

The legislative clerk read as follows:

**CLOTURE MOTION**

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 302, H.R. 2579, an act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the premium tax credit with respect to unsubsidized COBRA continuation coverage.

Mitch McConnell, Mike Crapo, Johnny Isakson, Thom Tillis, Cory Gardner, James Lankford, Bill Cassidy, Marco Rubio, Roy Blunt, Lindsey Graham, Mike Rounds, Richard Burr, Tim Scott, Jeff Flake, Pat Roberts, John Thune, John Hoeven.

**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.

**WILDLAND FIREFIGHTING  
LEGISLATION**

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I wish to speak about an urgent challenge facing my constituents and my colleagues in the Pacific Northwest that unfortunately was ignored in this massive legislative mishmash we were asked to vote up or down on in the middle of the night: wildfires.

Communities across the West, including my home State of Washington, are being torn apart by these disasters. Last year, the Diamond Creek fire burned 128,000 acres in my State. In 2016, the Okanogan Complex burned 305,000 acres. Just those two fires alone burned an area around two-thirds the size of Rhode Island, and both devastating events spewed ash and toxic smoke across a vast region and destroyed billions of dollars' worth of forest products.

I am very concerned that these are not freak or rare, once-in-a-generation events. According to our best scientists, the killer combination of climate change and decades of inadequate forest management has made these monster infernos the new normal.

The numbers speak for themselves.

Ten thousand, that is the number of houses that have been burned down in wildfires last year.

Eighteen billion, that is the initial estimate of how much damage wildfires caused just in California last year.

Sadly, 54 Americans were killed by these wildfires in 2017.

That is why I have spent years collaborating with other Senators from affected States to hammer out commonsense, bipartisan solutions to this increasingly urgent challenge.

First and foremost is the inadequate funding for fire prevention and suppression programs.

How much longer are we going to shortchange fire programs? The fire

budget Congress allocated for this last year was short by over \$1.4 billion.

Under current law, when there is a funding shortfall like this, the Forest Service has to rob its own programs to make it up. What programs? The ones dedicated to fire prevention and forest restoration that could help prevent future fires. That is crazy and very shortsighted.

Also, we need a better management strategy for our national forests—an innovative strategy to manage our forests in smarter, more efficient, and more sustainable ways. There are many case studies of how we can reduce fire risk and increase local forestry jobs, all while restoring forest ecosystems.

For example, the Colville National Forest has been using innovative management tools to reduce the risk of wildfire in northeast Washington. The forward-thinking restoration work being performed by Vaagen Brothers Lumber in Colville has enabled this small National Forest to be ranked in the top three forest products-producing national forests in the country. Their holistic approach to forest restoration has also earned them the proud spot as the No. 1 national forest for number of culverts replaced to improve fish passage and water quality.

The success of local projects cannot help but inspire me and my colleagues. I am pleased to report that all of the Senators from the Northwest—both Democrat and Republican—have agreed on what is needed to enable the Forest Service to be proactive rather than simply reactive when it comes to wildfires.

Senators RISCH, WYDEN, CRAPO, MURRAY, MERKLEY, and I agree that the Forest Service's fire-borrowing problem needs to be fixed. All of us cosponsored legislation to do that.

Senators RISCH, WYDEN, CRAPO, MURRAY, MERKLEY, and I also all agree that we should treat the most at-risk parts of the national forests before they burn up and do so in a way that is supported by science. All of us cosponsored legislation to also do that.

These bills have been endorsed by environmental groups, timber industry, firefighter organizations, and local governments. All of these local and national stakeholders are in agreement, that we need to supply the Forest Service and impacted communities with funding, provide jobs in rural communities, and reduce the fire risk in our most at-risk forests.

Unfortunately, despite the urgency of the problem, despite the strong consensus on both sides of the aisle and amongst a diverse range of stakeholders, despite the fact that we have hammered out legislative text, it appears the inclusion of our bipartisan measure is being blocked from being included in the pending bill.

It is hard to overemphasize my frustration at the current situation. It took weeks, months, and in some cases years to develop these proposals and

vet with affected stakeholders this suite of bipartisan bills.

The bipartisan consensus legislation we offered last week included a permanent fix to the Forest Service's fire-borrowing problem. That was legislation cosponsored by 15 Senators. Our proposal also included funding for Secure Rural Schools. That bipartisan legislation was cosponsored by 32 Senators.

It turns out there were actors set on blocking our attempts to enact reasonable wildfire legislation. We received a counteroffer at the eleventh hour, and it contained only a short-term funding solution, with eight new radical land management policies that they knew we could not accept.

The new provisions ranged from repealing protections for old-growth trees on the Tongass National Forest to giving away Federal land. Other objectionable provisions included allowing exemptions for large clearcuts from environmental review and removing people's ability to file lawsuits on Forest Service projects in Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. That is ridiculous.

Instead of working to forward bipartisan ideas, Republican leadership decided to inject "poison pill" environmental riders into the process in a "take it or leave it" midnight offer.

This leaves many of us with a lot of doubt as to whether Republican leadership has ever been serious about fixing wildland fire budgeting. History tonight shows that they see it only as a vehicle to sideline long-established environmental laws that protect people, wildlife, and our public lands.

Well, I want to tell everyone here that we are not giving up. There are so many bipartisan, noncontroversial improvements to Forest Service management that can be enacted.

Members, like my colleagues from the Northwest, want to get something done. Our constituents are demanding it, and we need to do it before the next fire season starts in just a few months.

I want the record to reflect that, while there were many provisions I supported in the underlying legislation, I could not in good conscience vote for a bill that purposely left urgently needed wildland firefighting legislation on the cutting room floor. We can and must do better next time, and I am going to keep working at it until we get this problem addressed.

**SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND  
SENATE RESOLUTIONS**

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. HEITKAMP (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. THUNE, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. UDALL, Ms. SMITH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. Res. 400. A resolution designating the week beginning February 11, 2018, as “National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week”; considered and agreed to.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 400—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING FEBRUARY 11, 2018, AS “NATIONAL TRIBAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK”

Ms. HEITKAMP (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. THUNE, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. UDALL, Ms. SMITH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 400

Whereas there are 36 Tribal Colleges and Universities operating on more than 75 campuses in 16 States;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities are tribally chartered or federally chartered institutions of higher education and therefore have a unique relationship with the Federal Government;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities serve students from more than 250 federally recognized Indian tribes;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities offer students access to knowledge and skills grounded in cultural traditions and values, including indigenous languages, which—

(1) enhances Indian communities; and

(2) enriches the United States as a nation;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities provide access to high-quality postsecondary educational opportunities for—

(1) American Indians;

(2) Alaska Natives; and

(3) other individuals that live in some of the most isolated and economically depressed areas in the United States;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities are accredited institutions of higher education that effectively prepare students to succeed in—

(1) the academic pursuits of the students; and

(2) the global and highly competitive workforce;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities have open enrollment policies, and approximately 15 percent of the students at Tribal Colleges and Universities are non-Indian individuals; and

Whereas the collective mission and the considerable achievements of Tribal Colleges and Universities deserve national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning February 11, 2018, as “National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week”; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for Tribal Colleges and Universities.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1941. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution H.

Con. Res. 104, providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 1892.

SA 1942. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1301, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes.

## TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 1941.** Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 104, providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 1892; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SEC. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (division D of Public Law 115-56) is further amended by inserting after section 165 the following new section:

“SEC. 166. (a) Employees furloughed as a result of any lapse in appropriations which begins on or about February 9, 2018, shall be compensated at their standard rate of compensation, for the period of such lapse in appropriations, as soon as practicable after such lapse in appropriations ends.

“(b) For purposes of this section, ‘employee’ means:

“(1) a Federal employee;

“(2) an employee of the District of Columbia Courts;

“(3) an employee of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia; or

“(4) a District of Columbia Government employee.

“(c) All obligations incurred in anticipation of the appropriations made and authority granted by this division for the purposes of maintaining the essential level of activity to protect life and property and bringing about orderly termination of Government functions, and for purposes as otherwise authorized by law, are hereby ratified and approved if otherwise in accord with the provisions of this division.”

SEC. 102. For the purposes of division D of Public Law 115-56, the time covered by such division shall be considered to include the period which began on or about February 9, 2018, during which there occurred a lapse in appropriations.

This Act may be cited as the “Continuing Appropriations Amendments Act, 2018”.

**SA 1942.** Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1301, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 1892, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

(1) Strike the first section 1 and section 2 immediately following the enacting clause and insert the following:

**“SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

“This Act may be cited as the “Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018”.

**“DIVISION A—HONORING HOMETOWN HEROES ACT**

**“SECTION 10101. SHORT TITLE.**

“This division may be cited as the ‘Honoring Hometown Heroes Act’.

**“SEC. 10102. PERMITTING THE FLAG TO BE FLOWN AT HALF-STAFF IN THE EVENT OF THE DEATH OF A FIRST RESPONDER SERVING IN THE LINE OF DUTY.**

“(a) AMENDMENT.—The sixth sentence of section 7(m) of title 4, United States Code, is amended—

“(1) by striking ‘or’ after ‘possession of the United States’ and inserting a comma;

“(2) by inserting ‘or the death of a first responder working in any State, territory, or possession who dies while serving in the line of duty,’ after ‘while serving on active duty.’;

“(3) by striking ‘and’ after ‘former officials of the District of Columbia’ and inserting a comma; and

“(4) by inserting before the period the following: ‘, and first responders working in the District of Columbia’.

“(b) FIRST RESPONDER DEFINED.—Such subsection is further amended—

“(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ‘, United States Code; and’ and inserting a semicolon;

“(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘; and’; and

“(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

““(4) the term “first responder” means a “public safety officer” as defined in section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10284).”

“(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to deaths of first responders occurring on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.”.

(2) Strike section 1 immediately preceding division B.

(3) In section 30422(b)(4), strike subparagraphs (A) and (B) and insert the following:

“(A) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—For purposes of enabling the joint committee to exercise its powers, functions, and duties under this subtitle, and consistent with the Standing Rules of the Senate, there is authorized from the date of enactment of this Act through February 28, 2019, \$500,000 to be allocated—

“(i) in total during the period October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2018; and

“(ii) any remaining amounts shall be carried forward for the period October 1, 2018 through February 28, 2019.

“(B) EXPENSES.—Expenses of the joint committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the co-chairs, subject to the rules and regulations of the Senate.”.

(4) In section 30422(b)(4)(I)(i), insert “, consistent with the rules and regulations of the Senate” before the period at the end.

(5) Strike section 30423 and insert the following:

**“SEC. 30423. FUNDING.**

“(a) SPECIAL RESERVE.—To enable the joint committee to exercise its powers, functions, and duties under this subtitle, within the funds in the account for ‘Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations’ of the Senate, not more than \$500,000 shall be allocated from the special reserve established in S. Res. 62, agreed to February 28, 2017 (115th Congress), for use by the joint committee.

“(b) EXPIRATION.—None of the funds made available by this section may be available for obligation by the joint committee after January 2, 2019.

“(c) AVAILABILITY REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of the joint committee, section 20(b) of S. Res. 62, agreed to February 28, 2017 (115th Congress), shall not apply.”.

(6) In section 30442(b)(4), strike subparagraphs (A) and (B) and insert the following:

“(A) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—For purposes of enabling the joint committee to exercise its powers, functions, and duties under this subtitle, and consistent with the Standing Rules of the Senate, there is authorized from the date of enactment of this Act through February 28, 2019, \$500,000 to be allocated—

“(i) in total during the period October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2018; and

“(ii) any remaining amounts shall be carried forward for the period October 1, 2018 through February 28, 2019.