

numbered 3705 and amendment numbered 3706 to amendment No. 3695 en bloc.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3705

(Purpose: To provide funding for the Firefighter Cancer Registry Act of 2018)

At the appropriate place in title II of division B insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) There is appropriated under the heading "National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health" under the heading "Centers for Disease Control and Prevention", in addition to any other amounts made available under such heading, \$1,000,000 to implement the Firefighter Cancer Registry Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-194).

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount appropriated under the heading "General Departmental Management" under the heading "Office of the Secretary" is hereby reduced by \$1,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 3706

(Purpose: To appropriate an additional \$10,000,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide for POW/MIA identification within the Defense Personnel Accounting Agency, and to provide an offset)

At the appropriate place in title VIII of division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) The amount appropriated by title II of this division under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" is hereby increased by \$10,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for POW/MIA identification within the Defense Personnel Accounting Agency.¹²⁰ (b) The amount appropriated by title II of this division under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" is hereby decreased by \$10,000,000.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL F. McKEON

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I wish to recognize city court Judge Michael F. McKeon of Auburn, NY, on his retirement from the New York bench after 20 years of dedicated and faithful service to his community and to his State.

Judge McKeon was born and raised in Auburn and, save for a few years during college and law school, has lived his entire life in this vibrant community in the heart of New York State's Finger Lakes region.

Judge McKeon has dedicated much of his professional life to public service. After law school, he clerked for New York State Supreme Court Justice Robert White for 7 years, and while in private practice, he also served as corporation counsel for the city of Auburn. For 27 years, McKeon also taught criminal justice courses at Cayuga County Community College in Auburn.

First elected as Auburn's city court judge in November 1998, Judge McKeon quickly got to work implementing new and innovative ways of administering justice and ensuring that those with behavioral and addiction illnesses got access to critical treatment and support to help turn their lives around. Under his leadership, Auburn introduced one of the first drug treatment courts in New York State. Soon thereafter, he founded a behavioral health court for misdemeanor and felony offenders.

McKeon was a very active member of the Nation's drug court community and became a sought-after resource for other judges in New York and throughout the country looking to introduce drug courts into their communities. With evangelists like Judge McKeon demonstrating great successes in helping end addiction through diversion and treatment programs, Federal funding for drug court programs reached its highest levels in fiscal year 2017.

Judge McKeon was chosen by his peers as president of the New York State City Court Judges Association from 2006 to 2008 and vice president from 2002 to 2006. He continued his drug court advocacy in these leadership roles, helping New York State become one of the Nation's leaders in drug court adoption. In 2015, he worked with the State legislature to pass the first cost-of-living-adjustment for State judges in 13 years. McKeon also served as chair of the Local Codes Advisory Committee to the chief judge of the New York State Court of Appeals.

I congratulate Judge McKeon and his family on his well-earned retirement, and I thank him for his outstanding service to his beloved Auburn.

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

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent for vote No. 183 on confirmation of the nomination of A. Marvin Quattlebaum, Jr., to be a U.S. circuit judge for the Fourth Circuit. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on confirmation of the nomination, as I did in the Judiciary Committee.

Further, I was necessarily absent for vote Nos. 184 and 185, relative to the nomination of Julius Ness Richardson to be a U.S. circuit judge for the Fourth Circuit. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on the motion to invoke cloture and yea on confirmation of the nomination, as I did in the Judiciary Committee.●

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. In addition, 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. 3695, a "minibus" spending measure covering programs within the jurisdiction of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Defense and Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies. The defense portion of this amendment includes provisions designated as overseas contingency operations funding pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of BBEDCA. These provisions provide \$67,914 million in revised security budget authority and \$37,285 million in outlays for fiscal year 2019. The inclusion of the overseas contingency operations designations with these provisions makes this spending eligible for an adjustment under the Congressional Budget Act.

The amendment also includes provisions designated as program integrity spending pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(B), section 251(b)(2)(C), and section 251(b)(2)(E) of BBEDCA. CBO estimates these provisions will increase budget authority by \$1,897 million and outlays by \$1,573 million in fiscal year 2019. The budget authority from these provisions is categorized as nonsecurity spending.

Accordingly, I am increasing the fiscal year 2019 budgetary aggregate by \$69,464 million in budget authority and \$38,556 million in outlays. Further, I am revising the budget authority allocations to the Committee on Appropriations by increasing revised security budget authority by \$67,914 million, revised nonsecurity budget authority by \$1,897 million, and outlays by \$38,858 million in fiscal year 2019.

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)

	\$ in millions	2019
Current Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority		3,548,015
Outlays		3,508,052
Adjustments:		
Budget Authority	69,464	
Outlays	38,556	
Revised Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	3,617,479	
Outlays	3,546,608	

REVISION TO SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019
(Pursuant to Sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

\$ in millions						2019
Current Allocation:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority						647,921
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority						597,000
General Purpose Outlays						1,314,141
Adjustments:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority						67,914
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority						1,897
General Purpose Outlays						38,858
Revised Allocation:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority						715,835
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority						598,897
General Purpose Outlays						1,352,999
Memorandum: Detail of Adjustments Made Above						Total
	Regular	OCO	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	0	67,914	0	0	0	67,914
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	1,897	0	0	1,897
General Purpose Outlays	0	37,285	1,573	0	0	38,858

FAIRNESS FOR HIGH-SKILLED IMMIGRANTS ACT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I lend my support to the Fairness for High-Skilled Immigrants Act to ensure the equality of opportunity for all.

Throughout our history, America has been committed to opening its doors to those who wished to build a new life here; yet, despite being “the land of opportunity,” the laws that we have had in place have left many families seeking a better life in limbo. Over the last 2 years, the crisis has reached new levels of inhumanity as this administration irresponsibly ended the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, DACA, program and ripped families apart at our borders.

This legislation should be considered in the context of a more comprehensive bill which would also address the pressing issues of DACA and family separation. It will be an important piece of the puzzle that will hopefully put us on a path to changing the unfair laws that are currently in place and once again make America a place of possibility for all. The Fairness for High-Skilled Immigrants Act makes important and long overdue changes that will create a more equitable employment-based immigration system. This system will distribute green cards based not on the applicant’s country of birth, but on his or her skills. It will slowly get rid of the employment-based country caps and instead create an evenhanded “first come, first serve” system for equally qualified, highly skilled immigrants.

This legislation is an important step towards more comprehensive immigration reform. The system as it is now is rigged and unfair. I hope that we can begin to move towards a more comprehensive bill and a brighter future where America is once again, without a doubt, the land of opportunity.

REMEMBERING PAUL JOSEPH GILMER, JR.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I wish to acknowledge the loss of a public servant, veteran, and good man, Paul Joseph Gilmer, Jr., and recognize his years of service to the people of West Virginia.

Paul’s life serves as an example to those who strive to be the change they want to see in their communities. He was an active member and leader of several community organizations and a mentor to innumerable Charleston youth. Furthermore, he was a family man whose memory and legacy will live on through his wife, children, grandchildren, and all those who knew and loved him.

A lifelong resident of Charleston, Paul went to Dunbar High School before serving in the U.S. Army. He returned to the Kanawha Valley to continue his education, graduating from West Virginia State University with a bachelor’s degree, and went on to work for IBM for 25 years.

Following his career with IBM, Paul entered public service and worked for the city of Charleston in the city manager and mayor’s offices before being elected as a city councilman. He was the executive director of the Community Council of Kanawha Valley, Inc., and senior vice president of the United Way of Kanawha Valley. An entrepreneur, Paul was also the owner of Business, Tax and Accounting Services, as well as PJ Gilmer, Inc.

Beyond his career, Paul devoted his time to various community organizations, serving in leadership capacities at the Kanawha Valley Collective, the National Association of Planning and Research Councils, the West Virginia Center for Civic Life, and the Schoenbaum Family Enrichment Center, among many others. He also served as a volunteer manager of several youth sports programs, impacting the lives of the next generation by his example and his message of working tirelessly to effect positive change.

Above all, however, Paul was a family man. He leaves behind his wife of 45 years, Linda, as well as his children Batese, Melissa, Ryan, Charles, Shawn, and Anthony, and their children. He is also survived by his mother and four siblings.

Paul told the young men and women he mentored “not to achieve, but over-achieve,” in order to do something positive with their lives. Paul’s life was a testament to his message, as he over-achieved in making Charleston, WV, a stronger community. It was an honor

to call him a friend and fellow West Virginian.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I rise today in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the White Mountain National Forest.

In 1911, Congress passed the Weeks Act, which authorized the Federal Government to purchase forest lands at the head of navigable streams to protect the health of our waterways. This landmark legislation paved the way for President Woodrow Wilson’s Executive order in 1918, a century ago this year, which formally established the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire and Maine. Today, these public lands cover nearly 800,000 acres of woodland and attract millions of visitors each year who camp, hike, ski, and explore some of the most breathtaking natural beauty in New England. In fact, the region attracts more guests than both Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks.

If you were to visit the forest today and take in the lush, healthy woodland, it may surprise you that the environmental and economic success of this region was once in serious jeopardy. At the beginning of the 20th century, 80 percent of the White Mountain region had been depleted of its trees. Then-Governor Chester Jordan of New Hampshire said that the single greatest challenge facing the Granite State’s future was excessive and unrestrained timber cutting. In his words, “Our forests are fast becoming despoiled, their scenic beauties marred and destroyed, the public health endangered” and the State’s agriculture, tourism, and even lumber industry threatened with ruin. Without action, he warned, New Hampshire’s forests were headed toward extinction.

In 1901, the year Governor Jordan issued his warning, Granite Staters began a remarkable effort to save our woodlands, efforts that continue to this day and have helped create a rich