

Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) were added as cosponsors of S. 804, supra.

S. 849

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 849, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for systematic data collection and analysis and epidemiological research regarding Multiple Sclerosis (MS), Parkinson's disease, and other neurological diseases.

S. 928

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 928, a bill to reauthorize the World Trade Center Health Program and the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001, and for other purposes.

S. 1056

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1056, a bill to eliminate racial profiling by law enforcement, and for other purposes.

S. 1081

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1081, a bill to end the use of body-gripping traps in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

S. 1140

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1140, a bill to require the Secretary of the Army and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to propose a regulation revising the definition of the term "waters of the United States", and for other purposes.

S. 1169

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1169, a bill to reauthorize and improve the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, and for other purposes.

S. 1170

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1170, a bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to extend the authority of the United States Postal Service to issue a semipostal to raise funds for breast cancer research, and for other purposes.

S. 1214

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1214, a bill to prevent human health threats posed by the consumption of equines raised in the United States.

S. 1380

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island

(Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1380, a bill to support early learning.

S. 1390

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1390, a bill to help provide relief to State education budgets during a recovering economy, to help fulfill the Federal mandate to provide higher educational opportunities for Native American Indians, and for other purposes.

S. 1445

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1445, a bill to improve the Microloan Program of the Small Business Administration.

S. 1458

At the request of Mr. COATS, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1458, a bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to ensure scientific transparency in the development of environmental regulations and for other purposes.

S. 1495

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1495, a bill to curtail the use of changes in mandatory programs affecting the Crime Victims Fund to inflate spending.

S. 1538

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1538, a bill to reform the financing of Senate elections, and for other purposes.

S. 1603

At the request of Mr. FLAKE, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1603, a bill to actively recruit members of the Armed Forces who are separating from military service to serve as Customs and Border Protection Officers.

S. 1640

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1640, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve immigration law enforcement within the interior of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1679

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1679, a bill to amend the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 to require that certain buildings and personal property be covered by flood insurance, and for other purposes.

S. 1774

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from

Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1774, a bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to treat Puerto Rico as a State for purposes of chapter 9 of such title relating to the adjustment of debts of municipalities.

S. 1779

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1779, a bill to prevent conflicts of interest that stem from executive Government employees receiving bonuses or other compensation arrangements from nongovernment sources, from the revolving door that raises concerns about the independence of financial services regulators, and from the revolving door that casts aspersions over the awarding of Government contracts and other financial benefits.

S. RES. 222

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 222, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Federation Internationale de Football Association should immediately eliminate gender pay inequity and treat all athletes with the same respect and dignity.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. GARDNER):

S. 1807. A bill to require agencies to publish the categorization of certain proposed and final rules, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Regulatory Impact Scale on the Economy Small Business Act, also known as the RISE Act. One of Congress's most fundamental responsibilities is to provide oversight to its vast regulatory structure, particularly as it pertains to small businesses. However, Congress lacks the proper framework to effectively monitor the impact of regulatory activity on small businesses. Today, there is no transparent, standardized means to realize the economic scale of regulatory rules, either proposed or finalized, to frame their economic significance on a comparative basis. Likewise, the American public also has no means to effectively gauge and monitor the significance of regulatory rules. With the current lack of scale, there is no means to categorically delineate between a "big regulation" and a "really big regulation," resulting in less effective oversight.

In addition, agencies wield tremendous discretionary power in determining whether required small business analysis applies. Today, regulatory flexibility analysis is triggered when a proposed rule is determined by the issuing agency to have a "significant economic impact" on a substantial number of small entities. However,

Congress has provided no bright-line standard to determine what constitutes significant economic impact, allowing agencies to exercise an unnecessary amount of leniency to bypass regulatory flexibility analysis, which is meant to give special consideration to small businesses.

To improve both Congress and public's ability to provide regulatory oversight, I recommend that Congress should require agencies to categorize each proposed and final rule based on the following categories of economic impact: category 1 between \$100 million and \$500 million; category 2 between \$500 million and \$1 billion; category 3 between \$1 billion and \$5 billion; category 4 between \$5 billion and \$10 billion; and category 5 at \$10 billion and over. To disallow agencies from abusing broad discretionary power, Congress should establish a bright-line standard for "significant economic impact" of \$100 million. Providing such guidance will provide accountability and consistency across the vast regulatory structure and provide efficiencies for Congress. I believe this important piece of legislation will provide clarity and direction for our regulatory efforts, and I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1807

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Regulatory Impact Scale on the Economy Small Business Act of 2015" or the "RISE Small Business Act of 2015".

SEC. 2. CATEGORIZATION OF RULES.

Section 553 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(F) CATEGORIZATION OF RULES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Before an agency promulgates a proposed or final rule that the agency determines is likely to have an annual effect on the economy of not less than \$100,000,000, the agency shall—

"(A) assign the rule to the applicable category described in paragraph (2) based on the highest possible annual effect that the agency determines the proposed or final rule is likely to have on the economy; and

"(B) publish in the Federal Register the assigned category for the rule.

"(2) CATEGORIES.—A proposed or final rule is a—

"(A) category 1 rule, if the agency determines that the rule is likely to result in an annual effect on the economy of not less than \$100,000,000 and not more than \$499,999,999;

"(B) category 2 rule, if the agency determines that the rule is likely to result in an annual effect on the economy of not less than \$500,000,000 and not more than \$999,999,999;

"(C) category 3 rule, if the agency determines that the rule is likely to result in an annual effect on the economy of not less than \$1,000,000,000 and not more than \$4,999,999,999;

"(D) category 4 rule, if the agency determines that the rule is likely to result in an annual effect on the economy of not less than \$5,000,000,000 and not more than \$9,999,999,999; and

"(E) category 5 rule, if the agency determines that the rule is likely to result in an annual effect on the economy of not less than \$10,000,000,000.

"(3) SUBMISSION TO OIRA.—Each agency shall, on an annual basis, submit to the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs a list of the rules, by category, that the agency published in the Federal Register under paragraph (1) during the preceding year.

"(4) PUBLICATION ON OIRA WEBSITE.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs receives a list of rules from an agency under paragraph (3), the Administrator shall publish on www.reginfo.gov—

"(A) the list of rules received from the agency under paragraph (3); and

"(B) an estimate of the costs and benefits of each rule included on the list."

SEC. 3. DEFINING SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC IMPACT FOR INITIAL AND FINAL REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSES.

Section 601 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph 6, by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph 7, by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in paragraph 8—

(A) by striking "RECORDKEEPING" and all that follows through "The" and inserting "the"; and

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(9) the term 'significant economic impact' means an annual economic effect of not less than \$100,000,000."

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 224—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE AREA BETWEEN THE INTERSECTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL DRIVE, NORTHWEST AND VAN NESS STREET, NORTHWEST AND INTERNATIONAL DRIVE, NORTHWEST AND INTERNATIONAL PLACE, NORTHWEST IN WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SHOULD BE DESIGNATED AS "LIU XIAOBO PLAZA"

Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 224

Whereas June 4, 2015, marked the 26th anniversary of the brutal crackdown on protestors at Tiananmen Square in Beijing;

Whereas Dr. Liu Xiaobo is a Chinese human rights activist and Nobel Laureate who is currently serving an 11-year prison sentence for inciting subversion against the Government of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas in recognition of Dr. Liu Xiaobo's long and non-violent struggle for fundamental human rights in the People's Republic of China, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in October 2010; and

Whereas renaming a portion of the street in front of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the District of Columbia after Dr. Liu Xiaobo serves as an expression of solidarity between the people of the United States and the people of the People's Republic of China who are, like Dr. Liu Xiaobo, engaged in a long and non-violent struggle for fundamental human rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the area between the intersections of International Drive, Northwest and Van Ness Street, Northwest and International Drive, Northwest and International Place, Northwest in Washington, District of Columbia, should be known and designated as "Liu Xiaobo Plaza", and any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record to that area should be deemed to be a reference to Liu Xiaobo Plaza;

(2) the address of 3505 International Place, Northwest, Washington, District of Columbia, should be redesignated as 1 Liu Xiaobo Plaza, and any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to that address should be deemed to be a reference to 1 Liu Xiaobo Plaza; and

(3) the Administrator of General Services should construct street signs that—

(A) contain the phrase "Liu Xiaobo Plaza";

(B) are similar in design to the signs used by Washington, District of Columbia, to designate the location of Metro stations; and

(C) should be placed on—

(i) the parcel of Federal property that is closest to 1 Liu Xiaobo Plaza (as described in paragraph (2)); and

(ii) the street corners of International Drive, Northwest and Van Ness Street, Northwest and International Drive, Northwest and International Place, Northwest, Washington, District of Columbia.

SENATE RESOLUTION 225—HONORING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN BUSINESS OWNERS ON ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. COONS, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. ERNST, and Mr. ENZI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 225

Whereas women-owned businesses are one of the fastest-growing segments of the United States economy;

Whereas 13,600,000 firms are 50 percent or more owned by women, and these businesses employ nearly 15,900,000 people and generate \$2,700,000,000,000 in revenue as of 2013;

Whereas empowering more women entrepreneurs and business owners is important to the economic future of the United States;

Whereas the National Association of Women Business Owners (NAWBO) was established in 1975 by a group of like-minded businesswomen to serve as the collective voice of women business owners across the country and advocate on behalf of their entrepreneurial interests;

Whereas NAWBO's roots are in public policy, and NAWBO played an integral role in the passage of the Women's Business Ownership Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-533; 102 Stat. 2689);