Burmese military. According to the Burmese Constitution, the Army is essentially autonomous, and it has control on the ground of the Rohingya situation.

Unfounded criticism of Suu Kyi exaggerates her ability to command the military, which the Burmese Constitution does not actually allow her to do, and the political evolution of representative government in that country is certainly not over. She must work—and is working—to promote peace and reconciliation within her national context. But Burma's path toward a democratic government is not yet complete, and it will not miraculously occur overnight.

I would like to report to the Senate that during our call, Daw Suu agreed with the need for immediate and improved access of humanitarian assistance to the region, particularly by the International Red Cross, and she conveyed that she is working toward that end. She reiterated her view of the universality of human dignity and the pressing need to pursue peace and reconciliation among the communities in Rakhine State.

Daw Suu emphasized to me that violations of human rights will need to be addressed. Moreover, she stressed that the situation in the Rakhine State is a protracted, longstanding problem and that she is trying very hard to improve conditions. We will soon receive a follow-on briefing from her office.

Right now, the most important thing is for the violence of the Rakhine State to stop and to try to ensure the rapid flow of humanitarian aid through both Burma and Bangladesh to the affected areas to help the Rohingyan refugees and internally displaced persons. That is where our focus should be.

Burma's path to representative government is not at all certain, and it certainly is not over. Attacking the single political leader who has worked to further democracy within Burma is likely to hinder that objective over the long run.

TAX REFORM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, comprehensive tax reform represents the single most important action we can take now to grow the economy and help middle-class families get ahead. It is the President's high priority. It is a priority we share here in Congress. The work of the tax-writing committees on tax reform goes back literally years, and it continues today.

This morning, the Senate Finance Committee will hold another in a series of hearings on comprehensive tax reform. Under the leadership of Chairman HATCH, the committee is working to simplify the tax system to make it work better for American individuals, families, and businesses. As Chairman HATCH knows, our current Tax Code is overly complex, with rates that are too high and incentives that often literally make no sense.

Senator HATCH understands how our broken code makes it harder for American businesses of all sizes to compete and win in an increasingly competitive global economy—how it actually incentivizes our companies to ship operations and American jobs overseas. Chairman HATCH and colleagues on both sides of the aisle understand how our broken code makes it harder for middle-class families to succeed—how it depresses wages, weighs down job creation, and crushes opportunity.

It is time to fundamentally rethink our Tax Code to make taxes lower, simpler, and fairer for American families. Fortunately, we have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to do that.

This morning's hearing in the Senate Finance Committee is a part of the wide-ranging conversation to shift the economy into high gear after 8 years of an Obama economy that too often hurt the middle class and seemed to hardly work for anyone but the ultrawealthy.

With lower taxes and a growing economy, jobs can come back from overseas and stay here, families can keep more money in their pockets to spend in the way they want to, and individuals can have access to more opportunities to buy a new home, to start a new business, or to send their kids to college. To put it simply: Our efforts are about more jobs, more opportunity, and more money in the pockets of the middle class.

Without tax reform, American families will be forced to continue living under an unfair Tax Code with rates that are too high, American jobs will continue to be shipped overseas, and small businesses will be increasingly uncompetitive against foreign companies. That does not benefit the middle class. These are the real consequences of the current Tax Code, and we should all want to work together to put an end to it. Our friends on the other side of the aisle say they support comprehensive reform of the system, and I hope they will join us in this effort in a serious way.

Finally, I thank President Trump and his team for their work throughout this tax process. We will continue to regularly engage with them, working together to bring relief to the American people.

I also thank Chairman HATCH for his leadership on this issue. Along with my colleagues, I will keep working to deliver relief and economic hope to our middle class.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democratic leader is recognized.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

Mr. SCHUMER. Good morning, Mr. President.

As we continue to work on the NDAA, the Democratic side is committed to working with the Republican side in good faith to finish this very important legislation. I am pleased that the managers have already been able to include more than 100 amendments in the substitute. I hope we can do another package today.

Senators MCCAIN and REED are managing this bill with their usual great skill, and I very much appreciate their hard work. Particularly, I know how important this legislation is to Senator MCCAIN and that he wants to see it through and see it through as soon as possible. We are going to help in that regard, of course.

DACA AND BORDER SECURITY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, last night, Leader PELOSI and I had a constructive meeting with President Trump and several members of his Cabinet.

One of our most productive discussions was about the DACA Program, to which we all agreed on a framework: to pass DACA protections and additional border security measures, excluding the wall. We agreed that the President would support enshrining the DACA protections into law. In fact, it is something, he stated, that for a while has needed to be done. The President also encouraged the House and Senate to act.

What remains to be negotiated are the details of border security with the mutual goal of finalizing all of the details as soon as possible. While both sides agreed that the wall would not be any part of this agreement, the President made clear that he intends to pursue it at a later time, and we made clear that we would continue to oppose it.

If you listened to the President's comments this morning and to Director Mulvaney's comments this morning, it is clear that what Leader PELOSI and I put out last night was exactly accurate and was confirmed again this morning by our statement, by the President's statement before he got on the helicopter to go to Florida, and by Director Mulvaney's comments. We have reached an understanding on this issue, but we have to work out details, and we can work together on a border security package with the White House to get DACA on the floor quickly.

Let me talk for a minute about border security. We Democrats are for border security. We passed a robust border security package as part of immigration reform in 2013, as the Acting President pro tempore knows better than anybody else. We are not for the wall, and we will never be for the wall. It is expensive, it is ineffective, and it involves a lot of difficult eminent domain—taking people's property—and, apparently, it is not being paid for by Mexico. In fact, I listened to FOX News this morning—I am starting to do that to see what is going on over there—and they keep saying that in the campaign the President promised a wall. Yes. He

also promised that Mexico would pay for it. Where is Mexico? It has said 12 times that it is not paying for it. That is not the promise he made.

Finally, on the wall, it sends a terrible symbol to the world about the United States—about who we are, what kind of country we are. Since the 1880s, a beautiful statue in the harbor of the city in which I live has been the symbol of America to the world—that great torch that symbolizes what a noble land we are. Can you imagine, if in future decades, that symbol were to be replaced with a big, foreboding wall? That is not who America is, was, or, hopefully, will be.

As I mentioned, we are for sensible border security, and there are many more effective ways of securing the border than by building a wall. A wall can be scaled over. I am sure that those who love the wall have heard of ladders. A wall can be tunneled under. I am sure that those who support the wall have heard of shovels. It is a medieval solution for a modern problem—a ''Game of Thrones'' idea for a world that is a lot closer to ''Star Wars.'' The thing is that we have new, modern solutions that use our best technology. We discussed some of them at the White House last night.

Drones. These drones can spot the difference between a deer and a human being crossing the border. We have great sensory equipment, and our military has specialized in this kind of stuff. A lot of it is made in Syracuse, NY, I am proud to say. We can rebuild roads along the border. Talk to the people in the Border Patrol, and they will say that a lot of places do not have roads so that, if they see someone crossing the border, they cannot get to them. Of course, there is the bipartisan McCaul-Thompson bill in the House—MCCAUL, a Republican, and THOMPSON, a Democrat—that has broad, bipartisan support and that sets certain standards. Every one of these ideas would provide better, more effective border security than would a medieval wall.

There is still much to be done. We have to put meat on the bones of the agreement, and the details will matter, but it was a very, very positive step for the President to commit to DACA protections without insisting on the inclusion of or even a debate about the border wall.

EQUIFAX DATA BREACH

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on the Equifax data breach, what has transpired over the past several months is one of the most egregious examples of corporate malfeasance since Enron. Equifax has exposed the most sensitive personal information of over half of the citizens of the United States—names, addresses, Social Security numbers, driver's licenses, and, in some cases, even their credit histories. Clearly, there were inadequate data security standards at Equifax, which is deeply troubling on a number of levels.

When you are a credit agency like Equifax, you have two principal jobs: calculating and reporting accurate credit scores and protecting the sensitive information of individuals that is funneled through that process. Stunningly and epically, Equifax failed to perform one of its two essential duties as a company—protecting the sensitive information of the people in its files. That is unacceptable, and there is no other word for it.

Even following the failure by Equifax—this huge, massive failure—the company and its leadership failed to effectively communicate this breach to the public and, in the aftermath of the announcement, failed to address public concern. The company knew about the breach and did not notify consumers that their information had been compromised for far too long a period. Because Equifax waited so long to report the breach, consumers were put behind the eight ball. Their information was potentially compromised without their knowledge, and they had no ability to protect themselves. Meanwhile, hackers could attempt to take out loans in their names and potentially use the information for identity fraud or they could perpetrate a number of fraudulent schemes with the sensitive information that these horrible hackers had obtained.

Once the breach was eventually announced, consumers found themselves being forced to provide sensitive information to Equifax in order to verify whether they were impacted by the breach. In order to sign up for the company's credit monitoring services, customers were forced to agree to terms prohibiting their ability to bring a legal claim against Equifax. Isn't that disgusting?

Equifax creates the problem and then says: Customer, if you want to solve it, you have to give up your rights.

That is outrageous.

Equifax is saying: We royally screwed up, but trust us. We will not screw up again, but if we do screw up, you cannot sue us.

To make matters worse, in the weeks leading up to the announcement of its breach, while customers were in the dark, several executives at Equifax sold off their stock in the company. They claim that they had no knowledge of the breach. If they did, it would be one of the most brazen and shameful attempts of insider trading that I can recall.

We need to get to the bottom of this—the very bottom, the murky bottom, the dirty bottom. The Senate must hold hearings on the Equifax breach during which these executives will be called to account. There is no question about that. Beyond that, five things need to happen in the near future. I would like to see them in the next week.

First, Equifax must commit proactively to reach out to all impacted individuals and notify them that their personal, identifiable information may have been compromised and, if known, inform them of exactly what information has been released.

Second, provide credit monitoring and ID theft protection services to all impacted individuals for no less than 10 years. If an individual chooses not to use the credit monitoring service offered by Equifax because they naturally don't trust them, then Equifax should reimburse that individual for the costs of the alternative credit monitoring service they sign up for.

Third, offer any impacted individual the ability to freeze their credit at any point for up to 10 years.

Fourth, remove arbitration provisions from any agreement or terms of use for products, services, or disclosures offered by Equifax. This means that Equifax will proactively come into compliance with the CFPB's forced arbitration rule, and there will be no question that an individual will not have all legal rights at their disposal.

Fifth, Equifax must agree to testify before the Senate, the FTC, and the SEC, cooperate with any investigation, and comply with any fines, penalties, or new standards that are recommended at the conclusion of these investigations.

If Equifax does not agree to these five things in 1 week's time, the CEO of the company and the entire board should step down. These five steps are common sense. They are the baseline of decency. If Equifax can't commit to them, their leadership is not up to the job, and the entire leadership must be replaced.

Let me tell my colleagues, if Joe Public—if the average citizen did anything close to what the corporate leaders of Equifax did that led to this data breach and the awful response to it, that average citizen would be fired immediately. To give Equifax a week to implement these things is overly generous to people who did horrible stuff and then, after it happened, did nothing—virtually nothing—that showed they had remorse.

It is only right that the CEO and board step down if they can't reach this modicum of corporate decency by next week.

TAX REFORM

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, Mr. President—a lot to say this morning—a word on taxes. Last night at the White House, President Trump said he didn't want his tax plan to benefit the very wealthy. That is a good thing. We Democrats agree. Forty-five of the forty-eight of us signed a letter that no tax breaks should go to the top 1 percent. They are doing great. God bless them. I am glad they are doing well. They don't need a tax break. Middle-class people do.

But the devil, when the President says that, is always in the details, and we haven't seen any details. We haven't seen anything resembling a