised a point of order against this Sense of the Senate amendment as a violation of the Byrd Rule.

^c At the time of consideration, an estimate was unavailable for the Strange amendment. Senator Schatz raised this point of order as violating the Finance Committee's 302(a) allocation.

^d All motions to waive were offered pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, BBEDCA, 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. The Senate is

considering S. Amdt. 808, which provides emergency funding for disaster relief.

This legislation includes language that increases nonsecurity discretionary budget authority by \$15,250 million this year and designates it as emergency funding pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of BBEDCA. CBO estimates that this budget authority will not outlay in 2017.

As a result of the aforementioned designations, I am revising the allocation

to the Committee on Appropriations by increasing the revised non-security budget authority by \$15,250 million. Further, I am increasing the budgetary aggregate for fiscal year 2017 by \$15,250 million in budget authority.

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 Sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

	\$ Millions	2017
Current Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority		3,325,189
Outlays		3,263,671
Adjustments:		
Budget Authority		15,250
Outlays		0
Revised Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority		3,340,439
Outlays		3,263,671

REVISION TO SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

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

	\$ Millions	2017			
Current Allocation:					
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority		634,000			
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority		553,553			
General Purpose Outlays		1,230,926			
Adjustments:					
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority		0			
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority		15,250			
General Purpose Outlays		0			
Revised Allocation:					
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority		634,000			
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority		568,803			
General Purpose Outlays		1,230,926			
Memorandum: Detail of Adjustments Made Above	OCO	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Total
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	15,250	15,250
General Purpose Outlays	0	0	0	0	

NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, yesterday, along with several of my colleagues, I introduced the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 2017. This bill would reauthorize a national program to improve the Nation's earthquake preparedness. Senators MURKOWSKI, GARDNER, MURRAY, WYDEN, HARRIS, MERKLEY, and CANTWELL are original cosponsors of this bill, and I thank them for their support.

I firmly believe that, when it comes to a catastrophic earthquake, it is not a matter of if it will occur, it is a matter of when. It is important that we recognize the threats posed by earthquakes and do all we can to plan for the worst. By reauthorizing the Na-

tional Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, we will ensure that vital research, assistance to States, and development of early-warning systems continue.

Earthquakes threaten many areas in the United States—some densely populated, some not. The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program helps four Federal agencies—the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the National Science Foundation—coordinate earthquake research and education activities, as well as develop and disseminate information and best practices in order to protect public safety. The most recent reauthorization expired in 2009.

While there is still much that we do not know about earthquakes, we do

know that there are many actions that we can take to reduce earthquake risk. We can map active fault lines and utilize geological knowledge to inform where we build. Research can help architects to design buildings that are more earthquake-resistant, as well as ensure that critical infrastructure such as hospitals and powerplants are able to function after an earthquake strikes. Outreach and better coordination can help prepare response efforts, and developing an early-warning system is a critical tool to guard against severe loss of life.

The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program Reauthorization Act would enable earthquake-prone communities to better prepare and protect themselves by minimizing losses through infrastructure improvements and hazard and risk assessments.