

Relief Act, Congress intended to support servicemembers burdened with student loan debt. We owe it to our servicemen to fix this unintended consequence.

This week, Senator DUCKWORTH and I reintroduced the Servicemember Student Loan Affordability Act. This bill would allow preservice private or Federal student loan debt to be consolidated or refinanced while retaining the 6 percent interest rate cap. This minor change to the law will have a significant impact on servicemembers with student loan debt by allowing them to get the benefits Congress intended for them.

The bill is supported by the American Legion, the Association of United States Navy, the National Guard Association of the United States, the Retired Enlisted Association, the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Veteran Education Success, The Institute of College Access and Success, and the National Education Association.

I urge my colleagues to consider this simple solution to help servicemembers. I hope they will join Senator Duckworth and myself and support the Servicemember Student Loan Affordability Act.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 3, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2017, allows the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the allocations, aggregates, and levels in the budget resolution for legislation related to healthcare reform. The authority to adjust is contingent on the legislation not increasing the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2017 to 2026.

I find that amendment No. 667 fulfills the conditions of deficit neutrality found in section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 3. Accordingly, I am revising the allocations to the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, HELP and the budgetary aggregates to account for the budget effects of the amendment. I am also adjusting the unassigned to committee savings levels in the budget resolution to reflect that while there are savings in the amendment attributable to both the HELP and Finance Committees, the Congressional Budget Office and Joint Committee on Taxation are unable to produce unique estimates for each provision due to interactions and other effects that are estimated simultaneously.

This adjustment supersedes the adjustment I previously made for the processing of amendment No. 267. This adjustment applies while this amendment is under consideration. Should the amendment be withdrawn, fail, or lose its pending status, this adjustment will be null and void and the adjustment for amendment No. 267 shall remain active.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables, which provide de-

tails about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

BUDGET AGGREGATES—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 3, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2017)

\$s in millions	2017	
Current Aggregates:		
Spending:		
Budget Authority	3,329,289	
Outlays	3,268,171	
Adjustments:		
Spending:		
Budget Authority	1,400	
Outlays	-1,000	
Revised Aggregates:		
Spending:		
Budget Authority	3,330,689	
Outlays	3,267,171	

BUDGET AGGREGATE—REVENUES

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 3, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2017)

\$s in millions	2017	2017–2021	2017–2026
Current Aggregates:			
Revenue	2,682,088	14,498,573	32,351,660
Adjustments:			
Revenue	-5,400	-73,300	-145,700
Revised Aggregates:			
Revenue	2,676,688	14,425,273	32,205,960

REVISION TO ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 3, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2017)

\$s in millions	2017	2017–2021	2017–2026
Current Allocation:			
Budget Authority	2,277,203	13,101,022	31,274,627
Outlays	2,262,047	13,073,093	31,233,186
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	-1,000	-80,400	-275,700
Outlays	-1,000	-80,400	-275,700
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	2,276,203	13,020,622	30,998,927
Outlays	2,261,047	12,992,693	30,957,486

REVISION TO ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 3, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2017)

\$s in millions	2017	2017–2021	2017–2026
Current Allocation:			
Budget Authority	17,204	90,282	176,893
Outlays	15,841	89,820	183,421
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	2,400	-500	-8,700
Outlays	0	1,000	-5,600
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	19,604	89,782	168,193
Outlays	15,841	90,820	177,821

COUNTERING AMERICA'S ADVERSARIES BILL

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I voted in support of H.R. 3364, the Countering America's Adversaries Act, which sanctions Russia, Iran, and North Korea. I call on President Trump to sign this package into law, without delay.

This act imposes tough sanctions on Russia for its interference in our elections, its attempts to undermine faith in the democratic process across the West, its support of the brutal regime of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, and its intervention in Ukraine. Criti-

cally, the legislation prevents President Trump—who has repeatedly demonstrated his affinity for Vladimir Putin—from removing sanctions on Russia without the approval of the Congress. It sends a clear and unequivocal message to the Kremlin: the United States will not tolerate attacks on our democracy.

The administration has repeatedly certified Iran's compliance with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. This landmark, multilateral nuclear accord is a critical part of our effort to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon and has made our partners and allies in the region safer. However, Iran's ballistic missile tests, its support for regional terrorism, and its human rights abuses merit a strong response. This act codifies executive orders sanctioning Iran for these dangerous, nonnuclear actions.

Our response to North Korea—which U.S. officials now believe will be able to field a reliable, nuclear-capable intercontinental ballistic missile as early as next year—must be bold and comprehensive. While I support the sanctions imposed on North Korea under the Countering America's Adversaries Act, I believe they fall far short of the aggressive sanctions needed to sever North Korea's ties to the international financial system and create the leverage necessary for successful nuclear negotiations. That is why I strongly urge the Senate to pass the Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act, which I introduced with Senator TOOMEY. I look forward to working expeditiously with my colleagues to pass comprehensive sanctions on North Korea in the fall.

NOMINATION OF JOHN K. BUSH II

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I cannot support John K. Bush II's nomination to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

Mr. Bush does not possess the temperament or discernment required of a Federal judge. He is not only a deeply flawed nominee; he is unqualified for a lifetime judicial appointment.

William Howard Taft, 27th President of the United States, 10th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and a judge on the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, once said, "Don't write so that you can be understood, write so that you can't be misunderstood." Mr. Bush's more than 400 blog posts, written under a pseudonym, cannot be misunderstood despite his attempts to distance himself from his writings. In his blog posts, Mr. Bush equated a woman's right to an abortion to chattel slavery, advanced spurious claims based on conspiracy theories propagated by White supremacists, advocated violence and use of force against Democratic opponents, argued that journalist's First Amendment rights should be weakened, and advocated for unlimited amounts of money in politics.

When asked to clarify his past written statements during his confirmation