

bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to protect rights of conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services, to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit certain abortion-related discrimination in governmental activities, and for other purposes.

S. 2006

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mrs. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2006, a bill to reform the process by which Federal agencies analyze and formulate new regulations and guidance documents.

S. 2022

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2022, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the amount of special pension for Medal of Honor recipients, and for other purposes.

S. 2123

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2123, a bill to reform sentencing laws and correctional institutions, and for other purposes.

S. 2170

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2170, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the ability of health care professionals to treat veterans through the use of telemedicine, and for other purposes.

S. 2275

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2275, a bill to provide for automatic acquisition of United States citizenship for certain internationally adopted individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 2337

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2337, a bill to improve homeland security by enhancing the requirements for participation in the Visa Waiver Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2344

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCONNELL), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2344, a bill to provide authority for access to certain business records collected under the Foreign Intelligence

Surveillance Act of 1978 prior to November 29, 2015, to make the authority for roving surveillance, the authority to treat individual terrorists as agents of foreign powers, and title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 permanent, and to modify the certification requirements for access to telephone toll and transactional records by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 148

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 148, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

AMENDMENT NO. 2876

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2876 proposed to H.R. 3762, a bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 2002 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016.

AMENDMENT NO. 2884

At the request of Mr. VITTER, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2884 proposed to H.R. 3762, a bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 2002 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016.

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2884 proposed to H.R. 3762, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 2886

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2886 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3762, a bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 2002 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL):

S. 2353. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the incentives for biodiesel; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Biodiesel Tax Incentive Reform and Extension Act of 2015. I am pleased to be joined by Senator CANTWELL. Our bill will modify the biodiesel fuel blenders credit to a domestic production credit, and extend the credit through 2018.

Congress created the biodiesel tax incentive in 2005. As a result of this in-

centive, and the Renewable Fuel Standard, biodiesel is providing significant benefits to the nation. Domestic biodiesel production supports tens of thousands of jobs. Replacing traditional diesel with biodiesel reduces emissions and creates cleaner air.

Homegrown biodiesel improves our energy security by diversifying our transportation fuels and reducing our dependence on foreign oil. Biodiesel itself is a very diverse fuel. It can be produced from a wide array of resources such as recycled cooking oil, soybean and other plant oils, and animal fats.

Senator CANTWELL and I have been advocating for years a modification to the current incentive. We have proposed making the credit available for the domestic production of biodiesel, rather than a mixture credit available to the blender of the fuel, going back to 2009.

The bill we are introducing today is similar to an amendment that I offered with Senator CANTWELL during consideration of the tax extenders package in the Senate Finance Committee in July of this year. Our biodiesel reform amendment passed unanimously by voice vote.

Converting to a producer credit improves the incentive in many ways. The blenders credit can be difficult to administer, because the blending of the fuel can occur at many different stages of the fuel distribution. This can make it difficult to ensure that only fuel that qualifies for the credit claims the incentive. It has been susceptible to abuse because of this.

A credit for domestic production will also ensure that we are incentivizing the domestic industry, rather than subsidizing imported biofuels. It's projected that imports from Argentina, Singapore, the European Union, South Korea and others could exceed 1.5 billion gallons over this year and next.

We should not provide a U.S. taxpayer benefit to imported biofuels. By restricting the credit to domestic production, we will also save taxpayer money. The amendment adopted in the Finance Committee is estimated to reduce the cost of the extension by \$90 million.

Importantly, modifying the credit will have little to no impact on the consumer. Much of the credit will continue to be passed on to the blender and ultimately, the consumer. Additionally, the U.S. biodiesel industry is currently operating at only 60 percent of capacity. The domestic biodiesel industry has the capacity and access to affordable feedstocks to meet the demand of U.S. consumers.

It is my understanding that representatives from the House and Senate, along with the White House, are currently meeting to finalize a tax extender package before the end of the year. I strongly urge them to maintain the Senate position, and include the biodiesel reform policies that were adopted in the Senate Finance Committee.

This modification will ensure that the credit is doing what Congress intended—incentivizing investment in domestic biodiesel production. Surely, House and Senate leaders recognize that we should not be providing a U.S. taxpayer subsidy to already heavily subsidized foreign biodiesel imports.

I therefore urge my colleagues to support this common-sense, cost reduction modification.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

##### SENATE RESOLUTION 326—CELEBRATING THE 135TH ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ROMANIA

Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 326

Whereas the United States established diplomatic relations with Romania in June 1880;

Whereas the Governments of the United States and Romania strive to continually improve cooperation between government leaders and strengthen the two countries' strategic partnership, focusing on the political-military relationship, law-enforcement collaboration, trade and investment opportunities, and energy security;

Whereas the Governments of the United States and Romania are committed to supporting human rights, advancing the rule of law, democratic governance, economic growth, and freedom;

Whereas Romania joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 2004, and has established itself as a resolute ally of both the United States and strong NATO member;

Whereas the Government of Romania continues to improve its military capabilities, and has repeatedly demonstrated its willingness to provide forces and assets in support of operations that address the national security interests of the United States and all NATO members, including deployments to Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, and Kosovo;

Whereas, in 2011, the United States and Romania issued the "Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership for the 21st Century Between the United States of America and Romania," reflecting increasing cooperation between our countries to promote security, democracy, free market opportunities, and cultural exchange;

Whereas the United States and Romania signed a ballistic missile defense (BMD) agreement in 2011, allowing the deployment of United States personnel, equipment, and anti-missile interceptors to Romania;

Whereas, in October 2014, the United States Navy formally launched Naval Support Facility Deveselu to achieve the goals of the 2011 BMD agreement and thus established the first new United States Navy base since 1987;

Whereas, in September 2015, Romania stood up a NATO Force Integration Unit;

Whereas Romania will host the Alliance's Multinational Division-Southeast headquarters in Bucharest and commits significant resources to the Very High Readiness Joint Task Force;

Whereas Romania has agreed to host components of the United States' European Phased Adaptive Approach missile defense

system, which will be operational by the end of 2015; and

Whereas, for the past 25 years, the Government of Romania has shown leadership in advancing stability, security, and democratic principles in Central and Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans, and the Black Sea region, especially in the current difficult regional context: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates the 135th anniversary of United States-Romanian diplomatic relations;

(2) congratulates the people of Romania on their accomplishments as a great nation; and

(3) expresses appreciation for Romania's unwavering partnership with the United States.

##### SENATE RESOLUTION 327—CONDEMNING VIOLENCE THAT TARGETS HEALTHCARE FOR WOMEN

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BENNET, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. UDALL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. REED of Rhode Island, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. COONS, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. KING, Mr. TESTER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 327

Whereas the constitutional right of the people of the United States to make healthcare decisions about their own bodies was established more than 43 years ago;

Whereas in *Eisenstadt v. Baird*, 405 U.S. 438 (1972), the Supreme Court confirmed the constitutional right of all men and women to legally access birth control;

Whereas the Supreme Court decided *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973) 42 years ago and reaffirmed that women have a constitutional right to comprehensive reproductive healthcare;

Whereas for decades, healthcare providers for women and people who access healthcare services for women have been subjected to intimidation, threats, and violence;

Whereas since 1993, there have been 11 murders and numerous attempted murders of individuals associated with care provided at health centers for women;

Whereas since 1977—

(1) nearly 7,000 violent acts have been reported against providers at health centers for women, including bombings, arsons, death threats, kidnappings, and assaults; and

(2) more than 190,000 acts of disruption, including bomb threats and harassing calls, have been reported;

Whereas between June and December 2015, arson, vandalism, and threats have increased at Planned Parenthood health centers and other health centers for women, including—

(1) health centers in—

(A) Aurora, Illinois;

(B) Pullman, Washington;

(C) Louisville, Kentucky; and

(D) Claremont, New Hampshire; and

(2) on November 27, 2015, an attack by a gunman at a Planned Parenthood health center in Colorado Springs, Colorado, in which 3 people were killed and 9 people were injured;

Whereas extreme and demonizing rhetoric contributes to a climate that is dangerous for individuals who provide or access comprehensive healthcare services;

Whereas since more than 40 percent of the patients of Planned Parenthood are people of color, people of color are disproportionately impacted by attacks on health centers for women; and

Whereas over their lifetimes, 1 in 5 women in the United States will access healthcare at Planned Parenthood, which—

(1) in 2013 provided—

(A) over 1,400,000 emergency contraception kits;

(B) nearly 4,500,000 tests and treatments for sexually transmitted infections; and

(C) nearly 900,000 cervical cancer screenings and breast exams;

(2) continues to be the leading reproductive healthcare provider in the United States; and

(3) along with many other reproductive health providers, continues to provide expert, quality reproductive healthcare in safe and supportive environments across the country: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) denounces the attacks on healthcare centers for women, providers of healthcare for women, and patients; and

(2) affirms that all women have the right to access reproductive healthcare services without fear of violence, intimidation, or harassment.

##### SENATE RESOLUTION 328—SUPPORTING THE DECEMBER 3, 2015, NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR VICTIMS OF DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING AND FOR VICTIMS OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERAGE DRINKING

Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 328

Whereas drunk driving is still a leading cause of death and injury on the roadways of the United States and nearly 1 in 3 traffic fatalities involved alcohol-impaired crashes, according to studies conducted by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration;

Whereas, in 2014, there were 9,967 people killed in alcohol-impaired crashes, representing an average of 27 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities every day and 1 alcohol-impaired driving fatality every 53 minutes;

Whereas countless victims, survivors, families, and loved ones are left to cope with the aftermath of these terrible crashes;

Whereas victims and survivors of drunk and drugged driving and the consequences of underage drinking are cause for concern;

Whereas Mothers Against Drunk Driving (referred to in this preamble as "MADD") was founded in 1980 and today continues with the mission to end drunk driving, help fight drugged driving, support the victims of these crimes and crashes, and prevent underage drinking;

Whereas drunk driving deaths have been reduced dramatically since 1980, from more than 25,000 deaths per year to just under 10,000 in 2014, thanks to efforts from MADD, other community organizations, States, schools, law enforcement agencies, safety technologies and programs, improved laws, and growing public recognition of the risks posed by drunk driving;

Whereas combating drunk and drugged driving is a legislative priority for the Senate in the 114th Congress, advancing a multi-