including over 279 pregnant women, have contracted Zika.

To my Republican colleagues, I would say: stop playing games, support our States and Federal health officials, approve the money, and send it to the President's desk. We cannot wait any longer. Pregnant women cannot wait any longer.

MANDATORY ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN FOR-PROFIT COLLEGE ENROLLMENT AGREEMENTS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I have not been shy about coming to the Senate floor to voice my concerns about the for-profit college industry. This is an industry that enrolls 10 percent of college students, collects 20 percent of Federal student aid, and accounts for over 40 percent of student loan defaults. This industry has a terrible track record; yet it continues to collect billions each year in Federal funding. If there ever was an industry that needed to face accountability, it is the for-profit college industry. But for-profit colleges have long avoided accountability to their students and to regulators through the use of mandatory arbitration clauses.

For years, mandatory arbitration clauses have been buried in the fine print of student enrollment agreements at for-profit schools. Students usually didn't even know that, by signing these agreements, they were giving up their right to a day in court if the school's misbehavior caused the students harm. Mandatory arbitration clauses mean, for example, that, if a student is misled or deceived by a school's advertising and goes into debt as a result, the student can't take the school to court. Instead, the student is forced into a secret arbitration proceeding where the playing field is tilted against the student's interests.

Mandatory arbitration clauses allow schools to avoid accountability to their students—and the secrecy of arbitration proceedings means that misconduct stays hidden from the attention of regulators. Mandatory arbitration clauses are not used by legitimate nonprofit colleges, either public or private. But these clauses were widely used among for-profit colleges—including Corinthian, the now bankrupt for-profit college which for years lied to its students and to regulators about its job placement rates and other data.

There is a growing recognition that mandatory arbitration has helped hide misconduct in the for-profit college industry. Also, because these clauses prevent students from seeking meaningful relief in court from the schools that wronged them, students have had to seek relief from the Federal Government for their student loan debt. This means that taxpayers are on the hook for helping these victimized students, instead of the for-profit colleges that harmed them.

I have joined my colleagues in urging the Department of Education to issue strong regulations to prevent for-profit colleges that receive Federal funds from using mandatory arbitration clauses, and I have called out for-profit colleges that use these clauses.

On April 13, I came to the Senate floor and mentioned three names of schools that use these clauses: DeVry, the University of Phoenix, and ITT Tech. Lo and behold, two of these three for-profit schools—DeVry and the Apollo Education Group, which owns the University of Phoenix—have now made commitments to stop requiring their students to submit to mandatory arbitration. Apollo made their announcement last week, and DeVry officials told my staff that they discontinued the use of these clauses a few weeks ago, on May 13.

This is good news. These actions reflect the growing consensus outside and inside the for-profit industry that mandatory arbitration has no place in higher education enrollment. Also, the decisions by Apollo and DeVry reaffirm that the Department of Education is on the right track in reining in mandatory arbitration. The Department should finish the job by issuing rules that end this practice among all schools that receive Federal dollars.

Now, one note of caution—the devil is in the details when it comes to arbitration clauses. I have heard promises before from education companies to end mandatory arbitration, only to see those companies add new fine print that finds other ways to block students' access to court. I will be carefully checking the fine print of the new enrollment agreements to make sure these schools are not imposing new, more subtle restrictions on their students' access to court. If the fine print does reflect their commitment, I believe Apollo and DeVry deserve credit, but they still have a long way to go to improve student outcomes and prove they are going to dump the old for-profit college playbook.

ITT Tech, the spotlight is now on you. ITT Tech's executives have demanded their own day in court to respond to investigations and allegations of misconduct that were brought by regulatory agencies. At the same time, ITT Tech has continued to force its own students into mandatory arbitration. ITT Tech and all for-profit colleges should put an end to this practice of mandatory arbitration. They should join the growing consensus against these clauses that is reflected in the views of the Department of Education, student groups, veterans groups, civil rights groups, consumer groups, and now even some of the largest for-profit colleges.

It is time to stand up for accountability and for putting students first. It is time to end mandatory arbitration clauses in the for-profit college industry once and for all.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EASTER RISING

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, last week, the Senate unanimously adopted a resolution to commemorate the 100th anniversary of a crucial milestone in the history of Ireland, the 1916 Easter Rising rebellion. As a son of Ireland through my father's ancestors, I am proud to reflect on this important moment in Ireland's long march to independence.

The relationship between the United States and Ireland is long, it is strong, it is enduring, and it cannot be understated. As President Kennedy once said in a speech before Ireland's Parliament, ''No people ever believed more deeply in the cause of Irish freedom than the people of the United States.'' Both the United States and Ireland have histories rooted in a common set of ideals and goals, and we share similar principles and beliefs in freedom. A marker of the influence of the United States is the fact that our Nation is the only foreign country named in the 1916 Proclamation of the Republic, which proclaimed Ireland's independence.

My relatives on my father's side believed strongly in the promises of opportunity in the United States when they emigrated here in the mid-1800s. Marcelle and I have visited Ireland and met distant relatives who live there still. It is easy to see and feel the strong connections between our two countries.

Last week's centennial anniversary of the Easter Rising, commemorated on both sides of the Atlantic, recalls a turning point in Ireland's history. The influences of freedom, dignity, and prosperity in America that motivated many of the leaders of that rebellion 100 years ago are worth fighting to preserve and nurture here in the United States today. Like so many lessons of the past, the Easter Rising is a moment to reflect on our own freedoms and our own march toward perfecting our own Union.

TRIBUTE TO RUBY PAONE

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I may be dating myself when I say this, but I remember when Ruby Paone started work here as a fresh graduate from St. Andrews University. That was April of 1975, just a few months after I began my own tenure here in the Senate, and for more than 41 years, she has served in the U.S. Senate as a public servant of the highest caliber. Ruby is a remarkable woman. Throughout her Senate experience, she has befriended future Presidents and legendary legislators. The Senate permeates her family. She and her husband, longtime Senate aide and now adviser to President Obama, Marty Paone, have raised three wonderful children.

Ruby is from the small town of Bladenboro, NC, and she brings the very best of small towns to this often

chaotic city. In true smalltown fashion, she knows everyone, never forgets a name or a face, and has a smile and a kind remark for everyone she sees. I have often said that Senators are merely constitutional impediments to their staff, and the same can surely be said for Ruby. Her steadfast service and collegiality are part of what makes the Senate work. Ruby, thank you for all that you have done for the Senate, and we wish you the best in retirement.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, as I have said previously, there are many people who work behind the scenes to help the Senate function. We tend to take them for granted, but we shouldn't. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge one such Senate staffer, Deputy Director of Doorkeepers Ruby Paone, who is retiring after more than 41 of steadfast service to the U.S. Senate and to our Nation. Everyone knows and loves Ruby, who has been here longer than any U.S. Senator currently serving, except for our esteemed colleague, the senior Senator from Vermont.

Ruby Paone, one of Lena and Wilbur Smith's five children, grew up on a farm in Bladenboro, NC, where she spent her summers pulling peanuts and harvesting tobacco. She graduated from St. Andrew's University and then came to Washington, DC. On March 17, 1975, she started working in the Senate as a card desk attendant. Then she became a reception room attendant and steadily worked her way up to her present position. Along the way, she met another Senate staffer, Marty Paone. The two of them starting dating, and then they were married in 1983. The Washington Post reported at the time:

Senator Robert Byrd paused in the debate to inform his colleagues that Ruby Grey Smith, who has worked in the Senate Reception Room for the last eight years, had married Marty Patrick Paone, a member of the floor staff of the Democratic Policy Committee. Byrd observed that with all the burdens of the Senate, the marriage shows that 'every cloud does have a silver lining.' Quick to agree with the minority leader, Majority Leader Howard Baker rose to add his congratulations, remembering that on the wedding day the press of Senate business almost interfered with the wedding hour. Sen. Howard Metzenbaum rushed out to get Mrs. Paone to hear the words of congratulation and she was there to see the chamber burst into applause. It may have been the best thing done in that Chamber all year.

As Senator REID noted yesterday, Ruby has been here for seven different Presidential administrations, 10 consecutive inaugurations, 16 different Sergeants-at-Arms, and 383 different Senators. Ruby's husband, Marty, who currently serves as deputy assistant to the President for legislative affairs, served as the Democratic secretary longer than anyone else in the history of the Senate. He worked in the Senate for 32 years overall, so he and Ruby have devoted nearly three-quarters of a century to this institution. Is there any other family so committed to service in the U.S. Senate? I doubt it. But the family's service is not ending with Ruby's retirement, fortunately. Ruby and Marty's daughter, Stephanie, works in the Democratic cloakroom and their son, Tommy, works at the Senate appointments desk. They proudly and ably carry on the Paone family tradition of outstanding Senate service.

I believe the U.S. Senate—Senators and staff—is a big family. Like any family, we certainly have our disagreements. But I am sure we can all agree that Ruby Paone has been a cherished member of the Senate family for over four decades, and we will miss her here. But we take solace in knowing that she is leaving so she can spend more time with her most important family—her husband, Marty, and their children Alexander, Stephanie, and Tommie. We have been so fortunate to have Ruby in the Senate family for the past 41-plus years. The American people are so fortunate to have talented and dedicated public servants like Ruby and Marty and Stephanie and Tommy Paone. I know the entire Senate joins me in thanking Ruby for her service and wishing her and her family the very best.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 establishes statutory limits on discretionary spending and allows for various adjustments to those limits, while 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.

On May 19, 2016, the Senate agreed to Senate amendment No. 3900, filed by Senator BLUNT. This amendment provides funding to combat the Zika virus. The amendment would increase budget authority by $1,098 million in fiscal year 2016 and increase outlays by $147 million and $508 million in fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017, respectively. The amendment includes language that would designate its spending as emergency pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Deficit Control Act of 1985. The inclusion of these designations makes this spending eligible for an adjustment under the Congressional Budget Act.

As a result, I am increasing the budgetary aggregate for fiscal year 2016 by $1,098 million in budget authority and $147 million in outlays. I am increasing the budgetary aggregate for fiscal year 2017 by $508 million in outlays. Further, I am revising the budget authority and outlay allocations to the Appropriations Committee by $1,098 million in revised nonsecurity budget authority and $147 million in outlays for fiscal year 2016 and by $508 million in outlays in fiscal year 2017.

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 Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and S. Con. Res. 11, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016)

$s in millions	2016
Current Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	3,069,829
Outlays	3,091,246
Adjustments:	
Budget Authority	1,098
Outlays	147
Revised Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	3,070,927
Outlays	3,091,393

REVISION TO SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

(Pursuant to Sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

$s in millions	2016
Current Allocation *:	
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	548,091
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	527,857
General Purpose Outlays	1,173,067
Adjustments:	
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	0
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	1,098
General Purpose Outlays	147
Revised Allocation *:	
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	548,091
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	528,955
General Purpose Outlays	1,173,214

* Excludes amounts designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to Section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Memorandum: Above Adjustments by Designation	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Total
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	1,098	1,098
General Purpose Outlays	0	0	147	147