

ENFORCEMENT REPORT OF LEGISLATION POST-S. CON. RES. 3, FY 2017 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RESOLUTION

Vote	Date	Measure	Violation	Motion to Waive ^d	Result
168	July 25, 2017	S. Amdt. 270—perfecting amendment to the American Health Care Act of 2017.	311(a)(2)(B)—Revenues reduced below levels assumed in the budget resolution ^a .	Sen. Cruz (R-TX)	43–57, Not Waived
172	July 26, 2017	S. Amdt. 288—sense of the Senate amendment regarding Medicaid expansion is a priority and that Obamacare must be improved.	313(b)(1)—Byrd rule violation, no specification on which provision of the Byrd rule ^b .	Sen. Heller (R-TX)	10–90, Not Waived
174	July 27, 2017	S. Amdt. 389—provided premium assistance for low-income individuals.	302(f)—Exceeds a committee's 302(a) allocation ^c .	Sen. Strange (R-TX)	50–50, Not Waived

^a At the time of consideration, an estimate was unavailable for the McConnell amendment.

^b Senator Sanders raised a point of order against this Sense of the Senate amendment as a violation of the Byrd Rule.

^c At the time of consideration, an estimate was unavailable for the Strange amendment. Senator Schatz raised this point of order as violating the Finance Committee's 302(a) allocation.

^d All motions to waive were offered pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, BBEDCA, 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. The Senate is

considering S. Amdt. 808, which provides emergency funding for disaster relief.

This legislation includes language that increases nonsecurity discretionary budget authority by \$15,250 million this year and designates it as emergency funding pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of BBEDCA. CBO estimates that this budget authority will not outlay in 2017.

As a result of the aforementioned designations, I am revising the allocation

to the Committee on Appropriations by increasing the revised nonsecurity budget authority by \$15,250 million. Further, I am increasing the budgetary aggregate for fiscal year 2017 by \$15,250 million in budget authority.

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 Sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

	\$ Millions	2017
Current Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority		3,325,189
Outlays		3,263,671
Adjustments:		
Budget Authority		15,250
Outlays		0
Revised Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority		3,340,439
Outlays		3,263,671

REVISION TO SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

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

	\$ Millions	2017			
Current Allocation:					
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority		634,000			
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority		553,553			
General Purpose Outlays		1,230,926			
Adjustments:					
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority		0			
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority		15,250			
General Purpose Outlays		0			
Revised Allocation:					
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority		634,000			
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority		568,803			
General Purpose Outlays		1,230,926			
Memorandum: Detail of Adjustments Made Above	OCO	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Total
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	15,250	15,250
General Purpose Outlays	0	0	0	0	

NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, yesterday, along with several of my colleagues, I introduced the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 2017. This bill would reauthorize a national program to improve the Nation's earthquake preparedness. Senators MURKOWSKI, GARDNER, MURRAY, WYDEN, HARRIS, MERKLEY, and CANTWELL are original cosponsors of this bill, and I thank them for their support.

I firmly believe that, when it comes to a catastrophic earthquake, it is not a matter of if it will occur, it is a matter of when. It is important that we recognize the threats posed by earthquakes and do all we can to plan for the worst. By reauthorizing the Na-

tional Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, we will ensure that vital research, assistance to States, and development of early-warning systems continue.

Earthquakes threaten many areas in the United States—some densely populated, some not. The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program helps four Federal agencies—the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the National Science Foundation—coordinate earthquake research and education activities, as well as develop and disseminate information and best practices in order to protect public safety. The most recent reauthorization expired in 2009.

While there is still much that we do not know about earthquakes, we do

know that there are many actions that we can take to reduce earthquake risk. We can map active fault lines and utilize geological knowledge to inform where we build. Research can help architects to design buildings that are more earthquake-resistant, as well as ensure that critical infrastructure such as hospitals and powerplants are able to function after an earthquake strikes. Outreach and better coordination can help prepare response efforts, and developing an early-warning system is a critical tool to guard against severe loss of life.

The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program Reauthorization Act would enable earthquake-prone communities to better prepare and protect themselves by minimizing losses through infrastructure improvements and hazard and risk assessments.