

producers. There are so many violations, this office is overwhelmed. Trade investigations are lengthy. They are difficult. They are labor intensive. We are a Nation of laws. We enforce laws. We enforce rules. We follow laws. We follow the rules so that we can play fair on trade cases, but that takes time and expertise, and that is why we need to fund the Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Third, the administration needs to do everything in its power to address global overcapacity, particularly from China. It is the single biggest challenge facing our domestic steel industry. China has excess steelmaking capacity of 300 million metric tons. Was does that mean? They can make 300 million metric tons more than they use in their country. What does that mean? That means they are looking for a market, and they are willing to subsidize their steel production to dump their steel into Ohio, into Detroit, in auto plants, and dump their steel where we build roads, bridges, and appliances.

Last year, China exported more steel than the total tonnage of steel produced by U.S. manufacturers. Think of that. Chinese capacity in steelmaking is about the same as the rest of the world combined. As I said, China exported more steel last year than the total tonnage of steel produced by U.S. manufacturers. No wonder our companies face such serious challenges. China is the single biggest contributor in excess capacity, but the problem is spreading elsewhere. The Chinese have committed to reducing steel production, but have failed to follow through.

Our steel industry has done the right thing. Our industry restructured to a sustainable model a decade ago—competitive, smart, productive—but it is now under threat again from Chinese imports. We have to file complaints and petitions against this unfair competition. These cases take too long.

To stop the flood of cheap illegal imports once and for all, we need a permanent shutdown of production in countries where the steel industry is not driven by the market. Let me give you an example. South Korea was making something called oil country tubular goods, OCTG. These are pipes made for drilling, for fracking, for drilling for oil and gas. It makes sense, right? Except South Korea didn't have a domestic industry. They used not one of these steel pipes that they manufacture. What were they doing? They were selling them under cost to the United States. They basically created an industry to make steel, to dump that steel in the United States and keep their workers going at the expense of our companies and our workers. We won trade cases against them, but it often took long, and by the time we won these cases, a lot of damage was done to those companies and those workers.

Finally, renegotiate the auto rules of origin, the Trans-Pacific Partnership. These provisions determine how much

of a car is made in these 12 countries of the Trans-Pacific Partnership regions. Unfortunately, the TPP rules of origin are even weaker than they were in the North American Free Trade Agreement. What does that mean? That means only 40 percent of an auto sold in a TPP country needs to be made in TPP countries. So what that means is that more than 50 percent of the components for a newly made car can come from China sold into the United States or Mexico or Canada or any of the 12 countries with no tariffs. The whole point of the Trans-Pacific Partnership is to strengthen the auto supply chain and strengthen these countries' economies, but the way our negotiators did it was to drop the percentage components—the so-called rules of origin—from 60-some percent to 40-some percent so China could backdoor.

Think about this: 35,000 women and men out of work—35,000 families have been forced to have terrible conversations around the kitchen table. They have to sell their house. Maybe they are going to get foreclosed on because they are not working. They have to cut back on sports at the local school because, frankly, of a State government in our State that underfunds schools. If kids want to play sports—no matter if they are low-income kids—they have to pay for it. There was nothing like that when I was growing up, but it is a different world. We have a State government that doesn't respond in so many ways to the concerns of young parents that they have to come up with money. They can't do that now. They have lost their jobs. All of this impacts families.

The bad news doesn't stop with family layoffs. These conversations don't stop with mom and dad getting laid off. They lead to mom having to take a second job at night and to selling a car to save the house from being foreclosed.

Mr. Kelling writes: "The livelihood of thousands are counting on you." I ask my colleagues to think about what that means. That doesn't just mean their income and job; it is so much more important than that. It is the ability to put food on the table, send their kids to college, and save something for retirement. It is the difference between a thriving community and a dying community.

We can't stand by and watch communities turn to ghost towns because foreign competitors don't play by the rules. It means we have to take action that levels the playing field and holds our trading partners accountable. If the administration doesn't take bold, decisive action soon, we will get thousands more letters, as do more and more of my colleagues who also get these letters. Thousands more workers like Thomas are going to lose their livelihoods, and our country will be worse off because of that.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GARDNER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

The motion was agreed to.

AMERICA'S SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2015

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 636) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend increased expensing limitations, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3464

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I call up substitute amendment No. 3464.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] proposes an amendment numbered 3464.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the next amendments in order be the following and that it be in order to call them up and considered offered in the order listed: Gardner No. 3460; Thune No. 3512; Heinrich No. 3482, as modified; Thune No. 3462; Schumer No. 3483; Thune No. 3463; and Cantwell No. 3490.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3460 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3464

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I call up Gardner amendment No. 3460.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE], for Mr. GARDNER, proposes an amendment numbered 3460 to amendment No. 3464.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To require the FAA Administrator to consider the operational history of a person before authorizing the person to operate certain unmanned aircraft systems.)

On page 89, line 3, insert "and any operational history of the person, as appropriate" before the period at the end.

AMENDMENT NO. 3512 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3464
(Purpose: To enhance airport security, and for other purposes)

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 3512.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] proposes an amendment numbered 3512 to amendment No. 3464.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. THUNE. 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.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I wish to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for April 2016. The report compares current law levels of spending and revenues with the amounts provided in the conference report to accompany S. Con. Res. 11, the budget resolution for fiscal year 2016. This information is necessary for the Senate Budget Committee to determine whether budget points of order lie against pending legislation. It has been prepared by the Republican staff of the Senate Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act, CBA.

This is the third scorekeeping report for this calendar year but the seventh report I have made since adoption of the fiscal year 2016 budget resolution on May 5, 2015. My last filing can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on February 24, 2016. The information contained in this report is current through April 4, 2016.

Table 1 gives the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee is below or exceeds its allocation under the budget resolution. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA. Over the fiscal year 2016–2025 period, which is the entire period covered by S. Con. Res. 11, Senate authorizing committees have spent \$147.9 billion more than the budget resolution calls for.

Table 2 gives the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds the statutory spending limits. This information is used to determine points of order related to the spending caps found in section 312 and section 314 of the CBA. On December 18, 2015, the President signed

H.R. 2029, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, P.L. 114–113, into law. This bill provided regular appropriations equal to the levels set in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, P.L. 114–74, specifically \$548.1 billion in budget authority for defense accounts, revised security category, and \$518.5 billion in budget authority for nondefense accounts, revised nonsecurity category.

Table 3 gives the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds its allocation for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism, OCO/GWOT, spending. This separate allocation for OCO/GWOT was established in section 3102 of S. Con. Res. 11 and is enforced using section 302 of the CBA. The consolidated appropriations bill included \$73.7 billion in budget authority and \$32.1 billion in outlays for OCO/GWOT in fiscal year 2016. This level is equal to the revised OCO/GWOT levels that I filed in the RECORD on December 18, 2015.

The budget resolution established two new points of order limiting the use of changes in mandatory programs in appropriations bills, CHIMPS. Tables 4 and 5 show compliance with fiscal year 2016 limits for overall CHIMPS and the Crime Victims Fund CHIMP, respectively. This information is used for determining points of order under section 3103 and section 3104, respectively. Enacted CHIMPS are under both the broader CHIMPS limit, \$1.3 billion less, and the Crime Victims Fund limit, \$1.8 billion less.

In addition to the tables provided by the Senate Budget Committee Republican staff, I am submitting additional tables from CBO that I will use for enforcement of budget levels agreed to by the Congress.

For fiscal year 2016, CBO estimates that current law levels are \$138.9 billion and \$103.6 billion above the budget resolution levels for budget authority and outlays, respectively. Revenues are \$155.2 billion below the level assumed in the budget resolution. Finally, Social Security outlays are at the levels assumed in the budget resolution for fiscal year 2016, while Social Security revenues are \$23 million below assumed levels for the budget year.

CBO's report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate's pay-as-you-go rule. The Senate's pay-as-you-go scorecard currently shows deficit reduction of \$20.4 billion over the fiscal year 2015–2020 period and \$95.7 billion over the fiscal year 2015–2025 period. Over the initial 6-year period, Congress has enacted legislation that would increase revenues by \$17 billion and decrease outlays by \$3.3 billion. Over the 11-year period, Congress has enacted legislation that would increase revenues by \$36.8 billion and decrease outlays by \$59 billion. The Senate's pay-as-you-go rule is enforced by section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21, the fiscal year 2008 budget resolution.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables be printed in the RECORD.

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

TABLE 1.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES—ENACTED DIRECT SPENDING ABOVE (+) OR BELOW (–) BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

	(In millions of dollars)		
	2016	2016–2020	2016–2025
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Armed Services			
Budget Authority	–66	–518	–1,117
Outlays	–50	–476	–1,099
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation			
Budget Authority	130	650	1,300
Outlays	0	0	0
Energy and Natural Resources			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Environment and Public Works			
Budget Authority	2,880	19,432	9,459
Outlays	252	1,147	–8,801
Finance			
Budget Authority	365	41,116	152,815
Outlays	365	41,116	152,815
Foreign Relations			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	–1	0
Judiciary			
Budget Authority	–3,358	5,962	4,833
Outlays	1,713	5,862	4,082
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions			
Budget Authority	0	208	278
Outlays	0	208	278
Rules and Administration			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Intelligence			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs			
Budget Authority	–2	–1	–1
Outlays	388	644	644
Indian Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Small Business			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	1	2	2
Total			
Budget Authority	–51	66,849	167,567
Outlays	2,669	48,502	147,921

TABLE 2.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS¹

	(Budget authority, in millions of dollars)	
	2016	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Statutory Discretionary Limits	548,091	518,491
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	21,750
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	5,101	50,621
Defense	514,000	136
Energy and Water Development	18,860	18,325
Financial Services and General Government	44	23,191
Homeland Security	1,705	39,250
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	32,159
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	0	162,127
Legislative Branch	0	4,363
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	8,171	71,698
State Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	37,780
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	210	57,091
Current Level Total	548,091	518,491
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (–) Statutory Limits	0	0

¹ This table excludes spending pursuant to adjustments to the discretionary spending limits. These adjustments are allowed for certain purposes in section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA.

² Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.