

cool roofs, and solar-equipped public buildings.

IKEA, the furniture store, announced that all of its delivery services will be zero emissions by 2025.

That is just a small sample of the new commitments—evidence of the determination of Governors, mayors, CEOs, investors, and NGOs to combat climate change despite the failure of Republican leadership in Washington.

But if we are to have any hope of keeping global warming under 2 degrees Celsius—or better yet, 1.5 degrees—we are going to need leadership here. We are going to need a Federal price on carbon. That is why last week's announcement from the Climate Leadership Council was so important. The CLC has been working with former Republican Secretaries of State George Shultz and James Baker and former Treasury Secretary Hank Paulson for a \$40-per-ton carbon fee and return all of the money raised by that carbon fee to American families in the form of a dividend. This plan shares a lot of similarities with the American Opportunity Carbon Fee Act, which I introduced with Senator SCHATZ of Hawaii. The CLC plan is supported by many corporations, business leaders, and former Republican officials.

Last week, the CLC announced that its \$40-per-ton carbon fee would result in emissions reductions substantially better than our present national targets. The CLC also found that 56 percent of Americans—including majorities of Democrats, Independents, and Republicans—support it. Seventy-one percent of millennials support a carbon fee, which shows that carbon pricing is coming. The only question is how soon. Americans intuitively understand that it makes sense to impose a fee on something we want less of, whether it is carbon emissions or cigarettes. When the revenues from those fees are returned to the American people, it is better still.

Last week's climate summit featured a discussion on carbon pricing organized by the business community. The fossil fuel industry and its array of front groups will, of course, attack any effort to put a price on carbon emissions. So having companies like Gap, Exelon, Pacific Gas and Electric, and Steelcase speak out in favor of carbon pricing was a good start. When the business community shows broad-based support for carbon pricing, it will be very difficult to argue that it is bad for business, but let's remember that the fossil fuel companies bring heavy artillery to this fight.

Washington State has a carbon fee ballot initiative right now, which has provoked Big Oil to spend \$20 million to defeat that initiative, including companies that claim they support a carbon price. Among the donors are BP, Phillips 66, and others that have contributed over \$3 million each to oppose the carbon price initiative. So against that Big Oil blowback, it would sure be nice if Washington State's corporate leaders stood up on this.

Starbucks, after all, has a whole web page about climate change and has committed to purchasing 100 percent renewable energy. Amazon has a web page on its efforts to reduce its carbon footprint, and it, too, is aiming to go to 100 percent renewable.

Jeff Bezos, one of the world's richest people, is investing in clean energy, along with another corporate icon of Washington State, Microsoft's Bill Gates. In fact, Microsoft is hard at work reducing carbon emissions in its operations. It even has an internal carbon price to encourage reductions in carbon pollution.

Boeing has a web page cataloging its efforts to combat climate change by making its airplanes more efficient.

So where are they when it comes to their own home State's plan to actually do something about climate change? As we have seen so often here in Washington, DC, as well, it is radio silence. The interesting thing is that Big Oil is actually tiny compared to Microsoft, Amazon, Starbucks, Boeing, and the rest of the tech companies, Wall Street banks, insurance companies, consumer goods companies, retailers, and food and beverage companies that all claim to care about climate change—tiny.

The difference is that Big Oil shows up. It shows up here in Congress. It funds its armada of front groups and trade associations and phony think tanks to steer Republicans here in Congress away from anything limiting carbon pollution, just like it is showing up right now in Washington State to kill an initiative that would limit carbon pollution.

Here is the problem: The good guys aren't showing up. They don't show up here in Congress, and they are letting Big Oil outgun them even in Washington State. In my experience, if you don't show up to the game, you don't win. It is as simple as that.

That is the message I took to last week's summit. I truly appreciate business leaders who talk about the dangers of climate change and the value of carbon pricing. I truly appreciate business leaders who work on reducing carbon emissions within their corporate footprint. But it also matters what you do in the public arena. Show up to fight for the policy you already espouse. Show up here in Congress and in Washington State. Challenge Big Oil rather than forfeit the game before it even begins. This is a fight. There are hydraulics in politics. If no one pushes back, the only team on the field will win.

Well, we can't keep having the fossil fuel industry win this fight because we will all be losers in their win. We have to win, but to do that, we will need companies talking a good game to actually show up on game day.

It is not just time to wake up. It is time to show up.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

(The remarks of Mr. JONES pertaining to the introduction of S. 3467 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEVEN). The Senator from Alaska.

TRIBUTE TO STANLEY RILEY

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, it is Tuesday, and normally I come to the Senate floor on Thursdays, and I do what is the favorite part of the week for me. I do our series called the "Alaskan of the Week." So we are going to talk about the Alaskan of the week, which is a great opportunity for me to talk about somebody in the great State of Alaska who has done something good for their community, their town, their State, or maybe their country, and I get to brag a little bit about what I think makes my State the best State in the country. It is the people. It is the community. It is people who are doing wonderful things and are an inspiration.

Today I want to transport you to a village called Anaktuvuk Pass in Alaska's North Slope Borough. It is about 500 miles north of Anchorage, way up north, beyond the Arctic Circle. It is smack-dab in the Brooks Range, surrounded by beautiful, rugged, majestic mountains. It is Alaska's real-life version of the mythical Shangri-La. Anaktuvuk Pass is the place that Stanley Riley, an amazing young Alaskan, calls home.

Stanley made his village proud recently by bringing home a gold and two second place finishes from his first World Eskimo-Indian Olympics. Let me spend a minute or two talking about the World Eskimo-Indian Olympics, another Alaskan institution. The games began in 1961. They test the skills, strength, ability, agility, and endurance of Alaskan Natives, who for millennia have needed to be able to survive in some of the harshest conditions in the world.

The games leave no part of the body untested. There is the seal hop, the four-man carry, the ear pull—that one is really popular—the high kicks, and the muktuk eating contest, which is whale blubber. They also reflect what is very unique about the great State of Alaska. Stanley won a gold for the head pull. It is another competition at these incredible World Eskimo-Indian Olympics.

Let me describe the head pull. You lie down on the ground, facing your competitor. Both of you are up on your hands, and you share a strap looped around each other's necks. Whoever is able to use enough neck and shoulder strength to pull the other over wins. That is the head pull.

He almost won the four-man carry, where you walk for as long as you can with four people clinging to all sides of you. That is the four-man carry. He spent all summer training for it, climbing up the mountains that surround his

village and hauling game back down the mountains that he had shot. It is a good way to train in Alaska. That honor went to Sido Evans from Fairbanks, Riley's best friend. He called him a "mountain of a Koyukon man."

Riley has his sights on gold for next year's World Eskimo-Indian Olympics. It seems like when he wants something badly enough, he gets it, particularly now, since he has found his calling.

What is his calling, you ask? His calling is to be a role model for his people, especially the young people.

Stanley has overcome incredible odds to get to where he is now. That is the inspiration part I was talking about. He had some rough times as a youngster, and he has overcome them and is now an example for so many Alaskans in his community and beyond.

As is the case for too many children across my State and across the country, Stanley grew up in a single-parent household without a father around. That took its toll. When he was 12, he left Anaktuvuk Pass and got bounced around in the foster care system. He had almost 20 foster care parents, he said, until he emancipated at 16 years old.

Then, he started to succeed. He was able to get his GED, and he had enough internal drive that along the way he had some good-paying jobs, but then again he had setbacks, as happens in the life of our young people, whether in Alaska or across the country, when drugs and alcohol get in the way.

Finally, about 4 years ago, he looked in the mirror and didn't like the person staring back at him. He was unhealthy, unfit, and had gained all kinds of weight—over 400 pounds. He lacked a purpose. He packed up and moved back to Anaktuvuk Pass, intent, he said, on changing his life for the better and on becoming a positive role model for his community, especially the youth in his community. He started to do this. Slowly his mind cleared, his soul brightened, and he began to get in shape.

Now he spends his summers climbing the mountains around his village and hunting. He guesses he has climbed up about 1,000 miles this summer. The man is in shape. He has lost all kinds of weight, and he works as a tour guide and is an inspiration to so many members of his community, including his nephew Jacob, who is a talented basketball player and the light of Stanley's life. He said:

When you're with your community, it's easier to keep yourself together. You don't want to let those people [who you live with and are part of your community] down.

That is a great sentiment. Stanley is now a full-time student, and he is studying to be an Inupiak language and culture teacher. He wants the next generation to know where they came from and how strong they are and have pride in their culture and their heritage. He said:

I want them to know that even though you have had a hard upbringing, you can do anything [you set your mind to].

He is also an amazing chef, mixing the old and new in Alaska. For instance, one of his signature dishes is fettuccini Alfredo with muktuk—whale blubber. People should try that. I am sure it is really good. I look forward to it.

His next goal is to compete in the Arctic Winter Games, something he has been training for every day. In Alaska, we certainly are rooting for him.

Stanley, thank you for being an inspiration, especially among the young people, showing them that when you have hard times, you can get up, brush yourself off, set high goals and standards, and then achieve them. Thank you for being our Alaskan of the week.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YOUNG). The Senator from Wyoming.

AMERICA'S WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, as the Presiding Officer knows, President Trump has called on Congress to take up major infrastructure legislation. Passing an infrastructure bill would create jobs, grow our economy, and help keep families safe. Water infrastructure is a key part of the President's call.

Drinking water systems, dams, levees, ports, reservoirs, and waste water systems matter to just about every community in the country. Infrastructure is an essential part of everyday life. Infrastructure brings water into our homes and protects us from flooding caused by catastrophic storms, like the one we had this past week on the east coast.

Many of these aging water systems are in need of significant attention. Several need to be repaired or fully replaced, while other, long-awaited projects need to get started. The time to upgrade our water infrastructure is now.

Last week, committee leaders from the Senate and the House of Representatives reached a deal of historic proportion on comprehensive water infrastructure legislation—now passed in the House and awaiting passage in the Senate. The name of the consensus bill is "America's Water Infrastructure Act." As the chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, I worked closely with Ranking Member CARPER, Infrastructure Subcommittee Chairman INHOFE, and Subcommittee Ranking Member CARDIN to reach this deal with the House. This is by far the most significant water infrastructure bill of this Congress and the most significant water infrastructure bill in decades. It is bipartisan, and it helps all 50 States.

The legislation does three big things: It grows the economy, it cuts Washington redtape, and it keeps communities safe. America's Water Infrastructure Act spurs economic growth by creating jobs and authorizing vital

projects. This bill authorizes projects that deepen nationally significant ports, maintain inland shipping lanes, upgrade aging dams, and increase water storage in the arid West. These projects ensure that American-made goods can be shipped from the heartland to the coast and around the world.

Access to a consistent water supply is key for America's ranchers and farmers. They expect that their water will be delivered when they need it. Ranchers and farmers will directly benefit from this legislation, as crumbling irrigation systems will receive badly needed maintenance.

In my home State of Wyoming and across the West, water storage is a serious issue. This consensus bill will increase storage capacity and expand water reservoirs, such as the Fontenelle Reservoir in Wyoming.

The legislation cuts redtape by making it easier to get projects through the Army Corps of Engineers' process. It will give State and local leaders an increased role in prioritizing which Army Corps projects are built. When a local partner takes over an Army Corps of Engineers flood control project, that non-Federal partner will no longer need to worry about obtaining new permits. The bill mandates that the Army Corps transfer its authority to the local partner so new permits—and the time required to get them—will no longer be necessary.

We have also included important language to help smaller rural communities leverage Federal dollars so they can complete needed infrastructure projects. Leveraging Federal resources is an important component of President Trump's infrastructure plan. Federal programs, such as the Water Infrastructure Flexibility Act, can give taxpayers the most bang for the buck. In the past, smaller rural communities have had trouble accessing these dollars. The language in our consensus bill will give these rural areas the chance to compete for these funds and be able to participate in this very successful program. Cutting redtape and increasing access to leveraging programs will help us get projects done faster, better, cheaper, and smarter.

Finally, the bipartisan agreement will help keep communities safe. The critical infrastructure projects included in this package will help prevent damaging flood waters by maintaining dams, levees, and beach fronts. It will also create a permanent program to prevent floods caused by ice jams like we saw in Worland, WY.

The legislation allows the Army Corps of Engineers to more effectively assist communities recovering from devastating storms and surging rivers.

This bill isn't just about flood prevention. It is the most significant drinking water legislation in decades. This bill invests in repairing aging drinking water systems. For the first time since 1996, Congress will authorize the Drinking Water State Revolving