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No. 121

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 1, 2020.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2020, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 9:50 a.m.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOE GUNTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor the life of the mayor of Salinas, California, Joe Gunter.

Mayor Gunter passed on Monday after a quick bout, unfortunately, with cancer.

Mayor Gunter was a true public servant, who truly understood what it means and what it takes to live up to

our obligations as Americans—to give back to his country and community—that gives all of us so much.

Right out of high school, Mayor Gunter joined the Marines where he served and fought in Vietnam. Right out of his service to our country, Mayor Gunter joined the Salinas Police Department where he proudly served and protected for 32 years.

And right out of that service to our community, Mayor Gunter then volunteered at a Women's Crisis Center, in youth sports, for the Salinas Air Show, and the California Rodeo.

But that wasn't enough. Because right out of retirement, Joe then served as mayor of Salinas for the past 8 years. And I can tell you, as Mayor Joe knew well that it really wasn't about the snarkiness of your tweets, it is about making government work for people.

Joe would tell you he wasn't much for politics, but when it came to serving the people of Salinas, Mayor Gunter was the best. Because Joe knew dang well that good governing is good politics.

My prayers are with his wife, Lisa, his children, and his grandchildren. I hope they take comfort knowing that although Joe will be missed, his legacy of service will always endure with the people of this country and the community of Salinas, California.

SIDNEY AND KINSEY IRRIGATION DISTRICTS SHOULD NOT LOSE POWER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana (Mr. GIANFORTE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, the Sidney and Kinsey Irrigation Districts serve more than 130 family farms that irrigate nearly 12,000 acres of farmland in eastern Montana.

A recent decision by the Bureau of Reclamation has upended 70 years of

how Sidney and Kinsey irrigators have received project use power to pump water.

The change will increase power costs from 2.5 percent of their annual budget to nearly 40 percent.

Losing this power would put these family farmers and companies out of business.

My amendment will fix this issue by restoring the original arrangement that has been in place for 70 years.

I urge support for it.

MONTANA SHOULD BE ABLE TO SELL ITS COAL OVERSEAS

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, Montana should be able to sell its coal overseas.

Washington State is preventing construction of coal export terminals, effectively shutting down exports of Montana coal and unconstitutionally interfering with interstate commerce.

My amendment will continue the Federal permitting process if Washington State remains on its unconstitutional path.

Building a coal port that supports good-paying union jobs in Washington and good-paying jobs across Montana should be a bipartisan winner.

I urge adoption of this amendment.

TWO SIMPLE SOLUTIONS TO THE CRISIS AMERICANS ARE FACING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

MR. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, the longer I am here the more I question why everything must be so complex. Some, like our transportation bill, are complex because of the massive interrelationships we have, but others we just make complex.

I would offer two simple solutions today to the crisis that we are facing, not just from Black Americans, for justice. First, I would suggest that we remove the dead hand of Richard Nixon

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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from the scales of justice with his cynical, cruel war on drugs, which continues to this day.

Tens of thousands of young Black Americans are arrested or cited still for something that two-thirds of Americans think should be legal; and, in fact, voters in 10 States have done so. We are watching how these interactions with police with young people for something that even a majority of Republicans now say should be legal can lead to tragic consequences. Why do we do this?

We have an opportunity before us now with legislation approved by the House Judiciary Committee, the MORE Act, which incorporates many elements of Congresswoman BARBARA LEE's Marijuana Justice Act, which would just legalize marijuana, what the majority of American people want, what is happening in States across the country, and prevent this opportunity for interference with law enforcement that is completely unjustified. Completely unjustified.

I suggest that there is another simple action to deal with a century of discrimination dealing with housing specifically against people of color. I spent most of last summer and fall doing a deep dive into American housing policy. I have a report on my website: "LOCKED OUT. Reversing Federal Housing Failures and Unlocking Opportunity."

But what I found dealing with this is a tragic, embarrassing record of blatant discrimination by the Federal Government against people of color, especially Black Americans.

Look at the history of the Federal Government denying them housing for wartime work projects, for redlining, denying applications for New Deal housing projects, excluding African Americans. And an example of something that I just recently became aware of, the 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act, which had good intentions and generous terms, but gave way to predatory inclusion where real estate interests, banks sold essentially deficient properties at terms that unsophisticated buyers did not fully understand. But the banks and real estate interests didn't care because the loans were guaranteed by the Federal Government at inflated prices. Banking and real estate interests were able to take those back, flip them, sell them again. It is a shameful chapter in this century-long process of discriminating against African Americans in housing.

I would suggest that when we look at what we might do, some are thinking about reparations, I suggest we just provide generous rental subsidies and loan terms for Black Americans. Think of it as a GI Bill for Black Americans who endured a century of discrimination and denying them the access to wealth that has built much of the White middle class.

I would respectfully suggest that this is long overdue. It is justified. It would help stop some of the free-fall in hous-

ing markets that is moving forward and could lead to the same economic burst of energy that we saw after World War II for the GI Bill, which too many Black Americans were denied.

IN SUPPORT OF THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong support for our Second Amendment as protected by the United States Constitution.

The right to bear arms shall never be infringed upon, and I will always defend that right on this very floor.

I swore an oath to serve the people of Indiana's Sixth District, and that means fighting for the God-given right of all Americans to defend themselves and their property. The right to defend yourself and protect your loved ones is paramount now more than ever.

IN SUPPORT OF LIFE

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give voice to those who do not have one: The unborn children of America.

I am a pro-life American. It is our duty to protect the most vulnerable among us. Every human being deserves a right to life, and I will always defend that right. As I stand in this Chamber today, I pledge to always fight for the fundamental right to life given to us by God.

SUPPORT MAIN STREET

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support Main Street as our economy reopens.

Across this Nation mom-and-pop shops are suffering.

The COVID-19 pandemic, combined with extreme social unrest, has caused businesses everywhere to shut their doors, many of which may never open again.

As we reopen, American jobs may be lost permanently.

Congress must make it a priority to protect and support small business owners and workers.

It is our duty to do the people's work here in the people's House in our Nation's capital.

Congress must support the Americans we swore to represent.

IN SUPPORT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for our brave law enforcement officers.

Behind the badge and uniform of our men and women in blue are neighbors and friends who put their lives on the line every day to protect the citizens they serve.

Defunding the police would be downright dangerous, and I will never support that.

Further, some are advocating to change qualified immunity.

Eliminating this civil protection would have disastrous implications.

It would open up officers and their families to countless civil lawsuits and

make community policing all but impossible.

In these times, the heroes of law enforcement deserve more support, not less.

AMERICANS NEED A STRONG INFRASTRUCTURE BILL TO REVIVE OUR ECONOMY

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice opposition to H.R. 2.

Americans across this Nation need a strong infrastructure bill to revive and strengthen our economy now.

Yet Democrats drafted this bill without any Republican input.

Commonsense, bipartisan proposals like the 12 amendments I authored failed because this is not a serious effort. This bill is a progressive wish list and a NANCY PELOSI power grab again.

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 2.

WISHING GOOD LUCK TO 4-H PARTICIPANTS ACROSS INDIANA

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, as the fair season begins, I want to wish the best of luck to all 4-H'ers across Indiana's Sixth District.

Though this year's fairs are virtual and may look very different, the hard work they have put in throughout this past year I want to recognize.

4-H is a tremendous organization that helps our Nation's youth develop the life skills needed to empower themselves and their communities.

Best of luck to those participating in their 4-H county fair. You are making your families and communities very proud.

MODERNIZING INFRASTRUCTURE IS IMPORTANT TO ALL AMERICANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, like many Members of Congress, I came determined to increase long-term Federal investment in infrastructure.

Supporting the movement of people, goods, energy, and information through our infrastructure is crucial to driving investment in our communities and maintaining America's economic competitiveness.

Modernizing our infrastructure is important to Americans in every part of the country. We know that infrastructure projects are consistently evaluated as the best return on government investment.

□ 0915

As a member of the New Democratic Coalition, we believe any new proposal must include new revenue, new financing, new funding, and regulatory streamlining and encourage lifecycle funding in innovative infrastructure projects that are built to last.

As chair of the New Democrat Coalition Infrastructure Task Force and a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I believe that there should be four pillars for infrastructure deals. Those include revenue funding.

I support securing dedicated, sustainable revenue to keep the Highway Trust Fund solvent well into the future and increasing Federal investment that is not looted for other purposes.

We need a variety of funding options, including mileage-based user fees; raising or indexing the gas tax; user fees on electric vehicles or batteries to create parity with gasoline-powered vehicles; slightly increasing the corporate tax rate and dedicating the incremental revenue gains toward infrastructure, both expanded and new bond programs.

We must think strategically and use lifecycle cost analysis to account for the operating and maintenance needs of an asset across its entire lifecycle. Thus, we will help guard against deferred maintenance.

I support investing seed capital to capitalize an infrastructure bank that would leverage its funds for everything from roads, to water, to broadband projects. The bank would be accessible to States, localities, and regional groups and would be able to loan them money with favorable terms as well as offer bond insurance.

I and the task force support grant programs that would specifically target areas in desperate need of revitalizing their infrastructure, including those recovering from natural disasters, communities with higher rates of unemployment and poverty, and rural areas. That means new avenues to fund infrastructure projects in communities that have been left behind and in areas that traditionally struggle to attract infrastructure funding for projects that have holistic community support.

The task force recognizes the importance of continued regulatory streamlining in a way that balances expedited construction with appropriate environmental and safety safeguards. The administration must work to implement the numerous streamlining provisions already passed into law by Congress in the FAST Act transportation bill.

In addition, I support encouraging the use of regional partnerships and public-private partnerships.

We must also think about broadband and realize that this is the new transportation of the 21st century, making sustainable and innovative public and private investments across the U.S. to repair and upgrade existing assets and build vital new projects.

We must seek to support projects that help communities become more energy efficient, resilient, and better prepared to deal with the impact of climate change and environmental clean-up.

Finally, we must seek to give communities ownership of local development and encourage innovation, regulatory streamlining, and more comprehensive multiproject long-term planning.

PROVIDING RESOURCES TO REOPEN SAFELY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SPANO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, the overwhelming majority of constituents in my district are eager to get back to work, and I believe it is Congress' duty, our duty, to ensure that our citizens have the necessary resources to reopen in a safe and responsible way. That is why I am proud to have introduced two bills that focus on this very need.

The SAFE at Work Act would create a tax credit for businesses that allow their employees to work from home. This not only protects employees and employers against the spread of COVID-19 but also encourages employers to create telework opportunities for those most susceptible to the virus.

I also introduced the KEEP Act, which supports the President's push for a 3-month payroll tax holiday. This initiative would allow millions of Americans to keep more of the money that they already earn, thus providing critical capital to weather this crisis without involving Federal bureaucracy.

No government program, no matter how generous, can replace a functioning economy. These measures would support hardworking Americans' efforts to get our economy back on track, so I urge their immediate adoption.

HIGHLIGHTING BORDER WALL EFFECTIVENESS

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to lend my voice to the fight to protect our Nation by securing its borders.

Since arriving in Congress, I have stood by the President and his efforts to protect our children from traffickers, dealers, terrorists, and other criminal elements by building a wall.

For decades, our porous borders have threatened our national security, and it wasn't until President Trump took office that our government took this threat seriously.

Just how effective has the wall been?

It is a fact that nearly 1 million people were stopped at the U.S.-Mexico border in 2019, but in the last 12 months, illegal immigration has been down 84 percent and illegal crossings from Central America are down 97 percent.

It is a fact that President Trump has deported over 6,000 MS-13 gang members.

And it is a fact that this barrier between the countries is helping stop the flow of illicit drugs. Nearly 450,000 pounds have been seized this year alone.

For far too long, too many have ignored the facts, but I haven't, and I will continue doing everything I can do to keep Florida 15 residents and its businesses safe.

HONORING SERGEANT ANDREW BOSKO

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Andrew Bosko, a Lakeland, Florida, World War II veteran who is 98 years young.

Andy was born in Ohio, raised in Pennsylvania, and one of 13 children of immigrant parents from Austria and Czechoslovakia.

He entered the Army Air Corps in 1943, assigned to the VII Fighter Command in Hawaii. In 1945, the command was reassigned to Iwo Jima, which had been seized by Marine units, to provide emergency landing fields supporting bombing operations against Japan.

Meanwhile, his wife and true love, Sophia, was supporting the war as a Rosie the Riveter. Yet, they still found time to write to each other each day.

Following the war, Andy worked as a machinist in New York and later launched some of Lakeland's favorite restaurants.

Andy, you, together with your bride of 74 years, represent the greatest of our Greatest Generation. You experienced economic and social turmoil and a World War, and then you rebuilt our Nation into the greatest on Earth.

It is our honor to serve you, as you, for so many years, have served us.

SALUTING ELLA ERICKSON, VETERAN OF THE MONTH

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share the inspiring story of a World War II veteran from Lakeland, Florida.

At 100 years young, Ella Erickson is a unique personification of what heroism is about.

Raised in Wisconsin, she joined the U.S. Marine Corps in 1943. Following basic training, she reported to Marine Corps Headquarters here in Washington, and for the next 2 years, Staff Sergeant Erickson maintained the records of Marine prisoners of war.

Discharged at the end of the war, Ella married and began her family and career.

While holding demanding jobs at Wheaton College and as a nurse caring for the ailing, she also found time to be a supportive wife to international evangelist Victor Erickson and raise four children, two of whom went on to serve in the U.S. Air Force.

She has been a hero to the sick and to our Nation and an even greater one to her family. She epitomizes what heroism is all about, sacrificial service.

Thank you, Ella. Thank you for serving us and showing us how to live well.

On behalf of Florida 15, I salute you.

CALL TO REPLACE SICK CARE SYSTEM WITH HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a father, an American, and a Congressman in support of H.R. 1425, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Enhancement Act.

I rise today as a father because healthcare is personal. I know the pain of caring for a sick child. My daughter, Pia, was diagnosed with Hodgkin's

lymphoma when she was just 14 years old.

Parents and children who have been through the fear, the hospitalizations, the chemotherapy, and the years of anxiety-evoking follow-ups know the nightmare all too well because they have lived it.

But Pia and our family are among the lucky ones. She survived cancer and is now a thriving 20-year-old pursuing her college studies.

And I know how lucky I was to be at Pia's bedside during the toughest days and to do so without worrying about how I was going to pay her medical bills.

I know, in fact, we all know that this is not the case for too many American families throughout our country.

We need this legislation because it will lower healthcare costs, costs that are the very highest in the entire world, yet our outcomes are mid-pack.

In the United States of America, we should have the highest quality care in the world, the most efficient delivery of care in the world, and the best value in the world. In the United States of America, the wealthiest nation in the entire world, no one should have to choose between seeing their doctor or seeing food on their table—no one.

I rise today as an American because healthcare is patriotic. I am sick and tired of Americans paying more money for less quality than other nations. And I am sick and tired of Americans paying more money for the very same lifesaving medications than patients in other countries.

Americans are getting ripped off, and we, every single one of us in this Chamber, can do something about it. Ensuring that every American has access to high-quality and affordable healthcare and medications is indeed a moral decision, but it is also an economic decision.

Let's not kid ourselves. We do not have a healthcare system in our country; we have a sick care system. And it is not even a system, which has made the epic failure of our Nation's COVID response even more glaring.

You see, we tolerate, even condone, incentives for procedures over prevention and profit over people. It is costing us billions of dollars and bankrupting thousands of families and, surely, costing American lives.

We need this legislation because there is meaningful economic and societal value in ensuring that every American enjoys healthcare coverage no matter their age, their race, their gender, their ZIP Code, their income, or their condition.

I rise today as a Congressman because finding common ground, building consensus, and fixing our broken healthcare system is my job. I am on a mission to inspire collaboration in this Chamber and restore Americans' faith in government, and I cannot imagine a better place to begin than healthcare.

Let's rise to this moment and improve it together.

Mr. Speaker, we need this legislation because it will help all Americans, not red State or blue State Americans, but all Americans.

We need this legislation because no one in this country, Republican, Democrat, independent, or otherwise, thinks that our healthcare system is working.

We need this legislation because healthcare is collective, and this pandemic presents an extraordinary opportunity to build a true health system in this country. COVID-19 has taught us that one's health and well-being are directly dependent on the health and well-being of one's entire community.

We are in this together, and we must take care of one another together.

We need this legislation because whether it is my daughter, Pia, a cancer survivor, or Cindy with diabetes in Eden Prairie or Nikki with MS in Brooklyn Park or every single mother in our country who has ever given birth to a child, preexisting conditions are part of being human and should never be a barrier to care.

We need to pass this legislation because it is personal, it is patriotic, and it is our job.

I am grateful to my colleagues in this House for doing so yesterday, and I call on our colleagues in the Senate to join us in ensuring a healthier and more equitable future for every single American.

HONORING GEORGIA STATE SENATOR JACK HILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and to honor the life of one of my mentors and my very good friend, Georgia State Senator Jack Hill, who passed away on April 6 at the age of 75.

I sat next to Jack in the Georgia State Senate for 5 years, and he was truly a mentor to me. Through listening and interacting with him over the course of those years up until his death, I understood what it really meant to be a dedicated public servant.

Jack lived his entire life in Reidsville, and his love for his hometown and community was evident throughout his life.

After he graduated from Reidsville High School and Georgia Southern University, he came back to his hometown and went into the grocery business as owner and operator of Hill Shopping Center.

In addition to running his own successful business, Jack still found time to serve in the Georgia Air National Guard for over 33 years, both as a unit commander and a State inspector general.

He was appointed to the board of directors at The Tattnall Bank in the early 1980s before heeding the call to public service.

In 1990, he ran for and won his first term as Georgia State Senator for the Fourth District of Georgia.

Throughout Jack's 30 years of steadfast service in representing the Fourth District, he served on many prestigious committees, including the Senate Rules Committee, where he was vice chairman, and chairman of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee.

Both Jack and I liked to write columns. We would write weekly columns. Jack always chided me and said mine were very chatty. I always chided him and said his were very nerdy.

□ 0930

He was a numbers cruncher. He knew the budget like no one in the State of Georgia knew it. He was always the last to leave the capitol each day because of how dedicated he was to serve the people of our State.

Because of Jack's leadership, my colleagues and I were always driven to be good stewards of taxpayer dollars and uphold our mission in all that we did to serve Georgians to the best of our abilities.

Jack was a man of overwhelming integrity, compassion, and humility. He was a true statesman. While he certainly worked hard to be selected for this role, he never used his prestigious title to gain praise or acknowledgment.

He was one of the few people who taught me the importance of placing people over the politics and praise. If anyone ever needed to talk to him, he was always available and listened to what you had to say no matter who you were.

Jack also taught me the importance of humility and keeping a common, steady hand at the helm. I will always remember his immense dedication to everyone he interacted with.

He made a huge difference in the lives of countless students, in the reputation of the university system, and in the holistic improvement of the State of Georgia.

Jack's legacy will always be remembered, and those he knew will never forget the impact he had on the lives he touched.

It is for these reasons that all 14 Georgia Members of the U.S. House, including myself, signed proposed legislation to name a post office building in Jack's hometown of Reidsville after him. Naming a post office after him will honor his remarkable contributions to our State for years to come, and we will work to preserve his legacy of public service for his fellow Georgians.

Jack's advice has stayed with me throughout the years, and he helped make me the person I am today. I am forever grateful to have known Jack Hill, and I will never forget him. His family, friends, and those he worked with will continue to be in my thoughts and prayers as we all mourn the death of a great Georgian and a great American.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BENJAMIN TARBUTTON,
JR.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Mr. Benjamin Tarbutton, Jr., who passed away

peacefully on June 9, 2020, at the age of 90.

A lifelong resident of Sandersville, Georgia, Mr. Tarbutton's ambition started at an earlier age when he earned the honor of Eagle Scout. He even attended the Boy Scout International Jamboree in Paris, France, in 1947.

Mr. Tarbutton went on to attend Oxford College and graduated from Emory University in 1951 with a BA in economics. Following his studies, Mr. Tarbutton served our Nation in the U.S. Navy from 1952 to 1955 and was a veteran of the Korean war.

When he returned home, he began his lifelong career with the Sandersville Railroad Company. Mr. Tarbutton served as a director of the American Short Line and Regional Railroad Association, which is now 127 years old. He dedicated 65 years to the company until the time of his death, serving as president, vice president, and director.

His strong commitment to the railroad industry stretched beyond Sandersville Railroad Company. Mr. Tarbutton served as the director of the American Short Line and Regional Railroad Association and founder and president of the Georgia Railroad Association.

While he found great success in business, Mr. Tarbutton is best known for his commitment to his family, his church, and his community and the State of Georgia.

He will always be remembered for his tireless work to bring new industry and jobs to Sandersville. As part of this work, he served as the director of the Washington County Chamber of Commerce for many years and was honored as Washington County's Citizen of the Year.

But most importantly, Mr. Tarbutton was a family man. His friends and family remember him as a wonderful storyteller who entertained everyone around him with his colorful tales.

Our thoughts and prayers are with the Tarbutton family, especially his widow, Nancy, with a debt of gratitude for sharing Mr. Ben with all of us.

DISMANTLE WHITE SUPREMACY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, a week ago, this body acted to bring justice to our communities to begin the uncomfortable, urgent work of dismantling white supremacy wherever it finds shelter.

But our work is far from finished.

In the days since we passed the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, a young biracial woman named Althea Bernstein was set on fire by four White men as she sat in her car.

Three police officers from North Carolina were fired after they laughed about slaughtering Black people.

The President of the United States proudly promoted a video of one of his supporters shouting "white power" at protesters.

Mr. Speaker, if we fail to meet this moment to enact the change demanded by millions of Americans of all colors, all creeds, all beliefs, the damage to this institution and to our Nation will be immense.

This body was built to be a reflection of the people whom we represent. They have the courage to create that change. So should we.

SHIPPING MEAT ACROSS STATE LINES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, during this COVID-19 pandemic, ag producers and consumers across the country have suffered as we have seen the cracks in our food supply system.

Now, small State-inspected processors, meat processors, did what they could to step up and close the gap, fill the gap, but their efforts were hindered by the fact that Federal laws don't allow for State-inspected facilities to ship meat across State lines.

I would observe that this pandemic is only accelerating the American desire to know where their food comes from and their desire to purchase directly from producers. So that is why, this week, along with Speaker Pro Tem HENRY CUELLAR, I introduced the DIRECT Act.

This bill allows these State-inspected meat facilities to sell their meat across State lines through e-commerce. That is really going to unlock an incredible amount of potential as small producers and processors will have the option to put that product into the hands of consumers.

I think it is important to remember that many States like South Dakota have State-inspection standards that are at least equal to what the Federal Government already requires, so this isn't a food safety issue.

This bill would cut through the red tape. It would allow more flexibility. It would allow more opportunity for producers, for processors, and for consumers.

Now, the DIRECT Act is a market-based approach allowing producers and retailers, under State inspection, to establish those connections with customers in different States through e-commerce. That is going to empower consumers to buy—if they want a particular branded product, they are going to be able to get that product. They will be given more freedom to choose. At the same time, we as a country won't have any reduction in our confidence that our food supply system is safe.

SENATE NEEDS TO PASS HEROES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because the coronavirus is winning. There are 2.5 million U.S. cases and more than 126,000 Americans dead. That is more than double the number of American lives lost during the Korean war, tens of thousands more than the two-decade Vietnam war, and 10,000 more than World War I.

The United States has 4.25 percent of the world's population but 25 percent of the COVID-19 deaths. Tens of millions of Americans have lost their jobs or faced pay cuts. And in the coming weeks, economic lifelines passed by Congress that have cushioned the blows are going to expire.

It does not have to be this way. Right now, as I speak, the Senate is sitting on the HEROES Act, a bill that Majority Leader MCCONNELL has refused to consider for more than 45 days.

What could have been done in those 45 days?

Moody's Analytics said: "If quickly passed into law, the HEROES Act would provide a substantial boost to the economy during the second half of this year, when the economy is most vulnerable to the pandemic and at most risk of sliding back into recession. The legislation would also return the economy to full employment much more quickly."

Moody's also said: "How well the economy does in the next several years depends critically on what lawmakers decide to do in the next few weeks."

That was more than a week ago, yet the Senate still refuses to pass a bill that puts money in the pockets of workers with a second round of direct payments to families, a bill with new payroll protection measures to keep 60 million workers connected with their jobs, a bill that extends weekly \$600 Federal unemployment benefits through next January so families can pay their bills.

But HEROES isn't just a bill to provide relief from the pandemic; it is a bill to end it. HEROES contains \$75 billion for more COVID-19 testing and contact tracing and \$500 million to help our workforce system place new contact tracers, focusing specifically on Americans who are out of work and drawing from the communities they will work in with the diversity reflecting those unique communities and the language competencies necessary to serve them.

This last part is so important and a core piece of my Coronavirus Containment Corps Act, my bill with Senator WARREN that is included in the HEROES Act in substantial part.

Last week, Dr. Fauci said that U.S. contact tracing isn't going well. Why? Well, Dr. Redfield, the CDC Director, says that we have 27,000 or 28,000 contact tracers when we need, in his own estimation, 100,000, and when other experts believe we may need double that.

We have public health departments that are underfunded. We have communities that, after decades of discrimination, are understandably weary of trusting health authorities. The Coronavirus Containment Core Act addresses every one of those issues. We have solutions ready. No single one of the solutions is a cure-all, but, together, they can turn the tide of this pandemic.

We as Members of this body are in a unique and privileged position to develop solutions that channel the resources we need to implement those solutions on a nationwide scale. To fail to do this is to accept the status quo.

Let's make the HEROES Act law. There is not a minute to waste.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF JOSEPH J. MANCINO, SR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Joseph J. Mancino, Sr., of Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida, who, sadly, passed away in late June.

Mr. Mancino was a true American patriot who embodied the selfless values of the Greatest Generation. He joined the Navy at the age of 17 and bravely served aboard the USS *Griffin* and USS *Coucal* in the Pacific during World War II. He also witnessed the atomic bomb explosion dropped over the Bikini Atoll during Operation Crossroads, which was the first atomic test after the war. Joseph received numerous medals for his service, including the Philippine Liberation Medal and Good Conduct Medal.

Those who knew him best say that the only thing stronger than his love for his country was his love for his family and friends. He is survived by his wife, Mary—his wife of 72 years—his four children, seven grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

On behalf of the Fourth Congressional District of Florida and the United States of America, I thank Mr. Mancino for his service to our Nation and offer our sincerest condolences to his family and friends.

HONORING THE LIFE OF TYLER LEHMAN

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Tyler Lehman, who, tragically, passed away from a rare form of leukemia during 2017.

During his battle with cancer, Tyler became an inspiration to many in our Jacksonville, Florida, community. Despite numerous cycles of remission, relapse, and chemotherapy, which took a really hard toll on his body, he never lost that positive spirit.

Each year, no matter how difficult it was for him, Tyler would lead his team of walkers for the annual Light the Night Walk for the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society. His team continues to walk each year in his memory.

He has also befriended people from all over the world, supporting them as they struggled with their own individual ailments and conditions.

He loved the outdoors, whether it was biking nearly 20 miles each day for charity or barbecuing at Cedar Point Park. It has now been over 3 years since his passing, and he is still missed dearly by his family and friends. Tyler was important to so many in northeast Florida, and I know that his memory will live on forever in those whom he touched.

□ 0945

RECOGNIZING JACKSONVILLE FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT AND U.S. COAST GUARD SECTOR JACKSONVILLE

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Jacksonville Fire and Rescue Department and United States Coast Guard Sector Jacksonville for their response to a vessel fire beginning June 4 at JAXPORT.

For days, under the leadership of Fire Chief Keith Powers and Sector Jacksonville Captain Mark Vlaun, they battled this fire under difficult conditions with bravery and skill, extinguishing the flames and saving the ship from complete destruction.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, nine of those brave firefighters sustained injuries in the blaze, and five are still recovering.

We are so thankful to have these outstanding firefighters in northeast Florida who are the heroes of our communities, saving lives every single day. It is comforting to know we have talented, trained professionals ready to respond to a medical emergency, a house fire, or in this case, a ship fire, at a moment's notice.

Our thoughts continue to be with the injured firefighters and their families, and we wish them a full and speedy recovery.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) for 5 minutes.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, what an honor it is to be on this House floor with you here today in representation of the 700,000 constituents I serve from Michigan's 11th District. We are here for the activity of this House floor. We are here for the grand deliberation of our democracy and for the discourse that makes our Nation's laws.

It is clear, Mr. Speaker, that this pandemic is continuing to pose a serious threat to our communities and to our Nation. As the global death toll has crossed 500,000 this week alone, the World Health Organization has warned that the worst is yet to come. The suffering and loss of life that we have already endured in Michigan and throughout this Nation is unfathomable.

We must recommit to saving lives by listening to the guidance of the public

health experts who are telling us to wear a mask and to socially distance as much as possible. We must recommit to the science that stands before us.

As a result of this pandemic, Mr. Speaker, we must look at the battle before us in terms of what our States are facing with budget shortfalls. You see, Mr. Speaker, this is what we do as appropriators, as individuals who conduct oversight and who authorize the activity and the efforts of our Federal agencies and for the Nation's purse strings.

Without additional Federal funding for Michigan's public schools, a typical school district in Michigan is looking at a \$750-per-pupil cut to our State's budget shortfall.

The White House recently signed an executive order saying, we are going to look for the skills in an individual. How do you obtain the skills if you are not in a fully funded school? When first robotics doesn't exist, when the skills training doesn't exist, and when the guidance counselors who are going to be there to shepherd our students through this trauma they endured cannot do their jobs?

When we are cutting, cutting, cutting. And then we say: Guess what? The Federal taxpayer dollars that you pay and the State taxpayer dollars that you pay are not enough.

Who pays again?

Who pays again?

It is the middle class. It is the individual.

Mr. Speaker, I am tired of it. I am tired of the tax cuts for the wealthiest corporations at the expense of our middle class. I am here to deliver for my constituents. I am here to give them a return on their investment that they make every year. They are looking at us.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, this is something that this House majority has already done in the HEROES Act. We have already taken these steps to address these budget shortfalls. We are here today to vote on an infrastructure bill to rebuild America's schools, to put people back to work, and to stand for the best this Nation has to offer.

I did this work in the halls of government on the other side of Pennsylvania Avenue during another time of crisis, during another time of choppy waters, and I am a believer in these institutions, Mr. Speaker. I saw what happens when Democrats and Republicans come together for the best outcomes, when we rescued the auto industry and millions of auto worker jobs, saying, we will not let you fail, picking up from where the Bush administration left off and where the Obama administration finished it.

We will not let you fail. That is what I say from this House floor today on behalf of the 700,000 constituents from Michigan's 11th District I proudly represent.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair

declares the House in recess until 10 a.m. today.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 50 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1000

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. YARMUTH) at 10 a.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Loving God, thank You for giving us another day.

We ask Your continued protection and empowerment of those who tend to the sick and those who seek medical solutions to this dangerous pandemic.

We thank You for the work of the House these last few days to bring to votes support for the Department of Agriculture. During these times, food production, delivery, and access have been among the many challenges facing our Nation.

Whatever the particulars of this legislation, may it proceed through the legislative process and ultimately redound to the benefit of all Americans.

We ask also Your continued protection and empowerment for those who live heroic lives during this time. Give them strength and perseverance in their service.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(a) of House Resolution 967, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HONORING FORMER MAYOR PAUL GAINES, SR.

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a Rhode Island legend, the late former mayor of Newport, Paul Gaines, Sr.

At a moment in our Nation's history, when we are again confronting the torment of generations of racial inequality, and collectively working to repair the soul of America, Paul Gaines will be remembered as a trailblazer in the fight for equal justice under the law.

As New England's and Rhode Island's first Black mayor, Mayor Gaines was an inspiration, an educator, a soldier, a mentor, and a change-maker who succeeded in every endeavor by bridging divides and leading with humility and integrity.

When he died last Thursday, at the age of 88, Mayor Gaines left behind an enormous legacy.

As an activist, he spent a decade of his life working to build a memorial to the First Rhode Island Regiment, a Continental Army regiment that is best remembered today for recruiting Black soldiers to serve during the Revolutionary War.

In these recent years, he continued his work to ensuring equality of opportunity regardless of one's race, who they are, or where they came from.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my deepest sympathies to his wife of 61 years, Jo Eva, and to the entire Gaines family.

CELEBRATING ARTHUR ETZLER'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

(Mr. CLOUD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, born in Lavaca County, Texas, Arthur Etzler is a native of the 27th Congressional District of Texas. July 2, 2020, is his 100th birthday, but that is not the only thing remarkable about Arthur.

On September 22, 1942, Mr. Etzler pledged his service to the Army's 88th Division, 149th Infantry Regiment, Company H, otherwise known as the Blue Devils, to fight in World War II.

Arthur's service took him across the world. He defended freedom in Morocco, North Africa, Rome. He completed his tour in Germany, where he shared a brief and joyful reunion with his brother, Hubert.

Private Etzler's service did not go unnoticed. His courageous fight in the Po River Valley earned him three Bronze Stars. General George C. Marshall once stated that Mr. Etzler's first division "fought like wildcats."

After his service, Arthur returned stateside to Hallettsville, Texas. There, he found the love of his life, Rosemary, his sweetheart of now nearly 73 years. Together, they built their home in Hallettsville and raised six children.

Arthur's service to others never ceased. His life is marked with decency and strength. Mr. and Mrs. Etzler remain active members of their church and community, where they are known for their dedication and kindheartedness.

Arthur has lived a life that reflects the spirit of this Nation, and for that, we thank him.

Happy birthday, Arthur. God bless.

TIME TO LEGALIZE MARIJUANA

(Mr. BLUMENAUER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, night after night, young people in Portland, joined by thousands of their neighbors, gathered to demand justice that Black lives matter. Yet, today, thousands are caught in the legacy of Richard Nixon's cynical "War on Drugs." It targeted young, and especially Black people, for selective enforcement. Too many are in jail or prison for nonviolent, often trivial offenses.

Today, over two-thirds of Americans—and the majority of Republicans—think that cannabis should be legal. Let's pass the MORE Act, with many of BARBARA LEE's marijuana justice provisions already approved by the Committee on the Judiciary. Stop discriminatory, selective enforcement. Let's legalize it and stop enforcement all together.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to finally protect young Black Americans from the dangerous, discriminatory, selective enforcement on the War on Drugs. Time to finally legalize marijuana.

CELEBRATING LIFE, LIBERTY, PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS THIS JULY FOURTH

(Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, on July 3, 1776, John Adams expressed his belief that the signing of the Declaration of Independence should be commemorated "with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever more."

Well, I actually think we are going to check most of those boxes this July 3 in South Dakota in the beautiful Black Hills, as President Trump is there to watch fireworks over the incredible Mount Rushmore.

Now, I know there is a lot of political unrest in this country. On any given day, there is plenty of political unrest in this Chamber. But July Fourth should be a time for us to come together and celebrate what binds us together: life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H. RES. 1036

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, with that in mind, and to honor a day that unites us as Americans, I ask unanimous consent that the

Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of H. Res. 1036, and I, furthermore, ask for its immediate consideration by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is advised that under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I understand the Speaker's ruling, but nevertheless, I wish the United States of America a very happy birthday.

INVESTING IN OUR NATION'S INFRASTRUCTURE

(Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act. This infrastructure bill invests in our roads, bridges, transit systems, schools, housing, clean water systems, and so much more.

Importantly, it will create good-paying jobs, repair critical infrastructure, address the climate crisis, and create healthier and safer communities. I am proud that this bill includes key provisions that I championed in Congress, including repairing our natural gas pipelines to prevent methane leaks, investing in our public buildings to make them more energy efficient, and incentivizing our Nation's ports to reduce harmful emissions. These investments are a down payment on our Nation's future, and they will, indeed, help us move America forward.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the passage of H.R. 2.

RECOGNIZING IMPORTANCE OF USMCA IN WASHINGTON

(Mr. NEWHOUSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement going into effect today and to recognize the important role this critical trade agreement play for my district in central Washington.

In 2019, Washington State exports to Canada and Mexico totaled \$11.1 billion. Now, due to the challenges of the pandemic on our economy, the USMCA is more vital than ever to provide freer markets, fairer trade, and more economic opportunity in Washington.

This modernized trade agreement will promote the potential for small businesses to aid in the growth and recovery of our State's economy, and it will provide for expansion of equitable trade opportunities for many of central Washington's farmers and ranchers.

The implementation of the USMCA comes at a crucial time for the American economy.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have supported this trade agreement on behalf of people in central Washington, particularly knowing that my constituents will benefit at a time when they need it most.

SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT FOR AMERICA

(Mr. HIGGINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon, the House will vote to approve a \$1.5 trillion transportation and infrastructure bill.

This American nation-building program will be the largest in American history. The Public Works Administration of 1930s spent nearly \$700 billion in today's dollars. This building program will more than double that investment, creating millions of jobs in the construction trades, jobs in the supply and materials industry, and jobs in the engineering and design industries as well.

The program is good for economic growth at a time when our Nation is desperate for economic growth. For every dollar invested in infrastructure, that investment returns \$1.80, or an 80 percent return on investment, to the United States economy.

The President and both political parties have promised a robust infrastructure investment. Now is the time to reconcile that rhetoric with action.

Mr. Speaker, I urge approval of this bill.

HIGHLIGHTING COVID-19 DEATH STATISTICS

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, we have heard several speeches this morning about the COVID epidemic.

Like a lot of Americans, every day, I like to get up and see whether we are moving in the right direction or not. I was sad to see this morning—I checked the Worldometer's website because a lot of my constituents tell me that is the one to check, and I was sad to see that, this morning, when they gave the number of deaths yesterday, on Tuesday, they list 764 Americans who had passed away.

However, the Worldometer website kind of goes up and down by the day. It is always very low on Sunday and Saturday. It gets higher on Wednesday and Thursday.

However, I did notice that the 764 deaths yesterday, on Tuesday, was the lowest on a Tuesday since March 23.

Mondays are always very low. We had 366 deaths on Monday. That was also the lowest since March.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we continue to have the progress as we work the number of people who die of this hor-

rible disease down every day, but I have a feeling that a lot of Americans are being misled. So I am just pointing out the way these statistics are going.

CONDEMNING ATTACKS UPON PRESS IN AMERICA

(Ms. SCANLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of the free press in America.

I can't believe that I have to say this, but our free press is under attack—physical attack. As Americans have taken to the streets to demand change in the wake of George Floyd's murder, we have seen our First Amendment trampled as hundreds of journalists have been arrested and assaulted by law enforcement officers.

In the past few weeks, members of the press have been detained, gassed, shot at. One reporter lost an eye when she was targeted with rubber bullets, and the most infamous example was the attack upon peaceful protestors and journalists gathered outside the White House.

Mr. Speaker, a free press is one of the most fundamental and cherished values in our country, predating our Constitution. It stems from 1735 when John Peter Zenger was arrested and charged with sedition for criticizing a corrupt British governor of New York.

A free press is one of the most basic ways we hold our government accountable.

On the eve of our Nation's birthday, I invite my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in sponsoring H. Res. 999, which condemns attacks upon the press and the detention of journalists and reaffirms the value of a free press to our democracy.

□ 1015

USMCA GOES INTO EFFECT TODAY

(Mr. SMUCKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, a day that the farmers of Pennsylvania's 11th Congressional District have been looking forward to is finally here. Today marks the day the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, or USMCA, goes into effect.

Over a year ago, I stood here in the Chamber and said one thing I can tell you about the farmers of the 11th District is that they adapt and hold on to hope that better times are yet to come. With the USMCA now in effect, better times are indeed on the way.

I am very proud to represent Pennsylvania's 11th Congressional District. It is the number one district for agricultural production in Pennsylvania.

The USMCA is a win for farmers, with a number of provisions included that will give the farmers in my district a level playing field and open new

markets as well. These reforms were critical for the district, which, by the way, is the number two producer of eggs in the Nation and also a top dairy producer.

So, again, I would like to thank the President and his administration for their willingness to listen to the farmers in my district and to ensure that USMCA is a win not only for farmers, but for manufacturers and employees in my district as well.

SUPPORTING THE INFRASTRUCTURE BILL

(Mr. CARTWRIGHT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I want to raise my voice in support of H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act.

I want to congratulate Chairman DEFAZIO. He has been working on this for a long time. This is the infrastructure bill that we have been waiting for. He has followed what my father advised me to do as a young boy: If you are going to do something, do it right. And it is a wonderful bill.

This is something that will repair our crumbling roads and bridges in this country, expand transit and commuter rail, repair and rebuild schools, make childcare facilities safer, deliver broadband to the entire country, reclaim abandoned mines, save affordable housing units, provide access to safe drinking water and good sewer systems, and put more energy into the grid. This is something that this entire Nation needs.

It is time for us to come together and fulfill this promise to the American people to rebuild and reinvest in our American infrastructure. It is the Moving Forward Act, H.R. 2. Let's all vote "yes" on that bill.

NURSING HOME NEGLIGENCE

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, we continue to see appalling nursing home negligence nationwide, including my home State of Pennsylvania.

Last week, my fellow Pennsylvania Republican Members and I joined the Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis to send a letter to State Attorney General Josh Shapiro demanding an explanation for Governor Wolf's deadly decision to readmit COVID-19-positive residents back into nursing homes.

According to the most recent data, Pennsylvania has suffered 4,539 nursing home deaths related to COVID-19. That is more than 68 percent of the State's total COVID-19 deaths and more than 3 percent of the State's entire nursing home population.

The families who have lost loved ones as a result of this reckless policy de-

serve answers, they deserve an explanation, and they deserve closure.

Prior to my being elected to Congress, I spent many years as a licensed nursing home administrator specializing in long-term care, and I have been horrified to see this avoidable crisis unfold.

In closing, I would like to thank our frontline employees in nursing homes. They work so hard to protect the residents. And my sincerest condolences to the families who are grieving.

RUSSIAN BOUNTY ON U.S. TROOPS

(Mr. MCNERNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, in response to the attacks on September 11, my son joined the military, and I am now the proud father of a U.S. Air Force veteran.

I know firsthand the anxiety felt by loved ones whose family members are called on to fight for our Nation overseas.

As the father of a former soldier, I am disgusted by the allegation that Russia placed a bounty on our troops, and as an American citizen, I am outraged that the Commander in Chief of our military forces has seemingly abandoned his responsibilities.

The President has an obligation to investigate these accusations and to protect the lives of American soldiers, but, once again, all we are hearing from this White House is denial and deflection.

We deserve to know the truth. When was the President informed and what action has he taken to protect the lives of our troops? Americans should settle for nothing less.

REMEMBERING JACK THOMPSON

(Mr. ADERHOLT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to honor and to recognize Mr. Jack Thompson from Montgomery, Alabama. He passed away on Sunday, June 21, 2020, after a full life of 88 years.

He was born in Colbert County, which is now the Fourth Congressional District, in 1932 and remained a resident of the State of Alabama for his entire life.

After graduating from Colbert County High School, Jack married his sweetheart, Ruth Hester, at the age of 20, and Jack and Ruth were married for 67 years and raised four wonderful children.

For 31 years, Jack worked for Auburn University Extension Service. After retiring, he went on to own a farm in Athens, Alabama, and served as assistant commissioner of agriculture alongside my father-in-law, who was commissioner at the time, Albert McDonald, from the State of Alabama. Then Jack, himself, thereafter was elected

commissioner of agriculture and industries for 4 years for the State of Alabama.

Jack is now survived by his four children, David Thompson, Keith Thompson, Susan Woodham, and Janice Thompson, and his sister, Ann Thomas. He has 11 grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren.

Jack will be greatly missed by all his family and friends and all of us that knew him. Jack's legacy will live well into the future.

SUPPORT IMPROVING THE NATION'S INFRASTRUCTURE

(Mrs. BUSTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Moving Forward Act.

I represent a district where 85 percent of the towns are 5,000 people or fewer, and 60 percent of the towns are 1,000 people or fewer.

Earlier this year, I reached out to every mayor and city administrator and county administrator and village president, 151 leaders, representing towns and counties in the 7,000 square miles in the congressional district that I serve. I listened to their needs, and the Moving Forward Act reflects many of their priorities.

Now, the administration has said this package is biased against rural America, to which I say: What?

The President has failed to bring forward any plan that prioritizes rural America. This bill expands broadband. It strengthens water systems. It provides \$250 million for our rural roads and our communities, rebuilding our rural schools, and prioritizing buying American in all that we build.

Today, for the district I represent, and for all rural communities, I will be proud to cast my vote in favor of this important legislation.

WILDFIRE SEASON HAS BEGUN

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, wildfire season has begun, especially in California. In 2020 so far, 3,100 fires have started, twice as many as the same period in 2019.

Ongoing drought is part of the problem. We will be on the way to surpassing 2019 for the entire season as, indeed, we do have a head start.

We shouldn't leave our fire preparedness plans completely to our firefighters having to go out and do it after the fact. We need to get ahead of the curve.

There are real solutions to getting fires under control in the West. A big part of it is forest management, especially on Federal lands.

There are 100 million dead trees in California. When coupled with years of

drought, the risks of turning our forests into tinder boxes is higher than ever. Responsible thinning and hazardous trees removal is an essential portion of what we need to be doing.

My bill, the CLEAR Zones Act, which is Clearing Lines, Electrical At-Risk Zones Act, would reduce the bureaucracy and the timelines to actually get the work done after permitting within 60 days and increase the buffer zone along power lines so there is less danger and more ability to fight fire at a smaller level.

Mismanaged forests lead to more fire. Without better practices, we will see more and more of the West go up in smoke.

REBUILD THE NATION'S INFRASTRUCTURE

(Mr. O'HALLERAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act, legislation to repair and rebuild our Nation's crumbling infrastructure.

I am pleased to see this bill make significant capital investments in our rural roads, schools, broadband expansion programs, and much more.

I also want to note that outdated infrastructure disproportionately affects rural and Tribal communities, which too often lack access to quality electricity, water, and sanitation systems.

To that end, I was pleased to see two bills I have sponsored included in the package.

First, the Tribal Power Act, which ensures that Tribal communities get access to affordable energy sources by increasing funding for the Department of Energy's Indian energy education planning and management assistance program.

Second is my bill for the planning, construction, and renovation of water, wastewater, and sanitation facilities across all of Indian Country.

These much-needed updates to our infrastructure have been on Congress' back burner for decades, putting the health, safety, and growth of our communities at risk.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to voting in favor of this important bill and ask that you also do that.

REMEMBERING SERGEANT WOLFGANG K. WENINGER

(Mr. JOYCE of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and service of U.S. Marine Sergeant Wolfgang K. Weninger.

On June 16, just days before he was set to graduate from the U.S. Army Airborne School, Sergeant Weninger was tragically killed in a training accident. He was 28 years old.

Sergeant Weninger, who went by Kyle or Wolf back home, was a grad-

uate of Kenston High School and a local sports legend in Geauga County.

Known for his selflessness, Kyle joined the Marines in 2015 and immediately excelled. In roughly 4 years, he earned the coveted Marine Special Operator Insignia and rose to the rank of sergeant.

Kyle's instructors said that he possessed unsurmountable determination, a deep sense of integrity, and an unquarable spirit. They called him a natural leader, someone who always looked out for his team.

I had the opportunity to speak to my old friend, Kyle's father, Ernie, this past week and express my profound condolences directly to him. As a parent, I can only imagine how difficult this time is for him, Mrs. Henry, and their families.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in a moment of silence to honor Sergeant Wolfgang K. Weninger and to pray for his loved ones in the wake of their tragic loss.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House will observe a moment of silence.

CHILDCARE IS INFRASTRUCTURE

(Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the Moving Forward Act recognizes that childcare is infrastructure.

Central to rebuilding our economy, stabilizing our workforce, and educating our children, childcare is a public good, supporting more than \$99 billion a year in economic activity.

But we have not treated it as such. Ninety-six percent of childcare professionals are women, and 40 percent are women of color, and they are chronically underpaid. Costs for families are high, creating barriers, especially from women, from entering and staying in the workforce.

The pandemic has pushed this vital sector to its breaking point, and we cannot afford to let it fail. This bill creates a grant program to renovate and modify childcare facilities, helping them to reopen safely. It invests in providers and in our Nation's children.

Childcare is the foundation for building an inclusive economy, and now is the time to invest in our future. I urge a "yes" vote on this legislation.

□ 1030

RECOGNIZING BEASLEY, TEXAS, VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

(Mr. OLSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, Sunday is a weekly day of Christian Sabbath. I must confess that last Sunday my Sabbath was not very pious. I toyed with one of the seven deadly sins; the sin of gluttony.

After I went to church, I drove down Interstate 69 to Beasley, Texas, and that is where I cracked. But it wasn't my fault. It was purely the fault of Tim Sabrsula, who is the chief of the Beasley Volunteer Fire Department.

At 11 a.m. they started selling huge chicken fried chicken plates at \$10 a plate. The temptation of gluttony was overwhelming; I had to buy five plates.

But Chief Sabrsula was not alone, Beasley Mayor Kenneth Reid joined this sinful attack. But I succumbed for a great cause, new equipment for the heroes at the Beasley Volunteer Fire Department. Chief Sabrsula asked me to close by saying, "Y'all come next year, you'll be glad you did."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will ask Members to observe proper decorum in the Chamber.

OUR UNALIENABLE RIGHTS OF LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PUR- SUIT OF HAPPINESS

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday we will celebrate the Independence Day of our country. In our Chamber we have photographs of Lafayette and George Washington. In the preamble of the Declaration of Independence, it reads: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Unfortunately, those words were not complete because African Americans were not considered men, and they were not given the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We are still pursuing that. We did it with the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, and we are doing it in other ways with opportunities for African Americans.

And as we said in the founding of our country, that we are becoming a more perfect union, and we continue to do that today; to see to it that all men and women have certain inalienable rights, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Hopefully, we will remember that on Saturday, and remember that the reason why we cut ourselves off from King George is because we wanted to be a Nation of a rule of laws and not a Nation of a rule of man. That was worth people signing the Declaration, putting their lives at risk, and founding the United States of America.

NATIONAL COIN SHORTAGE

(Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the national coin shortage occurring as a result of COVID-19.

I brought this issue to center stage 2 weeks ago during the hearing with Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell, and we are starting to feel the effects back in Tennessee.

This week I saw a flier from a business in Tennessee pleading with its customers to use exact change due to the coin shortage. I, along with fellow Members, have sent a letter to Chairman Powell asking for additional guidance and best practices for business, but we can all play a role, an important part, to combat this shortage and help Americans who need to make every penny count.

It is just my 2 cents, but I urge my fellow Americans to literally contribute their 2 cents by putting their spare change back into circulation.

INVESTING IN A NEW VISION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND SURFACE TRANSPORTATION IN AMERICA ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2) to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO OF OREGON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider an amendment en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part E of House Report 116-438.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 5 of the House Resolution 1028, I offer amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 4 consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, printed in part E of House Report 116-438, offered by Mr. DEFAZIO of Oregon.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BABIN OF TEXAS

Page 61, after line 7, insert the following:
SEC. ____ . HIGH PRIORITY CORRIDORS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM.

(a) IDENTIFICATION.—

(1) CENTRAL TEXAS CORRIDOR.—Section 1105(c)(84) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 is amended to read as follows:

“(84) The Central Texas Corridor, including the route—

“(A) commencing in the vicinity of Texas Highway 338 in Odessa, Texas, running eastward generally following Interstate Route 20, connecting to Texas Highway 158 in the vicinity of Midland, Texas, then following Texas Highway 158 eastward to United States Route 87 and then following United States Route 87 southeastward, passing in the vicinity of San Angelo, Texas, and connecting to United States Route 190 in the vicinity of Brady, Texas;

“(B) commencing at the intersection of Interstate Route 10 and United States Route 190 in Pecos County, Texas, and following United States Route 190 to Brady, Texas;

“(C) following portions of United States Route 190 eastward, passing in the vicinity of

Fort Hood, Killeen, Belton, Temple, Bryan, College Station, Huntsville, Livingston, Woodville, and Jasper, to the logical terminus of Texas Highway 63 at the Sabine River Bridge at Burrs Crossing and including a loop generally encircling Bryan/College Station, Texas;

“(D) following United States Route 83 southward from the vicinity of Eden, Texas, to a logical connection to Interstate Route 10 at Junction, Texas;

“(E) following United States Route 69 from Interstate Route 10 in Beaumont, Texas, north to United States Route 190 in the vicinity of Woodville, Texas;

“(F) following United States Route 96 from Interstate Route 10 in Beaumont, Texas, north to United States Route 190 in the vicinity of Jasper, Texas; and

“(G) following United States Route 190, State Highway 305, and United States Route 385 from Interstate Route 10 in Pecos County, Texas to Interstate 20 at Odessa, Texas.”.

(2) CENTRAL LOUISIANA CORRIDOR.—Section 1105(c) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(91) The Central Louisiana Corridor commencing at the logical terminus of Louisiana Highway 8 at the Sabine River Bridge at Burrs Crossing and generally following portions of Louisiana Highway 8 to Leesville, Louisiana, and then eastward on Louisiana Highway 28, passing in the vicinity of Alexandria, Pineville, Walters, and Archie, to the logical terminus of United States Route 84 at the Mississippi River Bridge at Vidalia, Louisiana.”.

(3) CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI CORRIDOR.—Section 1105(c) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(92) The Central Mississippi Corridor, including the route—

“(A) commencing at the logical terminus of United States Route 84 at the Mississippi River and then generally following portions of United States Route 84 passing in the vicinity of Natchez, Brookhaven, Monticello, Prentiss, and Collins, to Interstate 59 in the vicinity of Laurel, Mississippi, and continuing on Interstate Route 59 north to Interstate Route 20 and on Interstate Route 20 to the Mississippi-Alabama State Border; and

“(B) commencing in the vicinity of Laurel, Mississippi, running south on Interstate Route 59 to United States Route 98 in the vicinity of Hattiesburg, connecting to United States Route 49 south then following United States Route 49 south to Interstate Route 10 in the vicinity of Gulfport and following Mississippi Route 601 southerly terminating near the Mississippi State Port at Gulfport.”.

(4) MIDDLE ALABAMA CORRIDOR.—Section 1105(c) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(93) The Middle Alabama Corridor including the route—

“(A) beginning at the Alabama-Mississippi Border generally following portions of I-20 until following a new interstate extension paralleling United States Highway 80 specifically:

“(B) crossing Alabama Route 28 near Coatopa, Alabama, traveling eastward crossing United States Highway 43 and Alabama Route 69 near Selma, Alabama, traveling eastwards closely paralleling United States Highway 80 to the south crossing over Alabama Routes 22, 41, and 21, until its intersection with I-65 near Hope Hull, Alabama;

“(C) continuing east along the proposed Montgomery Outer Loop south of Mont-

gomery, Alabama where it would next join with I-85 east of Montgomery, Alabama;

“(D) continuing along I-85 east bound until its intersection with United States Highway 280 near Opelika, Alabama or United States Highway 80 near Tuskegee, Alabama;

“(E) generally following the most expedient route until intersecting with existing United States Highway 80 (JR Allen Parkway) through Phenix City until continuing into Columbus, Georgia.”.

(5) MIDDLE GEORGIA CORRIDOR.—Section 1105(c) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(94) The Middle Georgia Corridor including the route—

“(A) beginning at the Alabama-Georgia Border generally following the Fall Line Freeway from Columbus Georgia to Augusta, Georgia specifically:

“(B) travelling along United States Route 80 (JR Allen Parkway) through Columbus, Georgia and near Fort Benning, Georgia, east to Talbot County, Georgia where it would follow Georgia Route 96, then commencing on Georgia Route 49C (Fort Valley Bypass) to Georgia Route 49 (Peach Parkway) to its intersection with Interstate route 75 in Byron, Georgia;

“(C) continuing north along Interstate Route 75 through Warner Robins and Macon, Georgia where it would meet Interstate Route 16. Following Interstate 16 east it would next join United States Route 80 and then onto State Route 57;

“(D) commencing with State Route 57 which turns into State Route 24 near Milledgeville, Georgia would then bypass Wrens, Georgia with a newly constructed bypass. After the bypass it would join United States Route 1 near Fort Gordon into Augusta, Georgia where it will terminate at Interstate Route 520.”.

(b) INCLUSION OF CERTAIN SEGMENTS ON INTERSTATE SYSTEM.—Section 1105(e)(5)(A) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 is amended in the first sentence—

(1) by inserting “subsection (c)(84),” after “subsection (c)(83),”; and

(2) by striking “and subsection (c)(90)” and inserting “subsection (c)(90), subsection (c)(91), subsection (c)(92), subsection (c)(93), and subsection (c)(94)”.

(c) DESIGNATION.—Section 1105(e)(5)(C) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 is amended by striking “The route referred to in subsection (c)(84) is designated as Interstate Route I-14.” and inserting “The route referred to in subsection (c)(84)(A) is designated as Interstate Route I-14 North. The route referred to in subsection (c)(84)(B) is designated as Interstate Route I-14 South. The Bryan/College Station, Texas loop referred to in subsection (c)(84) is designated as Interstate Route I-214. The routes referred to in subparagraphs (C), (D), (E), (F), and (G) of subsection (c)(84) and in subsections (c)(91), (c)(92), (c)(93), and (c)(94) are designated as Interstate Route I-14.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BALDERSON OF OHIO

Page 894, line 17, strike “lane splitting” and insert “operating between lanes of slow or stopped traffic”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. BEYER OF VIRGINIA

Page 499, after line 22, insert the following:
SEC. 1632. STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF SUICIDE PREVENTION NETS AND BARRIERS FOR STRUCTURES OTHER THAN BRIDGES.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to identify—

(1) the types of structures, other than bridges, that attract a high number of individuals attempting suicide-by-jumping;

(2) the characteristics that distinguish structures identified under paragraph (1) from similar structures that do not attract a high number of individuals attempting suicide-by-jumping;

(3) the types of nets or barriers that are effective at reducing suicide-by-jumping with respect to the structures identified under paragraph (1);

(4) methods of reducing suicide-by-jumping with respect to the structures identified under paragraph (1) other than nets and barriers;

(5) quantitative measures of the effectiveness of the nets and barriers identified under paragraph (3);

(6) quantitative measures of the effectiveness of the additional methods identified under paragraph (4);

(7) the entities that typically install the nets and barriers identified under paragraph (3); and

(8) the costs of the nets and barriers identified under paragraph (3).

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. BROWNLEY OF CALIFORNIA

Page 192, strike lines 14 through 16 and insert the following:

“(B) Construction or installation of protective devices (including replacement of functionally obsolete protective devices) at railway-highway crossings.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. CALVERT OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title II of division L, add the following:

Subtitle A—Western Riverside County Wildlife Refuge.

SEC. 82501. ESTABLISHMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior (in this subtitle referred to as the “Secretary”), acting through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shall establish as a national wildlife refuge the lands, waters, and interests therein acquired under section 82504. The national wildlife refuge shall be known as the Western Riverside County National Wildlife Refuge (in this subtitle referred to as the “Wildlife Refuge”).

SEC. 82502. PURPOSE. The purpose of the Wildlife Refuge shall be—

(1) to conserve, manage, and restore wildlife habitats for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans;

(2) to conserve species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or the California Endangered Species Act (California Fish and Game Code 2050-2068), or which is a covered species under the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan;

(3) to support the recovery and protection of threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(4) to provide for wildlife habitat connectivity and migratory corridors within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area.

SEC. 82503. NOTIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT. The Secretary shall publish notice of the establishment of the Wildlife Refuge in the Federal Register.

SEC. 82504. BOUNDARIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall include within the boundaries of the Wildlife Refuge the lands and waters within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area (as depicted on maps and described in the Final Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan dated June 17, 2003) that are owned by the Federal government, a State, or a political subdivision of a State on the date of enactment.

SEC. 82505. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon the establishment of the Wildlife Refuge and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer all federally owned lands, waters, and interests in the Wildlife Refuge in accordance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.) and this subtitle. The Secretary may use such additional statutory authority as may be available to the Secretary for the conservation, management, and restoration of fish and wildlife and natural resources, the development of compatible wildlife dependent outdoor recreation opportunities, and the facilitation of fish and wildlife interpretation and education as the Secretary considers appropriate to carry out the purposes of this subtitle and serve the objectives of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.

(b) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS REGARDING NON-FEDERAL LANDS.**—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State of California, any political subdivision thereof, or any other person—

(1) for the management, in a manner consistent with this subtitle and the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan, of lands that are owned by such State, subdivision, or other person and located within the boundaries of the Wildlife Refuge;

(2) to promote public awareness of the natural resources of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area; or

(3) to encourage public participation in the conservation of those resources.

SEC. 82506. ACQUISITION AND TRANSFERS OF LANDS AND WATERS FOR WILDLIFE REFUGE.

(a) **ACQUISITIONS.**—The Secretary shall acquire by donation, purchase with appropriated funds, or exchange the lands and water, or interest therein (including conservation easements), within the boundaries of the Wildlife Refuge, except that the lands, water, and interests therein owned by the State of California and its political subdivisions may be acquired only by donation.

(b) **TRANSFERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The head of any Federal department or agency, including any agency within the Department of the Interior, that has jurisdiction of any Federal property located within the boundaries of the Wildlife Refuge as described by this subtitle shall, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the Secretary an assessment of the suitability of such property for inclusion in the Wildlife Refuge.

(2) **ASSESSMENT.**—Any assessment under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) parcel descriptions and best existing land surveys for such property;

(B) a list of existing special reservations, designations, or purposes of the property;

(C) a list of all known or suspected hazardous substance contamination of such property, and any facilities, surface water, or groundwater on such property;

(D) the status of withdrawal of such property from—

(i) the Mineral Leasing Act; and

(ii) the General Mining Act of 1872; and

(E) a recommendation as to whether such property is or is not suitable for inclusion in the Wildlife Refuge.

(3) **INCLUSION IN WILDLIFE REFUGE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall, not later than 60 days after receiving an assessment submitted pursuant to paragraph (1), determine if the property described in such assessment is suitable for inclusion in the Wildlife Refuge.

(B) **TRANSFER.**—If the Secretary determines the property in an assessment submitted under paragraph (1) is suitable for inclusion in the Wildlife Refuge, the head of the Federal department or agency that has jurisdiction of such property shall transfer such property to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of this subtitle.

(4) **PROPERTY UNSUITABLE FOR INCLUSION.**—Property determined by the Secretary to be unsuitable for inclusion in the Wildlife Refuge based on an assessment submitted under paragraph (1) shall be subsequently transferred to the Secretary for purposes of this subtitle by the head of the department or agency that has jurisdiction of such property if such property becomes suitable for inclusion in the Wildlife Refuge as determined by the Secretary in consultation with the head of the department or agency that has jurisdiction of such property.

(5) **PUBLIC ACCESS.**—If property transferred to the Secretary under this subsection allows for public access at the time of transfer, such access shall be maintained unless such access—

(A) would be incompatible with the purposes of the Wildlife Refuge;

(B) would jeopardize public health or safety; or

(C) must be limited due to emergency circumstances.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. COHEN OF TENNESSEE

Page 499, after line 22, insert the following:

SEC. 1632. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY ON NATIONAL DUI REPORTING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the reporting of alcohol-impaired driving arrest and citation results into Federal databases to facilitate the widespread identification of repeat impaired driving offenders.

(b) **INCLUSIONS.**—The study conducted under subsection (a) shall include a detailed assessment of—

(1) the extent to which State and local criminal justice agencies are reporting alcohol-impaired driving arrest and citation results into Federal databases;

(2) barriers on the Federal, State, and local levels to the reporting of alcohol-impaired driving arrest and citation results into Federal databases, as well as barriers to the use of those systems by criminal justice agencies;

(3) Federal, State, and local resources available to improve the reporting of alcohol-impaired driving arrest and citation results into Federal databases;

(4) recommendations for policies and programs to be carried out by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; and

(5) recommendations for programs and grant funding to be authorized by Congress.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. CRAWFORD
OF ARKANSAS

Page 607, line 7, strike “Section” and insert “(b) SPECIAL RULE.—Section”.

Page 607, after line 6, insert the following:
(a) CERTIFICATION.—Section 5323(u)(4) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading of subparagraph (A) by striking “RAIL”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) NONRAIL ROLLING STOCK.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of paragraph (5), as a condition of financial assistance made available in a fiscal year under section 5339, a recipient shall certify in that fiscal year that the recipient will not award any contract or subcontract for the procurement of rolling stock for use in public transportation with a rolling stock manufacturer described in paragraph (1).”.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. CUELLAR OF
TEXAS

Page 499, after line 22, insert the following:2

SEC. 1632. FUTURE INTERSTATE DESIGNATION AND OPERATION.

Section 1105(e)(5)(A) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 is amended by inserting “subclauses (I) through (IX) of subsection (c)(38)(A)(i), subsection (c)(38)(A)(iv),” after “subsection (c)(37).”.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN

At the end of title III of division L, add the following:

CHAPTER 4—

Subchapter A—Natural Infrastructure for Wildlife Conservation and Restoration

SEC. 83411. SHORT TITLE.

This subchapter may be cited as the “Recovering America’s Wildlife Act”.

SEC. 83412. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION SUBACCOUNT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “\$50,000,000 in fiscal year 2001” in paragraph (2) and inserting “\$1,397,000,000 in fiscal years 2021 through 2025”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (9) and (10); and

(3) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBACCOUNT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the fund a subaccount to be known as the ‘Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Subaccount’ (referred to in this section as the ‘Subaccount’).

“(B) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts in the Subaccount shall be available upon appropriation, for each fiscal year, for apportionment in accordance with this Act.

“(C) DEPOSITS INTO SUBACCOUNT.—For fiscal years 2021 through 2025, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer \$1,300,000,000 upon appropriation from the general fund of the treasury each fiscal year to the fund for deposit in the Subaccount.

“(2) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts transferred to the Subaccount shall supplement, but not replace, existing funds available to the States from—

“(A) the funds distributed pursuant to the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777 et seq.); and

“(B) the fund.

“(3) INNOVATION GRANTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall distribute 10 percent of funds from the Subaccount through a competitive grant program to State fish and wildlife departments,

the District of Columbia fish and wildlife department, fish and wildlife departments of territories, or to regional associations of fish and wildlife departments (or any group composed of more than 1 such entity).

“(B) PURPOSE.—Such grants shall be provided for the purpose of catalyzing innovation of techniques, tools, strategies, or collaborative partnerships that accelerate, expand, or replicate effective and measurable recovery efforts for species of greatest conservation need and species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (15 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and the habitats of such species.

“(C) REVIEW COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall appoint a review committee comprised of—

“(i) a State Director from each regional association of State fish and wildlife departments;

“(ii) the head of a department responsible for fish and wildlife management in a territory; and

“(iii) four individuals representing four different nonprofit organizations each of which is actively participating in carrying out wildlife conservation restoration activities using funds apportioned from the Subaccount.

“(D) SUPPORT FROM UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.—The United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall provide any personnel or administrative support services necessary for such Committee to carry out its responsibilities under this Act.

“(E) EVALUATION.—Such committee shall evaluate each proposal submitted under this paragraph and recommend projects for funding. The committee shall give preference to solutions that accelerate the recovery of species identified as priorities through regional scientific assessments of species of greatest conservation need.

“(4) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds apportioned from the Subaccount—

“(A) shall be used to implement the Wildlife Conservation Strategy of a State, territory, or the District of Columbia, as required under 16 U.S.C. 669c(d), by carrying out, revising, or enhancing existing wildlife and habitat conservation and restoration programs and developing and implementing new wildlife conservation, restoration, and natural infrastructure resilience programs and partnerships to recover and manage species of greatest conservation need and the key habitats and plant community types essential to the conservation of those species as determined by the appropriate State fish and wildlife department;

“(B) shall be used to develop, revise, and enhance the Wildlife Conservation Strategy of a State, territory, or the District of Columbia, as may be required by this Act;

“(C) shall be used to assist in the recovery of species found in the State, territory, or the District of Columbia that are listed as endangered species, threatened species, candidate species or species proposed for listing, or species petitioned for listing under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or under State law;

“(D) may be used for wildlife conservation education and wildlife-associated recreation projects and infrastructure, especially in historically underserved communities;

“(E) may be used to manage a species of greatest conservation need whose range is shared with another State, territory, Indian Tribe, or foreign government and for the conservation of the habitat of such species;

“(F) may be used to manage, control, and prevent invasive species, disease, and other risks to species of greatest conservation need; and

“(G) may be used for law enforcement activities that are directly related to the protection and conservation of a species of

greatest conservation need and the habitat of such species.

“(5) MINIMUM REQUIRED SPENDING FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES RECOVERY.—Not less than an average of 15 percent over a 5-year period of amounts apportioned to a State, territory, or the District of Columbia from the Subaccount shall be used for purposes described in paragraph (4)(C). The Secretary may reduce the minimum requirement of a State, territory, or the District of Columbia on an annual basis if the Secretary determines that the State, territory, or the District of Columbia is meeting the conservation and recovery needs of all species described in paragraph (4)(C).

“(6) PUBLIC ACCESS TO PRIVATE LANDS NOT REQUIRED.—Funds apportioned from the Subaccount shall not be conditioned upon the provision of public access to private lands, waters, or holdings.

“(7) REQUIREMENTS FOR MATCHING FUNDS.—

“(A) For the purposes of the non-Federal fund matching requirement for a wildlife conservation or restoration program or project funded by the Subaccount, a State, territory, or the District of Columbia may use as matching non-Federal funds—

“(i) funds from Federal agencies other than the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture;

“(ii) donated private lands and waters, including privately owned easements;

“(iii) in circumstances described in subparagraph (B), revenue generated through the sale of State hunting and fishing licenses; and

“(iv) other sources consistent with part 80 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, in effect on the date of enactment of the Recovering America’s Wildlife Act of 2019.

“(B) Revenue described in subparagraph (A)(iii) may only be used to fulfill the requirements of such non-Federal fund matching requirement if—

“(i) no Federal funds apportioned to the State fish and wildlife department of such State from the Wildlife Restoration Program or the Sport Fish Restoration Program have been reverted because of a failure to fulfill such non-Federal fund matching requirement by such State during the previous 2 years; and

“(ii) the project or program being funded benefits the habitat of a hunted or fished species and a species of greatest conservation need.

“(C) No State, territory or the District of Columbia shall be required to provide non-Federal matching funds for this program through fiscal year 2025.

“(8) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the following definitions apply:

“(A) SPECIES OF GREATEST CONSERVATION NEED.—The term ‘species of greatest conservation need’ may be fauna or flora, and may include terrestrial, aquatic, marine, and invertebrate species that are of low population, declining, rare, or facing threats and in need of conservation attention, as determined by each State fish and wildlife department, with respect to funds apportioned to such State.

“(B) PARTNERSHIPS.—The term ‘partnerships’ may include, but are not limited to, collaborative efforts with Federal agencies, State agencies, local agencies, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, industry groups, and private individuals to implement a State’s Wildlife Conservation Strategy.

“(C) TERRITORY AND TERRITORIES.—The terms ‘territory’ and ‘territories’ mean the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands.

“(D) WILDLIFE.—The term ‘wildlife’ means any species of wild, freeranging fauna, including fish, and also any fauna in captive breeding programs the object of which is to reintroduce individuals of a depleted indigenous species into previously occupied range.”.

(b) ALLOCATION AND APPORTIONMENT OF AVAILABLE AMOUNTS.—Section 4 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669c) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the second subsection (c), relating to the apportionment of the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Account, and subsection (d) as subsections (d) and (e) respectively;

(2) in subsection (d), as redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “to the District of Columbia and to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, each” and inserting “To the District of Columbia”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “to Guam” and inserting “To Guam”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “not more than one-fourth of one percent” and inserting “not less than one-third of one percent”

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) To the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a sum equal to not less than 1 percent thereof.”;

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), as redesignated—

(i) by amending clause (i) to read as follows:

“(i) one-half of which is based on the ratio to which the land and water area of such State bears to the total land and water area of all such States;”;

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking “two-thirds” and inserting “one-quarter”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) one-quarter of which is based upon the ratio to which the number of species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) in such State bears to the total number of such species listed in all such States.”;

(C) by amending paragraph (2)(B) to read as follows:

“(B) The amounts apportioned under this paragraph shall be adjusted equitably so that no such State, unless otherwise designated, shall be apportioned a sum which is less than one percent or more than five percent of the amount available for apportionment under—

“(i) paragraph (2)(A)(i) of this section;

“(ii) paragraph (2)(A)(ii) of this section; and

“(iii) the overall amount available for section 2(A).”

“(C) States that include plants among their species of greatest conservation need and in the conservation planning and habitat prioritization efforts of their Wildlife Conservation Strategy shall receive an additional 5 percent of their apportioned amount.”;

(D) in paragraph (3), by striking “3 percent” and inserting “1.85 percent”;

(3) by amending subsection (e)(4)(B), as redesignated, to read as follows:

“(B) Not more than an average of 15 percent over a 5-year period of amounts apportioned to each State under this section for a State’s wildlife conservation and restoration program may be used for wildlife conservation education and wildlife-associated recreation.”; and

(4) by adding at the end following:

“(f) MINIMIZATION OF PLANNING AND REPORTING.—Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted to require a State to create a comprehensive strategy related to conservation education or outdoor recreation.

“(g) ACCOUNTABILITY.—Not more than one year after the date of enactment of the Re-

covering America’s Wildlife Act of 2019 and every three years thereafter, each State fish and wildlife department shall submit a three-year work plan and budget for implementing its Wildlife Conservation Strategy and a report describing the results derived from activities accomplished under paragraph (4) during the previous three years to—

“(1) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate;

“(2) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

“(3) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.”.

SEC. 83413. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669a) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (5);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (9) as paragraphs (5) through (8), respectively; and

(3) in paragraph (6), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by inserting “Indian Tribes, academic institutions,” before “wildlife conservation organizations”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669a et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking “(1) An amount equal to” and inserting “An amount equal to”; and

(ii) by striking paragraph (2);

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (9), as redesignated by section 101(a)(1), by striking “or an Indian tribe”; and

(ii) in paragraph (10), as redesignated by section 101(a)(1), by striking “Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Account” and inserting “Subaccount”; and

(C) in subsection (d), by striking “Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Account” and inserting “Subaccount”;

(2) in section 4 (16 U.S.C. 669c)—

(A) in subsection (d), as redesignated—

(i) in the heading, by striking “ACCOUNT” and inserting “SUBACCOUNT”; and

(ii) by striking “Account” each place it appears and inserting “Subaccount”; and

(B) in subsection (e)(1), as redesignated, by striking “Account” and inserting “Subaccount”; and

(3) in section 8 (16 U.S.C. 669g), in subsection (a), by striking “Account” and inserting “Subaccount”.

SEC. 83414. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 13 as section 15; and

(2) by inserting after section 12 the following:

“SEC. 13. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

“Nothing in this Act shall be construed to enlarge or diminish the authority, jurisdiction, or responsibility of a State to manage, control, or regulate fish and wildlife under the law and regulations of the State on lands and waters within the State, including on Federal lands and waters.

“SEC. 14. STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION WITH RESPECT TO ALASKA.

“If any conflict arises between any provision of this Act and any provision of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 46-487, 16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), then the provision in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act shall prevail.”.

Subchapter B—Natural Infrastructure for Tribal Wildlife Conservation and Restoration

SEC. 83421. INDIAN TRIBES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) ACCOUNT.—The term “Account” means the Tribal Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Account established by subsection (c)(1).

(2) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian Tribe” has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) TRIBAL SPECIES OF GREATEST CONSERVATION NEED.—The term “Tribal species of greatest conservation need” means any species identified by an Indian Tribe as requiring conservation management because of declining population, habitat loss, or other threats, or because of their biological or cultural importance to such Tribe.

(5) WILDLIFE.—The term “wildlife” means—

(A) any species of wild flora or fauna including fish and marine mammals;

(B) flora or fauna in a captive breeding, rehabilitation, and holding or quarantine program, the object of which is to reintroduce individuals of a depleted indigenous species into previously occupied range or to maintain a species for conservation purposes; and

(C) does not include game farm animals.

(b) TRIBAL WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION ACCOUNT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury an account to be known as the “Tribal Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Account”.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts in the Account shall be available for each fiscal year upon appropriation for apportionment in accordance with this title.

(3) DEPOSITS.—For fiscal year 2021 through 2025, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer \$97,500,000 upon appropriation to the Account.

(c) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS TO INDIAN TRIBES.—Each fiscal year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit funds into the Account and distribute such funds through a noncompetitive application process according to guidelines, and criteria, and reporting requirements determined by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in consultation with Indian Tribes. Such funds shall remain available until expended.

(d) WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.—The distribution guidelines and criteria described in subsection (d) shall be based, in part, upon Indian Tribes’ wildlife management responsibilities.

(e) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary may distribute funds from the Account to an Indian Tribe for any of the following purposes:

(A) To develop, carry out, revise, or enhance wildlife conservation and restoration programs to manage Tribal species of greatest conservation need and the habitats of such species as determined by the Indian Tribe.

(B) To assist in the recovery of species listed as an endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(C) For wildlife conservation education and wildlife-associated recreation projects and infrastructure.

(D) To manage a Tribal species of greatest conservation need and the habitat of such species, the range of which may be shared with a foreign country, State, or other Indian Tribe.

(E) To manage, control, and prevent invasive species as well as diseases and other risks to wildlife.

(F) For law enforcement activities that are directly related to the protection and conservation of wildlife.

(G) To develop, revise, and implement comprehensive wildlife conservation strategies and plans for such Tribe.

(H) For the hiring and training of wildlife conservation and restoration program staff.

(2) CONDITIONS ON THE USE OF FUNDS.—

(A) REQUIRED USE OF FUNDS.—In order to be eligible to receive funds under subsection (d), a Tribe's application must include a proposal to use funds for at least one of the purposes described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1).

(B) IMPERILED SPECIES RECOVERY.—In distributing funds under this section, the Secretary shall distribute not less than 15 percent of the total funds distributed to proposals to fund the recovery of a species, subspecies, or distinct population segment listed as a threatened species, endangered species, or candidate species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or Tribal law.

(C) LIMITATION.—In distributing funds under this section, the Secretary shall distribute not more than 15 percent of all funds distributed under this section for the purpose described in paragraph (1)(C).

(f) NO MATCHING FUNDS REQUIRED.—No Indian Tribe shall be required to provide matching funds to be eligible to receive funds under this Act.

(g) PUBLIC ACCESS NOT REQUIRED.—Funds apportioned from the Tribal Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Account shall not be conditioned upon the provision of public or non-Tribal access to Tribal or private lands, waters, or holdings.

(h) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Of the funds deposited under subsection (c)(3) for each fiscal year, not more than 3 percent shall be used by the Secretary for administrative costs.

(i) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed as modifying or abrogating a treaty with any Indian Tribe, or as enlarging or diminishing the authority, jurisdiction, or responsibility of an Indian Tribe to manage, control, or regulate wildlife.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. GARCÍA OF ILLINOIS

Page 389, line 25, insert “, and make recommendations for developing and utilizing transportation and traffic demand models with a demonstrated record of accuracy” before the period.

Page 390, line 13, insert “, including an analysis of the level of accuracy of forecasts and possible reasons for large discrepancies” before the semicolon.

Page 392, after line 14, insert the following:

(5) WORKING WITH AFFECTED COMMUNITIES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall consult with, and collect data and input from, representatives of—

- (A) the Department of Transportation;
- (B) State departments of transportation;
- (C) metropolitan planning organizations;
- (D) local governments;
- (E) providers of public transportation;
- (F) nonprofit entities related to transportation, including safety, cycling, disability, and equity groups; and
- (G) any other stakeholders, as determined by the Secretary.

Page 392, after line 24, insert the following:

(d) UPDATE GUIDANCE AND REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall—

(1) update Department of Transportation guidance and procedures to utilize best practices documented throughout the Federal program; and

(2) ensure that best practices included in the report are incorporated into appropriate regulations as such regulations are updated.

(e) CONTINUING IMPROVEMENT.—The Secretary shall set out a process to repeat the

study under this section every 2 years as part of the conditions and performance report, including—

(1) progress in the accuracy of model projections;

(2) further recommendations for improvement; and

(3) further changes to guidance, regulation, and procedures required for the Department of Transportation to adopt best practices.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. GIANFORTE OF MONTANA

Page 1907, after line 24, insert the following:

SEC. 81253. CONTINUED USE OF PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM PROJECT USE POWER BY THE KINSEY IRRIGATION COMPANY AND THE SIDNEY WATER USERS IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Act of May 18, 1938 (52 Stat. 403, chapter 250; 16 U.S.C. 833 et seq.), authorized the completion, maintenance, and operation of the Fort Peck project;

(2) section 2 of that Act (52 Stat. 404, chapter 250; 16 U.S.C. 833a) authorized and directed the Bureau of Reclamation—

(A) to transmit and sell electric energy generated by the Fort Peck project; and

(B) “to interconnect the Fort Peck project with either private or with other Federal projects and publicly owned power systems now or hereafter constructed.”;

(3) section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the “Flood Control Act of 1944”) (58 Stat. 891, chapter 665)—

(A) authorized the Missouri River Basin Project, now known as the “Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program” (referred to in this section as the “Program”);

(B) approved the comprehensive plan for the Program set forth in Senate Document 191 and House Document 475, as revised and coordinated by Senate Document 247, 78th Congress;

(C) established a permanent administration for the development of the Missouri River Basin; and

(D) incorporated the Fort Peck project as part of the Program;

(4) in 1946, the Bureau of Reclamation entered into project use power contracts to provide the Kinsey Irrigation Company and the predecessor of the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District electrical service under the authority of the Act of May 18, 1938 (52 Stat. 403, chapter 250; 16 U.S.C. 833 et seq.);

(5) since 1946, the Bureau of Reclamation has approved 9 modifications to the project use power contracts between the Bureau of Reclamation, the Kinsey Irrigation Company, and the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District;

(6) the project use power contracts in effect on the date of enactment of this Act provide electric service to the Kinsey Irrigation Company and the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District at the Program rate of 2.5 mills per kilowatt-hour, including wheeling, through 2020; and

(7) the Kinsey Irrigation Company and the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District have reasonably relied on the authority of the Act of May 18, 1938 (52 Stat. 403, chapter 250; 16 U.S.C. 833 et seq.), and the fact that the Bureau of Reclamation has treated the Kinsey Irrigation Company and the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District as irrigation pumping units of the Program for more than 74 years.

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to subsection (c), the Secretary of the Interior (acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation) shall continue to treat the irrigation pumping units known as the “Kinsey Irrigation Company” in Custer County, Mon-

tana, and the “Sidney Water Users Irrigation District” in Richland County, Montana, or any successor to the Kinsey Irrigation Company or Sidney Water Users Irrigation District, as irrigation pumping units of the Program for the purposes of wheeling, administration, and payment of project use power.

(c) LIMITATION.—The quantity of power to be provided to the Kinsey Irrigation Company and the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District (including any successor to the Kinsey Irrigation Company or the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District) under subsection (b) may not exceed the maximum quantity of power provided to the Kinsey Irrigation Company and the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District under the applicable contract for electric service in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MISS GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN OF PUERTO RICO

Page 1913, after line 18, insert the following:

SEC. 81314. PUERTO RICO WATERSMART GRANTS ELIGIBILITY.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Puerto Rico WaterSMART Grants Eligibility Act”.

(b) WATERSMART GRANTS AND AGREEMENTS.—Section 9504 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 10364) is amended in subsection (a)(2)(A)—

(1) in clause (ii), by striking “or”;

(2) in clause (iii), by striking “and” and inserting “or”;

(3) by inserting after clause (iii), the following:

“(iv) Puerto Rico; and”.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MISS GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN OF PUERTO RICO

Page 797, after line 5, insert the following:

SEC. 4310. APPLICATION OF COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 31301(14) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “and” and inserting a comma; and

(2) by inserting “, and Puerto Rico” before the period.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration shall work with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico on obtaining full compliance with chapter 313 of title 49, United States Code, and regulations adopted under that chapter.

(c) GRACE PERIOD.—Notwithstanding section 31311(a) of title 49, United States Code, during a 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall not be subject to a withholding of an apportionment of funds under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 104(b) of title 23, United States Code, for failure to comply with any requirement under section 31311(a) of title 49, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

On page 1975, line 16, after “fishing vessel” insert “or employ a fisherman that has been significantly impacted by unfair methods of competition or other actions from foreign governments, as determined by the United States Trade Representative, to supplant domestic seafood production or fish products.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN OF WISCONSIN

Page 1540, after line 17, insert the following:

SEC. 33178. CONSIDERATION OF INVASIVE SPECIES.

Section 18 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 811) is amended by inserting “In prescribing a fishway, the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, shall consider the threat of

invasive species.” before “The license applicant and any party to the proceeding shall be entitled to a determination on the record.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

Page 198, line 12, strike the closing quotation marks and the semicolon and insert the following:

“(20) roads in rural areas that primarily serve to transport agricultural products from a farm or ranch to a marketplace.”;

Page 205, strike lines 12 through 21 and insert the following:

(8) in subsection (g)—

(A) in the heading by striking “5,000” and inserting “50,000”; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking subsection (d)(1)(A)(ii) and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “clauses (iii) and (iv) of subsection (d)(1)(A) for each fiscal year may be obligated on roads functionally classified as rural minor collectors or local roads or on critical rural freight corridors designated under section 167(e).”.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. KELLER OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 674, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 2806. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION INNOVATION.

Section 5312(h)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking subparagraph (G).

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. KRISHNAMOORTHY OF ILLINOIS

Page 731, line 22, strike “(B) and (C)” and insert “(B), (C), and (D)”.

Page 732, after line 14, insert the following:

“(D) TEXTING WHILE DRIVING.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (B) and (C), a State shall be allocated 25 percent of the amount calculated under subparagraph (A) if such State has enacted and is enforcing a law that prohibits a driver from viewing a personal wireless communication device, except for the purpose of navigation.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. LOWENTHAL OF CALIFORNIA

Page 934, after line 19, insert the following:

SEC. _____ . UNIVERSAL ELECTRONIC IDENTIFIER.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue a final motor vehicle safety standard that requires a commercial motor vehicle manufactured after the effective date of such standard to be equipped with a universal electronic vehicle identifier that—

(1) identifies the vehicle to roadside inspectors for enforcement purposes;

(2) does not transmit personally identifiable information regarding operators; and

(3) does not create an undue cost burden for operators and carriers.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

In division G, at the end of subtitle A of title III, add the following:

CHAPTER 10—CARBON CAPTURE UTILIZATION AND STORAGE

SEC. 33191. SUPPORTING CARBON CAPTURE UTILIZATION AND STORAGE.

(a) REPEAL OF CLEAN COAL POWER INITIATIVE.—Subtitle A of title IV of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15961 et seq.) is repealed.

(b) FOSSIL ENERGY OBJECTIVES.—Section 961(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16291(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(8) Improving the conversion, use, and storage of carbon dioxide from fossil fuels.

“(9) Lowering greenhouse gas emissions across the fossil fuel cycle to the maximum

extent possible, including emissions from all fossil fuel production, generation, delivery, and utilization.

“(10) Preventing, predicting, monitoring, and mitigating the unintended leaking of methane, carbon dioxide, and other fossil fuel-related emissions into the atmosphere.

“(11) Reducing water use, improving water reuse, and minimizing the surface and subsurface environmental impact of the development of unconventional domestic oil and natural gas resources.

“(12) Developing carbon removal and utilization technologies, products, and methods that result in net reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, including direct air capture and storage and carbon use and reuse for commercial application.”.

(c) CARBON CAPTURE AND UTILIZATION TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy shall establish a carbon capture and utilization technology commercialization program to significantly improve the efficiency, effectiveness, cost, and environmental performance of fossil fuel-fired facilities.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The program shall include funding for—

(A) front end engineering design studies for commercial demonstration projects for at least 3 types of advanced carbon capture technology and at least 1 type of direct air capture technology;

(B) commercial demonstration of advanced carbon capture technology projects intended to produce a standard design specification for up to 5 demonstrations of a particular technology type;

(C) commercial demonstration of direct air capture technology projects intended to produce a standard design specification for up to 5 demonstrations of a particular technology type; and

(D) commercialization projects of large-scale carbon dioxide storage sites in saline geological formations that are designed to accept at least 10,000,000 tons per year of carbon dioxide, including activities exploring, categorizing, and developing storage sites and necessary pipeline infrastructure.

(3) FUNDING.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for activities—

(i) under paragraph (2)(A), \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2026 through 2030;

(ii) under paragraph (2)(B), \$1,500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2026 through 2030;

(iii) under paragraph (2)(C), \$250,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2026 through 2030; and

(iv) under paragraph (2)(D), \$500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2026 through 2030.

(B) COST SHARING.—Federal grants under this section shall be limited as follows:

(i) For activities under paragraph (2)(A), the Secretary shall provide not more than 80 percent of project funds.

(ii) For activities under any of subparagraphs (B) through (D) of paragraph (2), the Secretary shall provide not more than 50 percent of project funds.

(d) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE TECHNOLOGY PRIZE PROGRAM.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) QUALIFIED CARBON DIOXIDE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term “qualified carbon dioxide” means any carbon dioxide that—

(I) is captured directly from the ambient air; and

(II) is measured at the source of capture and verified at the point of disposal, injection, or utilization.

(ii) INCLUSION.—The term “qualified carbon dioxide” includes the initial deposit of captured carbon dioxide used as a tertiary injectant.

(iii) EXCLUSION.—The term “qualified carbon dioxide” does not include carbon dioxide that is recaptured, recycled, and reinjected as part of the enhanced oil and natural gas recovery process.

(B) QUALIFIED DIRECT AIR CAPTURE FACILITY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), the term “qualified direct air capture facility” means any facility that—

(I) uses carbon capture equipment to capture carbon dioxide directly from the ambient air; and

(II) captures more than 10,000 metric tons of qualified carbon dioxide annually.

(ii) EXCLUSION.—The term “qualified direct air capture facility” does not include any facility that captures carbon dioxide—

(I) that is deliberately released from naturally occurring subsurface springs; or

(II) using natural photosynthesis.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall establish a direct air capture prize program designed to significantly reward development, demonstration, and deployment of direct air capture technologies.

(3) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE PRIZE PROGRAM.—

(A) AWARDS.—Under the prize program, the Secretary shall provide financial awards in a competitive setting equally for each ton of qualified carbon dioxide captured by a qualified direct air capture facility until appropriated funds are expended. The prize per metric ton shall not exceed—

(i) \$180 for qualified carbon dioxide captured and stored in saline storage formations;

(ii) a lesser amount as determined by the Secretary for qualified carbon dioxide captured and stored in conjunction with enhanced oil recovery operations; or

(iii) a lesser amount as determined by the Secretary for qualified carbon dioxide captured and utilized in any activity consistent with section 45Q(f)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 45Q(f)(5)).

(B) ADMINISTRATION.—

(i) REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary, shall submit requirements for qualifying metric tons of carbon dioxide. In carrying out this clause, the Administrator shall develop specific requirements for—

(I) the process of applying for prizes; and

(II) the demonstration of performance of approved projects.

(ii) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of determining the amount of metric tons of qualified carbon dioxide eligible for prizes under clause (i), the amount shall be equal to the net metric tons of carbon dioxide removal demonstrated by the recipient, subject to the requirements set forth by the Administrator under such clause.

(C) SCHEDULE OF PAYMENT.—The Secretary shall award prizes on an annual basis to qualified direct air capture facilities for metric tons of qualified carbon dioxide captured and verified at the point of disposal, injection, or utilization.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$200,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, and

\$400,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2026 through 2030, to remain available until expended.

(e) INCREASED FUNDING FOR INJECTION WELL PERMITTING.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For activities involved in the permitting by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency of Class VI wells for the injection of carbon dioxide for the purpose of geologic sequestration in accordance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) and regulations promulgated thereunder by the Administrator on December 10, 2010 (75 Fed. Reg. 77230), there are authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2026 through 2030.

(2) STATE PERMITTING PROGRAMS.—

(A) GRANTS.—The Administrator shall provide grants to States that receive program approval for permitting Class VI wells for the injection of carbon dioxide pursuant to section 1422 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300h-1), for the purpose of defraying State expenses related to the establishment and operation of such State permitting programs.

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For State grants described in subparagraph (A), there are authorized to be appropriated \$50,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2026 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. ROUDA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 1220, after line 11, insert the following:

TITLE VI—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 26001. SMART WATER INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT GRANTS.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 222. SMART WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGY.

“(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to support the modernization of the Nation’s publicly owned treatment works to maintain reliable and affordable water quality infrastructure that addresses demand impacts, including resiliency to improve public health and natural resources.

“(b) GRANTS.—

“(1) GRANTS TO TREATMENT WORKS.—The Administrator shall make direct grants to owners and operators of publicly owned treatment works for planning, design, construction, and operations training of—

“(A) intelligent wastewater collection systems and stormwater management operations, including technologies that rely on—

“(i) real-time monitoring, embedded intelligence, and predictive maintenance capabilities that improve the energy efficiency, reliability, and resiliency of wastewater pumping systems;

“(ii) real-time sensors that provide continuous monitoring of wastewater collection system water quality to support the optimization of stormwater and wastewater collection systems, with a priority for water quality impacts; and

“(iii) the use of artificial intelligence and other intelligent optimization tools that reduce operational costs, including operational costs relating to energy consumption and chemical treatment; and

“(B) innovative and alternative combined sewer and stormwater control projects, including groundwater banking, that rely upon real-time data acquisition to support predictive aquifer recharge through water reuse and stormwater management capabilities.

“(2) RURAL COMMUNITIES SET-ASIDE.—Of amounts appropriated pursuant to sub-

section (h), the Administrator use not more than 20 percent to make grants to communities with populations not greater than 10,000.

“(c) COST-SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the costs of an activity carried out using a grant under subsection (b) shall be 25 percent.

“(d) EXCEPTION.—The Administrator may waive the cost-share requirement of subsection (c) if the Administrator determines such cost-share would be financially unreasonable due to a community’s ability to comply with such cost-share requirement.

“(e) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.—

“(1) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall issue guidance to owners and operators of publicly owned treatment works on how to apply for assistance.

“(2) DECISION ON APPLICATIONS.—The Administrator shall make a determination of whether to make a grant to an applicant within 30 days of receipt of an application. In the case that the Administrator determines an application is deficient, the applicant shall be advised of any such deficiencies and provided the opportunity to resubmit the application.

“(3) DISBURSEMENT.—A grant shall be made not later than 60 days after the date on which the Administrator approves an application.

“(f) COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICA.—The requirements of section 608 shall apply to funds granted under this section.

“(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing projects funded under this section, results in improving the resiliency of publicly owned treatment works, and recommendations to improve the achievement of the program’s policy. For purposes of the first report to Congress, the Administrator shall report on the program’s implementation, including a description of projects approved and those disapproved. In providing such information, the Administrator shall detail the reasons that a project was not awarded assistance.

“(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$500,000,000 to carry out this section, to remain available until expended.”

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

After section 34105, insert the following:

SEC. 34106. ACCESS ROAD FOR DESERT SAGE YOUTH WELLNESS CENTER.

(a) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Indian Health Service, is authorized to acquire, from willing sellers, the land in Hemet, California, upon which is located a dirt road known as “Best Road”, beginning at the driveway of the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center at Faure Road and extending to the junction of Best Road and Sage Road.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Secretary shall pay fair market value for the land authorized to be acquired under paragraph (1). Fair market value shall be determined—

(A) using Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(B) by an appraiser acceptable to the Secretary and the owners of the land to be acquired.

(3) ADDITIONAL RIGHTS.—In addition to the land referred to in paragraph (1), the Secretary is authorized to acquire, from willing sellers, land or interests in land as reasonably necessary to construct and maintain the road as required by subsection (b).

(b) CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROAD.—

(1) CONSTRUCTION.—After the Secretary acquires the land pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall construct on that land a paved road that is generally located over Best Road to facilitate access to the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center in Hemet, California.

(2) MAINTENANCE.—The Secretary—

(A) shall maintain and manage the road constructed pursuant to paragraph (1); or

(B) enter into an agreement with Riverside County, California, to own, maintain and manage the road constructed pursuant to paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. SARBANES OF MARYLAND

Insert the following at the end of title III of division L:

CHAPTER 4—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 83501 REAUTHORIZATION OF CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS NETWORK.

Section 502(c) of the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 105-312) is amended by striking “2019” and inserting “2025”.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

At the end of division H, add the following:

SEC. 40002. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) CHESAPEAKE BAY AGREEMENTS.—The term “Chesapeake Bay agreements” means the formal, voluntary agreements—

(A) executed to achieve the goal of restoring and protecting the Chesapeake Bay watershed ecosystem and the living resources of the Chesapeake Bay watershed ecosystem; and

(B) signed by the Chesapeake Executive Council.

(2) CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM.—The term “Chesapeake Bay program” means the program directed by the Chesapeake Executive Council in accordance with the Chesapeake Bay agreements.

(3) CHESAPEAKE BAY WATERSHED.—The term “Chesapeake Bay watershed” means the region that covers—

(A) the Chesapeake Bay;

(B) the portions of the States of Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia that drain into the Chesapeake Bay; and

(C) the District of Columbia.

(4) CHESAPEAKE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The term “Chesapeake Executive Council” means the council comprised of—

(A) the Governors of each of the States of Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia;

(B) the Mayor of the District of Columbia;

(C) the Chair of the Chesapeake Bay Commission; and

(D) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(5) CHESAPEAKE WILD PROGRAM.—The term “Chesapeake WILD program” means the nonregulatory program established by the Secretary under section 40003(a).

(6) GRANT PROGRAM.—The term “grant program” means the Chesapeake Watershed Investments for Landscape Defense grant program established by the Secretary under section 40004(a).

(7) RESTORATION AND PROTECTION ACTIVITY.—The term “restoration and protection activity” means an activity carried out for the conservation, stewardship, and enhancement of habitat for fish and wildlife—

(A) to preserve and improve ecosystems and ecological processes on which the fish and wildlife depend; and

(B) for use and enjoyment by the public.

(8) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

SEC. 40003. PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a nonregulatory program, to be known as the “Chesapeake Watershed Investments for Landscape Defense program”.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Chesapeake WILD program include—

(1) coordinating restoration and protection activities among Federal, State, local, and regional entities and conservation partners throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed;

(2) engaging other agencies and organizations to build a broader range of partner support, capacity, and potential funding for projects in the Chesapeake Bay watershed;

(3) carrying out coordinated restoration and protection activities, and providing for technical assistance, throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed—

(A) to sustain and enhance restoration and protection activities;

(B) to improve and maintain water quality to support fish and wildlife, habitats of fish and wildlife, and drinking water for people;

(C) to sustain and enhance water management for volume and flood damage mitigation improvements to benefit fish and wildlife habitat;

(D) to improve opportunities for public access and recreation in the Chesapeake Bay watershed consistent with the ecological needs of fish and wildlife habitat;

(E) to facilitate strategic planning to maximize the resilience of natural ecosystems and habitats under changing watershed conditions;

(F) to utilize green infrastructure or natural infrastructure best management practices to enhance fish and wildlife habitat;

(G) to engage the public through outreach, education, and citizen involvement to increase capacity and support for coordinated restoration and protection activities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed;

(H) to sustain and enhance vulnerable communities and fish and wildlife habitat;

(I) to conserve and restore fish, wildlife, and plant corridors; and

(J) to increase scientific capacity to support the planning, monitoring, and research activities necessary to carry out coordinated restoration and protection activities.

(c) DUTIES.—In carrying out the Chesapeake WILD program, the Secretary shall—

(1) draw on existing plans for the Chesapeake Bay watershed, or portions of the Chesapeake Bay watershed, including the Chesapeake Bay agreements, and work in consultation with applicable management entities, including Chesapeake Bay program partners, such as the Federal Government, State and local governments, the Chesapeake Bay Commission, and other regional organizations, as appropriate, to identify, prioritize, and implement restoration and protection activities within the Chesapeake Bay watershed;

(2) adopt a Chesapeake Bay watershed-wide strategy that—

(A) supports the implementation of a shared set of science-based restoration and protection activities developed in accordance with paragraph (1); and

(B) targets cost-effective projects with measurable results; and

(3) establish the grant program in accordance with section 40004.

(d) COORDINATION.—In establishing the Chesapeake WILD program, the Secretary shall consult, as appropriate, with—

(1) the heads of Federal agencies, includ-

(A) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(B) the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

(C) the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service;

(D) the Chief of Engineers;

(E) the Director of the United States Geological Survey;

(F) the Secretary of Transportation;

(G) the Chief of the Forest Service; and

(H) the head of any other applicable agency;

(2) the Governors of each of the States of Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia and the Mayor of the District of Columbia;

(3) fish and wildlife joint venture partnerships; and

(4) other public agencies and organizations with authority for the planning and implementation of conservation strategies in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

SEC. 40004. GRANTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) CHESAPEAKE WILD GRANT PROGRAM.—To the extent that funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall establish and carry out, as part of the Chesapeake WILD program, a voluntary grant and technical assistance program, to be known as the “Chesapeake Watershed Investments for Landscape Defense grant program”, to provide competitive matching grants of varying amounts and technical assistance to eligible entities described in subsection (b) to carry out activities described in section 40003(b).

(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—The following entities are eligible to receive a grant and technical assistance under the grant program:

(1) A State.

(2) The District of Columbia.

(3) A unit of local government.

(4) A nonprofit organization.

(5) An institution of higher education.

(6) Any other entity that the Secretary determines to be appropriate in accordance with the criteria established under subsection (c).

(c) CRITERIA.—The Secretary, in consultation with officials and entities described in section 40003(d), shall establish criteria for the grant program to help ensure that activities funded under this section—

(1) accomplish 1 or more of the purposes described in section 40003(b); and

(2) advance the implementation of priority actions or needs identified in the Chesapeake Bay watershed-wide strategy adopted under section 40003(c)(2).

(d) COST SHARING.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SHARE.—The Department of the Interior share of the cost of a project funded under the grant program shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the project, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) NON-DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SHARE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The non-Department of the Interior share of the cost of a project funded under the grant program may be provided in cash or in the form of an in-kind contribution of services or materials.

(B) OTHER FEDERAL FUNDING.—Non-Department of the Interior Federal funds may be used for not more than 25 percent of the total cost of a project funded under the grant program.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement to manage the grant program with an organization that offers grant management services.

SEC. 40005. REPORTING.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually there-

after, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the implementation of sections 40002 through 40006 of this Act, including a description of each project that has received funding under this Act.

SEC. 40006. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out sections 40002 through 40006 of this Act.

(b) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Funds made available under subsection (a) shall supplement, and not supplant, funding for other activities conducted by the Secretary in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG OF MICHIGAN

Page 718, line 15, strike “race and ethnicity” and insert “race, ethnicity, and mode of transportation”.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. WALDEN OF OREGON

Page 157, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 1118. FEDERAL GRANTS FOR PEDESTRIAN AND BIKE SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of title 23, United States Code, or any regulation issued by the Secretary of Transportation, section 129(a)(3) of such title shall not apply to a covered public authority that receives funding under such title for pedestrian and bike safety improvements.

(b) NO TOLL.—A covered public authority may not charge a toll, fee, or other levy for use of such improvements.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—A covered public authority shall be eligible for the exemption under subsection (a) for 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act. Any such exemption granted shall remain in effect after the effective date described in this section.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) COVERED PUBLIC AUTHORITY.—The term “covered public authority” means a public authority with jurisdiction over a toll facility located within both—

(A) a National Scenic Area; and

(B) the National Trail System.

(2) NATIONAL SCENIC AREA.—The term “National Scenic Area” means an area of the National Forest System federally designated as a National Scenic Area in recognition of the outstanding natural, scenic, and recreational values of the area.

(3) NATIONAL TRAIL SYSTEM.—The term “National Trail System” means an area described in section 3 of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1242).

(4) PUBLIC AUTHORITY; TOLL FACILITY.—The terms “public authority” and “toll facility” have the meanings such terms would have if such terms were included in chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. WELCH OF VERMONT

In subtitle B of title III of division G, strike subchapter A of chapter 1 and insert the following:

Subchapter A—HOPE for HOMES

SEC. 33201. DEFINITIONS.

In this subchapter:

(1) CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION.—The term “contractor certification” means an industry recognized certification that may be obtained by a residential contractor to advance the expertise and education of the contractor in energy efficiency retrofits of residential buildings, including—

(A) a certification provided by—

(i) the Building Performance Institute;

(ii) the Air Conditioning Contractors of America;

(iii) the National Comfort Institute;

(iv) the North American Technician Excellence;

(v) RESNET;

(vi) the United States Green Building Council; or

(vii) Home Innovation Research Labs; and
(B) any other certification the Secretary determines appropriate for purposes of the Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program.

(2) CONTRACTOR COMPANY.—The term “contractor company” means a company—

(A) the business of which is to provide services to residential building owners with respect to HVAC systems, insulation, air sealing, or other services that are approved by the Secretary;

(B) that holds the licenses and insurance required by the State in which the company provides services; and

(C) that provides services for which a partial system rebate, measured performance rebate, or modeled performance rebate may be provided pursuant to the Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program.

(3) ENERGY AUDIT.—The term “energy audit” means an inspection, survey, and analysis of the energy use of a building, including the building envelope and HVAC system.

(4) HOME.—The term “home” means a residential dwelling unit in a building with no more than 4 dwelling units that—

(A) is located in the United States;

(B) was constructed before the date of enactment of this Act; and

(C) is occupied at least 6 months out of the year.

(5) HOME ENERGY SAVINGS RETROFIT REBATE PROGRAM.—The term “Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program” means the Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program established under section 33203.

(6) HOMEOWNER.—The term “homeowner” means the owner of an owner-occupied home or a tenant-occupied home.

(7) HOME VALUATION CERTIFICATION.—The term “home valuation certification” means the following home assessments:

(A) Home Energy Score.

(B) PEARL Certification.

(C) National Green Building Standard.

(D) LEED.

(E) Any other assessment the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(8) HOPE QUALIFICATION.—The term “HOPE Qualification” means the qualification described in section 33202B.

(9) HOPE TRAINING CREDIT.—The term “HOPE training credit” means a HOPE training task credit or a HOPE training supplemental credit.

(10) HOPE TRAINING TASK CREDIT.—The term “HOPE training task credit” means a credit described in section 33202A(a).

(11) HOPE TRAINING SUPPLEMENTAL CREDIT.—The term “HOPE training supplemental credit” means a credit described in section 33202A(b).

(12) HVAC SYSTEM.—The term “HVAC system” means a system—

(A) consisting of a heating component, a ventilation component, and an air-conditioning component; and

(B) which components may include central air conditioning, a heat pump, a furnace, a boiler, a rooftop unit, and a window unit.

(13) MEASURED PERFORMANCE REBATE.—The term “measured performance rebate” means a rebate provided in accordance with section 33203B and described in subsection (e) of that section.

(14) MODELED PERFORMANCE REBATE.—The term “modeled performance rebate” means a rebate provided in accordance with section 33203B and described in subsection (d) of that section.

(15) MODERATE INCOME.—The term “moderate income” means, with respect to a household, a household with an annual income that is less than 80 percent of the area median income, as determined annually by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(16) PARTIAL SYSTEM REBATE.—The term “partial system rebate” means a rebate provided in accordance with section 33203A.

(17) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

(18) STATE.—The term “State” includes—

(A) a State;

(B) the District of Columbia;

(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(D) Guam;

(E) American Samoa;

(F) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

(G) the United States Virgin Islands; and

(H) any other territory or possession of the United States.

(19) STATE ENERGY OFFICE.—The term “State energy office” means the office or agency of a State responsible for developing the State energy conservation plan for the State under section 362 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6322).

PART 1—HOPE TRAINING

SEC. 33202. NOTICE FOR HOPE QUALIFICATION TRAINING AND GRANTS.

Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Building Technologies Office of the Department of Energy, shall issue a notice that includes—

(1) criteria established under section 33202A for approval by the Secretary of courses for which credits may be issued for purposes of a HOPE Qualification;

(2) a list of courses that meet such criteria and are so approved; and

(3) information on how individuals and entities may apply for grants under this part.

SEC. 33202A. COURSE CRITERIA.

(a) HOPE TRAINING TASK CREDIT.—

(1) CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall establish criteria for approval of a course for which a credit, to be known as a HOPE training task credit, may be issued, including that such course—

(A) is equivalent to at least 30 hours in total course time;

(B) is accredited by the Interstate Renewable Energy Council or is determined to be equivalent by the Secretary;

(C) is, with respect to a particular job, aligned with the relevant National Renewable Energy Laboratory Job Task Analysis, or other credentialing program foundation that helps identify the necessary core knowledge areas, critical work functions, or skills, as approved by the Secretary;

(D) has established learning objectives; and

(E) includes, as the Secretary determines appropriate, an appropriate assessment of such learning objectives that may include a final exam, to be proctored on-site or through remote proctoring, or an in-person field exam.

(2) INCLUDED COURSES.—The Secretary shall approve one or more courses that meet the criteria described in paragraph (1) for training related to—

(A) contractor certification;

(B) energy auditing or assessment;

(C) home energy systems (including HVAC systems);

(D) insulation installation and air leakage control;

(E) health and safety regarding the installation of energy efficiency measures or health and safety impacts associated with energy efficiency retrofits; and

(F) indoor air quality.

(b) HOPE TRAINING SUPPLEMENTAL CREDIT CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall establish cri-

teria for approval of a course for which a credit, to be known as a HOPE training supplemental credit, may be issued, including that such course provides—

(1) training related to—

(A) small business success, including management, home energy efficiency software, or general accounting principles;

(B) the issuance of a home valuation certification;

(C) the use of wifi-enabled technology in an energy efficiency upgrade; or

(D) understanding and being able to participate in the Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program; and

(2) as the Secretary determines appropriate, an appropriate assessment of such training that may include a final exam, to be proctored on-site or through remote proctoring, or an in-person field exam.

(c) EXISTING APPROVED COURSES.—The Secretary may approve a course that meets the applicable criteria established under this section that is approved by the applicable State energy office or relevant State agency with oversight authority for residential energy efficiency programs.

(d) IN-PERSON AND ONLINE TRAINING.—An online course approved pursuant to this section may be conducted in-person, but may not be offered exclusively in-person.

SEC. 33202B. HOPE QUALIFICATION.

(a) ISSUANCE OF CREDITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, or an entity authorized by the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (2), may issue—

(A) a HOPE training task credit to any individual that completes a course that meets applicable criteria under section 33202A; and

(B) a HOPE training supplemental credit to any individual that completes a course that meets the applicable criteria under section 33202A.

(2) OTHER ENTITIES.—The Secretary may authorize a State energy office implementing an authorized program under subsection (b)(2), an organization described in section 33202C(b), and any other entity the Secretary determines appropriate, to issue HOPE training credits in accordance with paragraph (1).

(b) HOPE QUALIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may certify that an individual has achieved a qualification, to be known as a HOPE Qualification, that indicates that the individual has received at least 3 HOPE training credits, of which at least 2 shall be HOPE training task credits.

(2) STATE PROGRAMS.—The Secretary may authorize a State energy office to implement a program to provide HOPE Qualifications in accordance with this part.

SEC. 33202C. GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, to the extent amounts are made available in appropriations Acts for such purposes, provide grants to support the training of individuals toward the completion of a HOPE Qualification.

(b) PROVIDER ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide a grant of up to \$20,000 under this section to an organization to provide training online, including establishing, modifying, or maintaining the online systems, staff time, and software and online program management, through a course that meets the applicable criteria established under section 33202A.

(2) CRITERIA.—In order to receive a grant under this subsection, an organization shall be—

(A) a nonprofit organization;

(B) an educational institution; or

(C) an organization that has experience providing training to contractors that work

with the weatherization assistance program implemented under part A of title IV of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6861 et seq.) or equivalent experience, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) **ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATIONS.**—In addition to any grant provided under paragraph (1), the Secretary may provide an organization up to \$5,000 for each additional course for which a HOPE training credit may be issued that is offered by the organization.

(c) **CONTRACTOR COMPANY.**—The Secretary may provide a grant under this section of \$1,000 per employee to a contractor company, up to a maximum of \$10,000, to reimburse the contractor company for training costs for employees, and any home technology support needed for an employee to receive training pursuant to this section. Grant funds provided under this subsection may be used to support wages of employees during training.

(d) **TRAINEES.**—The Secretary may provide a grant of up to \$1,000 under this section to an individual who receives a HOPE Qualification.

(e) **STATE ENERGY OFFICE.**—The Secretary may provide a grant under this section to a State energy office of up to \$25,000 to implement an authorized program under section 33202B(b).

SEC. 33202D. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part \$500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, to remain available until expended.

PART 2—HOME ENERGY SAVINGS RETROFIT REBATE PROGRAM

SEC. 33203. ESTABLISHMENT OF HOME ENERGY SAVINGS RETROFIT REBATE PROGRAM.

The Secretary shall establish a program, to be known as the Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program, to—

(1) provide rebates in accordance with section 33203A; and

(2) provide grants to States to carry out programs to provide rebates in accordance with section 33203B.

SEC. 33203A. PARTIAL SYSTEM REBATES.

(a) **AMOUNT OF REBATE.**—In carrying out the Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program, and subject to the availability of appropriations for such purpose, the Secretary shall provide a homeowner a rebate, to be known as a partial system rebate, of, except as provided in section 33203C, up to—

(1) \$800 for the purchase and installation of insulation and air sealing within a home of the homeowner; and

(2) \$1,500 for the purchase and installation of insulation and air sealing within a home of the homeowner and replacement of an HVAC system, the heating component of an HVAC system, or the cooling component of an HVAC system, of such home.

(b) **SPECIFICATIONS.**—

(1) **COST.**—The amount of a partial system rebate provided under this section shall, except as provided in section 33203C, not exceed 30 percent of cost of the purchase and installation of insulation and air sealing under subsection (a)(1), or the purchase and installation of insulation and air sealing and replacement of an HVAC system, the heating component of an HVAC system, or the cooling component of an HVAC system, under subsection (a)(2). Labor may be included in such cost but may not exceed—

(A) in the case of a rebate under subsection (a)(1), 50 percent of such cost; and

(B) in the case of a rebate under subsection (a)(2), 25 percent of such cost.

(2) **REPLACEMENT OF AN HVAC SYSTEM, THE HEATING COMPONENT OF AN HVAC SYSTEM, OR THE COOLING COMPONENT OF AN HVAC SYS-**

TEM.—In order to qualify for a partial system rebate described in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) any HVAC system, heating component of an HVAC system, or cooling component of an HVAC system installed shall be Energy Star Most Efficient certified;

(B) installation of such an HVAC system, the heating component of an HVAC system, or the cooling component of an HVAC system, shall be completed in accordance with standards specified by the Secretary that are at least as stringent as the applicable guidelines of the Air Conditioning Contractors of America that are in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(C) if ducts are present, replacement of an HVAC system, the heating component of an HVAC system, or the cooling component of an HVAC system shall include duct sealing; and

(D) the installation of insulation and air sealing shall occur within 6 months of the replacement of the HVAC system, the heating component of an HVAC system, or the cooling component of an HVAC system.

(c) **ADDITIONAL INCENTIVES FOR CONTRACTORS.**—In carrying out the Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program, the Secretary may provide a \$250 payment to a contractor per home for which—

(1) a partial system rebate is provided under this section for the installation of insulation and air sealing, or installation of insulation and air sealing and replacement of an HVAC system, the heating component of an HVAC system, or the cooling component of an HVAC system, by the contractor;

(2) the applicable homeowner has signed and submitted to the Secretary a release form made available pursuant to section 33203E(b) authorizing the contractor access to information in the utility bills of the homeowner; and

(3) the contractor inputs, into the Department of Energy's Building Performance Database—

(A) the energy usage for the home for the 12 months preceding, and the 24 months following, the installation of insulation and air sealing or installation of insulation and air sealing and replacement of an HVAC system, the heating component of an HVAC system, or the cooling component of an HVAC system;

(B) a description of such installation or installation and replacement; and

(C) the total cost to the homeowner for such installation or installation and replacement.

(d) **PROCESS.**—

(1) **FORMS; REBATE PROCESSING SYSTEM.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall—

(A) develop and make available rebate forms required to receive a partial system rebate under this section;

(B) establish a Federal rebate processing system which shall serve as a database and information technology system that will allow homeowners to submit required rebate forms; and

(C) establish a website that provides information on partial system rebates provided under this section, including how to determine whether particular measures qualify for a rebate under this section and how to receive such a rebate.

(2) **SUBMISSION OF FORMS.**—In order to receive a partial system rebate under this section, a homeowner shall submit the required rebate forms, and any other information the Secretary determines appropriate, to the Federal rebate processing system established pursuant to paragraph (1).

(e) **FUNDING.**—

(1) **LIMITATION.**—For each fiscal year, the Secretary may not use more than 50 percent of the amounts made available to carry out this part to carry out this section.

(2) **ALLOCATION.**—The Secretary shall allocate amounts made available to carry out this section for partial system rebates among the States using the same formula as is used to allocate funds for States under part D of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6321 et seq.).

SEC. 33203B. STATE ADMINISTERED REBATES.

(a) **FUNDING.**—In carrying out the Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program, and subject to the availability of appropriations for such purpose, the Secretary shall provide grants to States to carry out programs to provide rebates in accordance with this section.

(b) **STATE PARTICIPATION.**—

(1) **PLAN.**—In order to receive a grant under this section a State shall submit to the Secretary an application that includes a plan to implement a State program that meets the minimum criteria under subsection (c).

(2) **APPROVAL.**—Not later than 60 days after receipt of a completed application for a grant under this section, the Secretary shall either approve the application or provide to the applicant an explanation for denying the application.

(c) **MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR STATE PROGRAMS.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and publish minimum criteria for a State program to meet to qualify for funding under this section, including—

(1) that the State program be carried out by the applicable State energy office or its designee;

(2) that a rebate be provided under a State program only for a home energy efficiency retrofit that—

(A) is completed by a contractor who meets minimum training requirements and certification requirements set forth by the Secretary;

(B) includes installation of one or more home energy efficiency retrofit measures for a home that together are modeled to achieve, or are shown to achieve, a reduction in home energy use of 20 percent or more from the baseline energy use of the home;

(C) does not include installation of any measure that the Secretary determines does not improve the thermal energy performance of the home, such as a pool pump, pool heater, spa, or EV charger; and

(D) includes, after installation of the applicable home energy efficiency retrofit measures, a test-out procedure conducted in accordance with guidelines issued by the Secretary of such measures to ensure—

(i) the safe operation of all systems post retrofit; and

(ii) that all improvements are included in, and have been installed according to—

(I) manufacturers installation specifications; and

(II) all applicable State and local codes or equivalent standards approved by the Secretary;

(3) that the State program utilize—

(A) for purposes of modeled performance rebates, modeling software approved by the Secretary for determining and documenting the baseline energy use of a home and the reductions in home energy use resulting from the implementation of a home energy efficiency retrofit; and

(B) for purposes of measured performance rebates, methods and procedures approved by the Secretary for determining and documenting the baseline energy use of a home and the reductions in home energy use resulting from the implementation of a home energy efficiency retrofit, including methods

and procedures for use of advanced metering infrastructure, weather-normalized data, and open source standards, to measure such baseline energy use and such reductions in home energy use;

(4) that the State program include implementation of a quality assurance program—

(A) to ensure that home energy efficiency retrofits are achieving the stated level of energy savings, that efficiency measures were installed correctly, and that work is performed in accordance with procedures developed by the Secretary, including through quality-control inspections for a portion of home energy efficiency retrofits completed by each applicable contractor; and

(B) under which a quality-control inspection of a home energy efficiency retrofit is performed by a quality assurance provider who—

(i) is independent of the contractor for such retrofit; and

(ii) will confirm that such contractor is a contractor who meets minimum training requirements and certification requirements set forth by the Secretary;

(5) that the State program include requirements for a homeowner, contractor, or rebate aggregator to claim a rebate, including that the homeowner, contractor, or rebate aggregator submit any applicable forms approved by the Secretary to the State, including a copy of the certificate provided by the applicable contractor certifying projected or measured reduction of home energy use;

(6) that the State program may include requirements for an entity to be eligible to serve as a rebate aggregator to facilitate the delivery of rebates to homeowners or contractors;

(7) that the State program include procedures for a homeowner to transfer the right to claim a rebate to the contractor performing the applicable home energy efficiency retrofit or to a rebate aggregator that works with the contractor; and

(8) that the State program provide that a homeowner, contractor, or rebate aggregator may claim more than one rebate under the State program, and may claim a rebate under the State program after receiving a partial system rebate under section 33203A, provided that no 2 rebates may be provided with respect to a home using the same baseline energy use of such home.

(d) **MODELED PERFORMANCE REBATES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out a State program under this section, a State may provide a homeowner, contractor, or rebate aggregator a rebate, to be known as a modeled performance rebate, for an energy audit of a home and a home energy efficiency retrofit that is projected, using modeling software approved by the Secretary, to reduce home energy use by at least 20 percent.

(2) **AMOUNT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in section 33203C, and subject to subparagraph (B), the amount of a modeled performance rebate provided under a State program shall be equal to 50 percent of the cost of the applicable energy audit of a home and home energy efficiency retrofit, including the cost of diagnostic procedures, labor, reporting, and modeling.

(B) **LIMITATION.**—Except as provided in section 33203C, with respect to an energy audit and home energy efficiency retrofit that is projected to reduce home energy use by—

(i) at least 20 percent, but less than 40 percent, the maximum amount of a modeled performance rebate shall be \$2,000; and

(ii) at least 40 percent, the maximum amount of a modeled performance rebate shall be \$4,000.

(e) **MEASURED PERFORMANCE REBATES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out a State program under this section, a State may pro-

vide a homeowner, contractor, or rebate aggregator a rebate, to be known as a measured performance rebate, for a home energy efficiency retrofit that reduces home energy use by at least 20 percent as measured using methods and procedures approved by the Secretary.

(2) **AMOUNT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in section 33203C, and subject to subparagraph (B), the amount of a measured performance rebate provided under a State program shall be equal to 50 percent of the cost, including the cost of diagnostic procedures, labor, reporting, and energy measurement, of the applicable home energy efficiency retrofit.

(B) **LIMITATION.**—Except as provided in section 33203C, with respect to a home energy efficiency retrofit that is measured as reducing home energy use by—

(i) at least 20 percent, but less than 40 percent, the maximum amount of a measured performance rebate shall be \$2,000; and

(ii) at least 40 percent, the maximum amount of a measured performance rebate shall be \$4,000.

(f) **COORDINATION OF REBATE AND EXISTING STATE-SPONSORED OR UTILITY-SPONSORED PROGRAMS.**—A State that receives a grant under this section is encouraged to work with State agencies, energy utilities, nonprofits, and other entities—

(1) to assist in marketing the availability of the rebates under the applicable State program;

(2) to coordinate with utility or State managed financing programs;

(3) to assist in implementation of the applicable State program, including installation of home energy efficiency retrofits; and

(4) to coordinate with existing quality assurance programs.

(g) **ADMINISTRATION AND OVERSIGHT.**—

(1) **REVIEW OF APPROVED MODELING SOFTWARE.**—The Secretary shall, on an annual basis, list and review all modeling software approved for use in determining and documenting the reductions in home energy use for purposes of modeled performance rebates under subsection (d). In approving such modeling software each year, the Secretary shall ensure that modeling software approved for a year will result in modeling of energy efficiency gains for any type of home energy efficiency retrofit that is at least as substantial as the modeling of energy efficiency gains for such type of home energy efficiency retrofit using the modeling software approved for the previous year.

(2) **OVERSIGHT.**—If the Secretary determines that a State is not implementing a State program that was approved pursuant to subsection (b) and that meets the minimum criteria under subsection (c), the Secretary may, after providing the State a period of at least 90 days to meet such criteria, withhold grant funds under this section from the State.

SEC. 33203C. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR MODELED PERFORMANCE REBATE INCOME HOUSEHOLDS.

(a) **CERTIFICATIONS.**—The Secretary shall establish procedures for certifying that the household of a homeowner is moderate income for purposes of this section.

(b) **PERCENTAGES.**—Subject to subsection (c), for households of homeowners that are certified pursuant to the procedures established under subsection (a) as moderate income the—

(1) amount of a partial system rebate under section 33203A shall not exceed 60 percent of the applicable purchase and installation costs described in section 33203A(b)(1); and

(2) amount of—

(A) a modeled performance rebate under section 33203B provided shall be equal to 80

percent of the applicable costs described in section 33203B(d)(2)(A); and

(B) a measured performance rebate under section 33203B provided shall be equal to 80 percent of the applicable costs described in section 33203B(e)(2)(A).

(c) **MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.**—For households of homeowners that are certified pursuant to the procedures established under subsection (a) as moderate income the maximum amount—

(1) of a partial system rebate—

(A) under section 33203A(a)(1) for the purchase and installation of insulation and air sealing within a home of the homeowner shall be \$1600; and

(B) under section 33203A(a)(2) for the purchase and installation of insulation and air sealing within a home of the homeowner and replacement of an HVAC system, the heating component of an HVAC system, or the cooling component of an HVAC system, of such home, shall be \$3,000;

(2) of a modeled performance rebate under section 33203B for an energy audit and home energy efficiency retrofit that is projected to reduce home energy use as described in—

(A) section 33203B(d)(2)(B)(i) shall be \$4,000; and

(B) section 33203B(d)(2)(B)(ii) shall be \$8,000; and

(3) of a measured performance rebate under section 33203B for a home energy efficiency retrofit that reduces home energy use as described in—

(B) section 33203B(e)(2)(B)(i) shall be \$4,000; and

(C) section 33203B(e)(2)(B)(ii) shall be \$8,000.

(d) **OUTREACH.**—The Secretary shall establish procedures to—

(1) provide information to households of homeowners that are certified pursuant to the procedures established under subsection (a) as moderate income regarding other programs and resources relating to assistance for energy efficiency upgrades of homes, including the weatherization assistance program implemented under part A of title IV of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6861 et seq.); and

(2) refer such households, as applicable, to such other programs and resources.

SEC. 33203D. EVALUATION REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter until the termination of the Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the use of funds made available to carry out this part.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) how many home energy efficiency retrofits have been completed during the previous year under the Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program;

(2) an estimate of how many jobs have been created through the Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program, directly and indirectly;

(3) a description of what steps could be taken to promote further deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy retrofits;

(4) a description of the quantity of verifiable energy savings, homeowner energy bill savings, and other benefits of the Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program;

(5) a description of any waste, fraud, or abuse with respect to funds made available to carry out this part; and

(6) any other information the Secretary considers appropriate.

SEC. 33203E. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide such administrative and technical support to contractors, rebate aggregators,

States, and Indian Tribes as is necessary to carry out this part.

(b) INFORMATION COLLECTION.—The Secretary shall establish, and make available to a homeowner, or the homeowner's designated representative, seeking a rebate under this part, release forms authorizing access by the Secretary, or a designated third-party representative to information in the utility bills of the homeowner with appropriate privacy protections in place.

SEC. 33203F. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this part \$1,200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, to remain available until expended.

(b) TRIBAL ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available pursuant to subsection (a) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall work with Indian Tribes and use 2 percent of such amounts to carry out a program or programs that as close as possible reflect the goals, requirements, and provisions of this part, taking into account any factors that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

PART 3—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 33204. APPOINTMENT OF PERSONNEL.

Notwithstanding the provisions of title 5, United States Code, regarding appointments in the competitive service and General Schedule classifications and pay rates, the Secretary may appoint such professional and administrative personnel as the Secretary considers necessary to carry out this subchapter.

SEC. 33204A. MAINTENANCE OF FUNDING.

Each State receiving Federal funds pursuant to this subchapter shall provide reasonable assurances to the Secretary that it has established policies and procedures designed to ensure that Federal funds provided under this subchapter will be used to supplement, and not to supplant, State and local funds.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1028, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of these en bloc amendments which provides consideration of 27 amendments sponsored by Members on both sides of the aisle.

The amendments contained in this en bloc amend various divisions of the bill, and affect highways, transit, rail, safety, water, natural resources, and energy policy in the base bill. Some of these amendments include:

A designation of a route through Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia as a future Interstate 14, and designation of a route through Texas and New Mexico as future Interstate 27;

Directing a study on the effectiveness of suicide barriers on physical structures other than bridges;

Clarifying that replacement of functionally obsolete warning devices are eligible under the railway grade crossing program;

Clarifying that transportation demand data and modeling directed by the bill must include an analysis of the level of accuracy of existing modeling tools;

Granting Puerto Rico the authority to begin issuing commercial drivers' licenses, as all States have the authority to do;

Allowing certain Surface Transportation Program funds to be used on local roads, including farm-to-market roads, in rural areas. There is a strong emphasis in this bill on rural areas;

Making grant funds available to States who ban any non-navigational viewing of cellphones while driving;

Requiring the Secretary of Transportation, within 2 years of enactment, to issue a motor vehicle safety standard for newly manufactured commercial motor vehicles to be equipped with a universal electronic vehicle identifier to identify the vehicle for the purposes of roadside inspections and enforcement;

Requiring States that collect data on traffic stops as part of the racial profiling grant program to include the data on the mode of transportation associated with the stop.

These are just a few. I look forward to hearing further discussion on these amendments from the various sponsors.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for offering these amendments to improve the Moving Forward Act. I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to en bloc E.

Of the 171 amendments in this bill, or in this bloc that we are considering, it contains 27 individual amendments carefully selected and grouped by the other side of the aisle with absolutely no input whatsoever from Republicans. Unfortunately, this is par for the course for the way the majority has managed its my-way-or-the-highway bill.

These 27 amendments were picked so the majority could falsely claim that their bill includes bipartisan provisions, when in reality this bill is still nothing more than a partisan wish list.

Mr. Speaker, if a car is a lemon, putting a nice cup holder in it isn't going to make me buy it.

Regardless, we should at least have adequate time or an adequate amount of time to consider and debate each of these amendments individually, because, frankly, there are a number of amendments in here that I do support. But this process has not been open. It should be open. But, instead, we have been dealt a poor hand from a stacked deck.

It would be an understatement to say that I am disappointed by how the majority is rushing this bill, which spends \$1½ trillion of the taxpayers' money through a sham legislative process.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would point out that all of these amendments are bipartisan and two of them are solely Republican. So, you know, the gentleman may have general objections to the bill for other reasons, as we discussed yesterday, the emphasis on climate change, and other provisions of the bill for safe drinking water, a substantial increase in wastewater, and all that, but this en bloc should be virtually non-controversial.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI).

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Moving Forward Act, expertly led by Chairman DEFAZIO.

This transformative \$1.5 trillion infrastructure investment, the largest in our Nation's history, would not only help rebuild America's decaying infrastructure, not only stimulate our post-coronavirus economy, not only create solid middle class jobs, hopefully many of them union jobs, but will also make the most significant investment in protecting our environment in a generation.

Investments here will combat climate change, improve the resiliency of our shorelines, improve water quality for many American communities, and much, much more.

This bill also includes a provision of mine, which incentivizes homeowners in my district, and throughout the Nation, to upgrade their antiquated septic systems by reversing a wrong-headed IRS decision that requires homeowners to pay income taxes on septic system improvement grants that they receive from local governments, such as Suffolk County in my district.

Admittedly, this is not a high-profile provision, but it will help homeowners financially and dramatically improve our environment by reducing the devastating impacts of nitrogen pollution.

Over the past 25 years, as a former mayor, county executive, and now a Member of this body, I have seen firsthand how reducing nitrogen has helped revitalize the Long Island Sound, our national park. This can happen up and down the coast of America.

Investments like these are critical pieces in a comprehensive approach we must take to preserve and protect our environment. I encourage my colleagues to support the bill.

□ 1045

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN).

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise to speak on my amendments 12 and 13 included in the en bloc No. 4.

Amendment 12 incorporates my bipartisan bill, H.R. 6050, making Puerto Rico an eligible applicant for the Bureau of Reclamation's WaterSMART Grants as well as its Drought Resiliency Project Grants.

These programs provide Federal funding for water conservation

projects, as well as projects that improve water management to increase resiliency to droughts.

Currently, Puerto Rico is the only territory and noncontiguous jurisdiction in the U.S. where these grants are not available.

Reliable water service is essential, particularly as we confront COVID-19 and we are asking people to wash their hands, and yet, in Puerto Rico we are announcing rationing measures impacting over 140,000 customers. Unfortunately, as much as 59 percent of the water produced by the Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority is lost through a deficient distribution system.

This situation is further complicated by our vulnerability to droughts. In fact, per the U.S. Drought Monitor, 77.48 percent of Puerto Rico is currently under abnormally dry conditions. Approximately 59.84 percent of the island is experiencing drought, while 26.11 percent is facing a severe drought. The Governor of Puerto Rico, as I just told everybody here, has already announced water rationing measures impacting more than 140,000 customers.

Given this reality, Congress should ensure Puerto Rico, just as Alaska and Hawaii and the rest of the U.S. territories, is eligible for WaterSMART and Drought Resiliency Project Grants.

My second amendment, amendment 13, allows Puerto Rico to issue commercial driver's licenses, or CDLs, and makes the island eligible to receive Commercial Driver's License Improvement Grants.

Requirements of CDL licensure promote increased skills, knowledge, and safety of those operating a commercial motor vehicle to a well-established standard.

This amendment provides Puerto Rico a 5-year grace period to come into CDL compliance and provides immediate eligibility for grants to expedite this process.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment in the en bloc package.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI).

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise today in support of the en bloc amendments and the Moving Forward Act.

In the last few months, more than 47 million people in this country filed for unemployment. They need our support. The Moving Forward Act will help address our Nation's deteriorating infrastructure and will help us transition to a clean energy economy while creating high-quality, good-paying jobs. My amendment will make meaningful investments in our workforce through registered apprenticeships and paid on-the-job training programs to fill those jobs.

Last year, I worked with Congressman MITCHELL, Senator KAINÉ, and Senator PORTMAN to introduce the

Building U.S. Infrastructure By Leveraging Demands for Skills, or BUILDS, Act, to increase workforce diversity in the transportation, infrastructure, and energy sectors.

My amendment includes language from this bill to provide individuals who have historically faced barriers to employment, especially women and people of color, with the support, services, and training they need to succeed and to find better-paying jobs with pre-employment services, early employment support, and continuing employment services.

I thank Chairman DEFAZIO and Chairman SCOTT for their support and leadership.

I urge my colleagues to support not only the en bloc amendments but the underlying bill, as well.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

This amendment, which mirrors bipartisan bill H.R. 380 is straightforward. It requires the Federal decision makers at the Department of the Interior to consider the threat of invasive species when installing fishways.

We all know that over time, the number of dams in this country have decreased. As the number of dams has decreased, a benefit is a lot of times fish are able to swim upstream, spawn more, and improve the overall health of our rivers.

However, there are times where there are some fish that are not so good, and that is when we have invasive species. I have a big problem with that on the most significant river in the State of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin River. There is a dam there, and they were talking about putting up a fishway, which, on the face of it, sounds nice.

The problem is, below the dam we have Asian carp; they are large fish, not native to Wisconsin. It would be devastating to the local fish. If they were ever able to work their way over the dam, they would not only pollute the Wisconsin River, but the lakes which feed into the Wisconsin River all over northern Wisconsin could also be polluted. And it is even possible that because there are areas that are kind of dicey, they could even work their way into the Great Lakes and all the way up the Saint Lawrence River.

I appreciate the fact that we have considered this amendment. I hope it is adopted as part of the en bloc.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL).

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oregon for yielding.

I rise in strong support of this en bloc, which includes an important bipartisan natural infrastructure amendment that adds H.R. 3742, the Recovering America's Wildlife Act to H.R. 2.

When we talk about infrastructure, natural infrastructure, habitat restora-

tion and resilience projects must be part of the conversation.

Such investments not only create jobs, up to 33 created per \$1 million of investment, but they make communities safer. They grow our outdoor recreation economy. And they help recover at-risk wildlife populations.

This amendment will enable States, territories, and Tribes to complete proactive collaborative on-the-ground habitat restoration and the natural infrastructure projects that will recover more than 12,000 wildlife, fish, and plant species of the greatest conservation need.

This amendment is modeled after legislation that has more than 180 bipartisan cosponsors, and it passed out of the Natural Resources Committee with a majority of both Republicans and Democrats.

I thank my colleagues, Representatives Fortenberry and Raskin for co-leading this amendment, as well as everybody who helped get us here today, including Speaker PELOSI, Leader HOYER, Whip CLYBURN, my dear friend, the chairman leading all of this, Chairman MCGOVERN, Chairman GRIJALVA, the Natural Resources Committee staff, and the entire RAWA coalition.

I urge my colleagues to support this en bloc and to support this bill. The country needs it.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY).

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, as well as Mr. DEFAZIO for his leadership on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the Recovering America's Wildlife Act, I believe, is the single most exciting policy development in the conservation space in decades.

As an amendment to today's bill, we are doing three things here: We are protecting ecosystems; we are enhancing community; and we are supporting recreation.

I also add my thanks to Representative DEBBIE DINGELL, who has been a tremendous leader in this particular effort, as well as JAMIE RASKIN, the Congressman from Maryland, for joining us.

Mr. Speaker, most Americans don't know that the Federal Government requires that States do wildlife management planning. This amendment funds that Federal mandate in a more creative fashion, by connecting resource extraction with prudent resource recovery, to help States improve their plans and create a continuity of habitat for multiuse opportunities within communities. That is why we have such a diverse group of persons supporting this bill: Hunters and anglers and birders and hikers and other wildlife enthusiasts, as well as those who are involved in the burgeoning field of ecotourism.

Mr. Speaker, here is another benefit. When something goes wrong, of course, we tend to act. And in this regard, we act through a very important law

called the Endangered Species Act. But this amendment puts preventative measures in place, moving upstream from the emergency room enactment of the Endangered Species Act and moving us from regulation and litigation to collaboration and conservation, which saves huge amounts of government resources, societal resources, while it also enhances our environmental security.

And while there are some structural difficulties with the overall bill from my perspective, nonetheless, this provision is a winner.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR).

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman DEFAZIO for yielding. I also thank his staff for working very hard to put this bill together that will add \$1.5 billion to the \$1 trillion that will be added for our highways and the infrastructure that we need. Thank you so much.

I am pleased to offer this bipartisan amendment in order to designate the I-27 Ports-to-Plains Corridor as a future interstate that starts in Laredo, the largest inland port in the country.

I thank JODEY ARRINGTON, BRIAN BABIN, LIZZIE FLETCHER, and BEN LUJÁN for all the work that they have done to get to this point.

This designation will make Texas and New Mexico eligible for increased Federal funding to complete the I-27 highway expansion project, creating economic growth, jobs, and trade opportunities across those two states.

The I-27 expansion would immediately grow the Texas GDP by \$17.2 billion and create 178,000 construction jobs. It would also add 17,710 long-term employment opportunities in the new I-27 corridor. It would also make Laredo the only port of entry that will have I-35, I-69, and I-27 as corridors, also.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House to pass this bipartisan amendment that will help improve trade in south Texas, Texas, and across New Mexico.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA), a member of the committee.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of these en bloc amendments, which includes a bipartisan amendment that I filed with Representative GALLAGHER of Wisconsin.

Our amendment combats old practices like the performance metric now known as “level of service” that provides faster, wider roads with more lanes, rather than a holistic analysis that takes into account increased traffic, induced demand, or alternatives like bike and transit access.

Our amendment improves the existing travel demand study included in H.R. 2 to examine ways we can prevent new projects from inadvertently in-

creasing traffic volume, time, or congestion, all of which are bad for drivers and bad for the environment.

We can and must make smarter investments by using current data and best practices, and that is what this bipartisan amendment is all about.

It is endorsed by Transportation for America, the Natural Resources Defense Council, Environmental Law and Policy Center, and the League of Conservation Voters.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this en bloc.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

□ 1100

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act.

At home we have seen firsthand the effects of our Nation’s aging and overburdened infrastructure in crumbling roads, inadequate public transit, and more frequent floods.

Today’s package is not simply about rebuilding our roads, bridges, and rail, though it does all that. The Moving Forward Act is about making smart, transformative investments in our future: investing in rebuilding school infrastructure to help them safely reopen; expanding internet access to underserved communities to close the digital divide; and creating millions of good-paying jobs in the process, lifting up entire communities.

I am particularly proud this legislation has been designed with addressing the climate crisis as a top priority.

Climate change is an existential threat. We see it in rising lake levels, a record level in Lake Michigan. We see it across the country in stronger storms and longer hurricane seasons, longer fire seasons, and disrupted growing seasons.

We have to act now. We have to reduce emissions. We have to build resiliency.

To that end, I am proud that this act includes two clean energy provisions I have previously introduced to promote electric vehicle charging stations and incentivize waste heat to power projects.

This comprehensive package is transformative legislation that will ensure our Nation’s infrastructure is built to ensure our success in the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleague to join us in support of this important legislation.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the en bloc amendment. I also rise to thank Chairman DEFAZIO for including the Hot Cars Act in the base bill.

There are far too many ways that parents can lose their children that we

can’t control. There are diseases that take the lives of our kids that we are just not equipped today to stop. But we have a duty to do everything that we can to ensure that parents don’t lose a child when we can prevent it.

Fifty-three children died of heatstroke in cars last year. In most cases, parents—good parents—accidentally leave their children in cars. In other cases, kids crawl into an empty car and then somehow can’t get out again.

Education alone cannot solve the problem. Even the most attentive parents can become distracted and inadvertently leave a child in the car.

I have talked to those parents. It is a crushing experience, as you can imagine, one you never get over.

A simple sensor, an alert system, that would notify parents that they have left a child in their car can save lives.

It is really past time for us to enact this crucial legislation. The heat of the summer is really just beginning. Let’s get to it.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. DEFAZIO again for including this bill.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2 that Chairman DEFAZIO has helped craft and the en bloc amendment which is being discussed now.

Transportation is Memphis. Memphis is blessed to be on the banks of the greatest river in our country, the Mississippi, and fortunate to have Fred Smith born there, which brought the greatest air cargo company in the world to Memphis, Federal Express. That is our number one employer.

This bill will help airports, investments in airports, and create jobs, helping FedEx and helping Memphis. It will invest in harbors—we have the fifth largest inland harbor in the country—with dredging. That is important for the Port of Memphis.

We have five Class 1 railroads, and there are investments there, and that produces jobs and moves goods and services.

We have two interstate systems and roads that need improvement. This bill will put money into roads and bridges and create those jobs.

It will further put money into broadband, which is very important to reach into the inner cities to give an opportunity for young people, African Americans in particular, to get access to the internet and all the information that they need to have a good education and a good livelihood later on.

This bill includes several priorities that I have had, including a DUI law that is part of this en bloc amendment that will see to it that there is a study on why DUI convictions aren’t shared by States so that people who have multiple DUIs will be punished accordingly and save innocent potential victims from the carnage of a DUI accident.

It happened in Mississippi. A young Memphis girl was killed by a multiple offender, but nobody knew they were a multiple offender because their convictions were not submitted to a central base.

This also incorporates the Complete Streets Act that makes our planning more in keeping with the 21st century for pedestrians and bicyclers and others who use our roads in alternative ways.

This is an excellent bill. I am proud to support it. It creates jobs. It is good for Memphis. It is good for America.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman DEFAZIO. There is no more important bill than this.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER).

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding to me.

The coronavirus pandemic has taken a severe toll on our economy and has resulted in the permanent loss of countless jobs and highlighted the need for broadband access for workers and students.

That is why the Moving Forward Act is so critical right now. It is a bold infrastructure package that will put America back to work, create new jobs, expand broadband access, and invest in schools and tomorrow's clean energy infrastructure.

I am proud to have included two important wins for Washington in this package.

My bill to fund the Legacy Roads and Trails Program will prioritize culvert repairs and riparian habitat in Washington's forests.

My amendment to ensure transit agencies in King and Pierce Counties have flexibility and predictability will allow them to continue to serve riders during this public health crisis.

Passing the Moving Forward Act now is how we shore up our infrastructure, set the stage for a clean energy future, and restore our economy and families' financial security.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ).

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this en bloc amendment, which includes my bill turned into an amendment to authorize the construction of an access road to the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center in Hemet, California, in my district.

The Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center is the only Indian Health Service youth treatment center in the entire State of California. The only way to get to the facility, however, is by traversing a dirt road that cracks in the heat and washes out in the rain.

The Indian Health Service wasn't able to secure the right-of-way to pave the access road, so my amendment would give the Indian Health Service

the authority to improve and pave the access road to give Tribal youth safe and secure passage to this facility so they can receive treatment and individual counseling in a culturally appropriate way that they need to reach their full potential.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his support of my amendment to improve the infrastructure of the Indian Health Service facility in my district and for his work on H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY).

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer an amendment to H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act, and thank my colleagues for their work on this legislation.

Our Nation's transportation and infrastructure policies play a critical role in building healthy and safe communities, but for far too long, they have perpetuated many of our most entrenched inequities.

My amendment would require us to examine how our Nation's transportation policies have impacted and targeted our most vulnerable. It is critical that we understand how transportation policies are criminalizing Black and Brown communities.

Specifically, we have seen violent enforcement of fare evasion policies and the discriminatory placement of speed cameras and other surveillance technology in our lowest income communities.

Mr. Speaker, this is a moment of reckoning. There is a multiracial, multigenerational movement that, for the last month, has been affirming that Black lives matter, demanding an end to racist systems and policies that disproportionately criminalize our Black and Brown neighbors.

We have a mandate to center justice in all of our policymaking. Our transportation policies are no exception.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on my side, and I am prepared to close if the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) is ready to close.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in opposition to this en bloc amendment, and I am, frankly, embarrassed by the process.

I am willing to bet that everyone who sits on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee is proud of its track record of working across the aisle to get things done. That is the proven track record for success for getting bills actually signed into law, but that is not how our committee has operated during the process on this particular piece of legislation.

If you choose to operate and move legislation in this manner, you are

going to get nothing accomplished; you are not going to get any bill signed into law. The only thing you are going to get out of this process is going to be a press release, and that is it.

This is a sham process, and dusting this massive bill with a few amendments that Republicans support doesn't make it a bipartisan process or a bipartisan product.

When the majority is ready to work across the aisle on responsible legislation, we will continue to stand at the ready to work with them. But I can't vote for this en bloc package, and I cannot vote for the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In response to that, I will revisit a little bit of yesterday's debate.

President Trump ran on the issue of infrastructure. President Trump met with us a year ago in March. We started out saying we needed \$1 trillion to \$1.3 trillion for infrastructure. He went to \$1.9 trillion, and then he ended up at \$2 trillion.

We discussed and agreed on what would be in an infrastructure bill: roads, bridges, highways, transit, wastewater, drinking water, rail, and broadband. All of those are part of this package.

The total package is less than what the President requested a year ago March. He said \$2 trillion. This is close to \$1.5 trillion. Those components of the bill are about \$1 trillion. So, that would be very close to what he wanted.

□ 1115

The other components have become necessary because of COVID.

I was talking to the chairman of Education and Labor, and it has become clear that 50 percent of the schools in America do not have HVAC systems that can handle COVID—50 percent. A lot of these schools are pretty darn decrepit. So we are investing a bunch of money to safely educate our kids.

Mr. Speaker, my hometown, Springfield, Oregon, a great place, people have a great public spirit. We have voted to bond ourselves several times for new schools. We have a fabulous new middle school, absolutely incredible. It has a very big trades department, because not all kids are going on the high school track, and we need more trades. We are going to need trades to implement our infrastructure bills. So we need to help.

I remember I went to a post-World War II, brand-new elementary school. That school is still sitting there, and a lot of these schools are not suitable for children at this pandemic time.

It also includes money for housing. We have a housing crisis in most of America. Certainly, on the coast; although, of course, this administration cares nothing for the people who live on the coast. But even in some of the middle of the country, there is a housing crisis. This bill begins to deal with that.

It also begins to deal with our absolutely decrepit public housing. That is Federal public housing, much of which is 50, 60 years old when the Federal Government did things like this, and it needs rehabilitation.

So, yes, we have added a couple of elements to this bill that weren't discussed with the President, but they became necessary because of COVID.

And also the Postal Service, which is more essential today than ever. Trump hates it because Jeff Bezos has Amazon, and he thinks Amazon is getting subsidized by the Postal Service. Actually, no, the Postal Service makes a bunch of money by delivering Amazon packages, but it is difficult to penetrate.

So he wants to destroy the Postal Service, which will actually disproportionately affect the people who voted for him in red States, and particularly rural areas. They are getting their prescriptions and other things delivered by the USPS.

Now, rain, shine, night, day, COVID or not, the Postal Service is doing it, doing it in 35-year-old delivery vehicles. They are decrepit and incredibly expensive to maintain. This bill would help them buy a new fleet and would help them to get through this crisis.

So, yes, there are some other things in this that were not in a traditional infrastructure bill.

As far as the portion of the bill that comes from our committee, the President had seven infrastructure weeks, and we were promised numerous times that they were imminently going to propose a bill. The only bill they ever proposed would have shifted the entire burden to the States and said: Oh, and the private sector will take care of the rest of it.

There wasn't a Republican I am aware of who even supported that stupid proposal. That is it.

But now we are told: Oh, they are on the cusp again, \$2 trillion coming soon. Well, we are trying to help them deliver here.

We heard: Oh, Presidents don't propose these things. They don't do these things.

We are here on the anniversary of JFK putting transit into transportation. We are here the day after the anniversary of a Republican President, Dwight David Eisenhower, signing the National Interstate and Defense Highways Act and funding it with a trust fund, which hasn't been supplemented since 1993 because the Republicans have been in charge most of that time, and they won't raise the user fee.

Their alternative bill, by the way, doesn't raise the user fee. So they are about \$120 billion out of whack with a bill that only increases highways by 10 percent, zeros out any increase in transit, and does nothing for rail.

So, yes, this is a different product. But this amendment—and I misspoke earlier. Eight of the amendments in this package are fully Republican amendments; the others are bipartisan amendments.

So you can raise concerns about the overall process and the overall bill, but this part is solid, and it should be approved by a large majority in the House.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO).

The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 5 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider an amendment en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part F of House Report 116-438.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, as the designee of the chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and pursuant to House Resolution 1028, I offer an amendment en bloc consisting of the amendments printed in part F of House Report 116-438.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 5 consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, printed in part F of House Report 116-438, offered by Ms. WATERS of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. ADAMS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 2147, after line 25, insert the following new section:

SEC. 90114. EXAMINING LOAN MODIFICATIONS TO THE HBCU CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Education shall report to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate the results of an analysis to determine the potential benefits and costs of offering loan modifications under the HBCU Capital Financing Program under part D of title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1066 et seq.) as described in the report entitled "Action Needed to Improve Participation in Education's HBCU Capital Financing Program" published by Government Accountability Office in June 2018 (GAO-18-455).

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MRS. AXNE OF IOWA

Page 1714, after line 2, insert the following new section:

SEC. 60016. GRANT PROGRAM FOR MANUFACTURED HOUSING PRESERVATION.

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall establish a grant program under this section and, to the extent amounts are made available pursuant to subsection (j), make grants under such program to eligible entities under subsection (b) for acquiring and preserving manufactured housing communities.

(b) **ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.**—A grant under this section may be made only to entities that

meet such requirements as the Secretary shall establish to ensure that any entity receiving a grant has the capacity to acquire and preserve housing affordability in such communities, including—

(1) a nonprofit organization, including land trusts;

(2) a public housing agency or other State or local government agency;

(3) an Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 4 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103)) or an agency of an Indian tribe;

(4) a resident organization in which homeowners are members and have open and equal access to membership; or

(5) such other entities as the Secretary determines will maintain housing affordability in manufactured housing communities.

(c) **USE OF GRANT AMOUNTS.**—Amounts from a grant under this section may be used only for—

(1) the acquisition and preservation of manufactured housing communities;

(2) such acquisition and preservation, together with costs for making improvements to common areas and community property for acquired manufactured housing communities; or

(3) the demolition, removal, and replacement of dilapidated homes from a manufactured housing community.

(d) **PRESERVATION; AFFORDABILITY; OWNERSHIP.**—A grant under this section may be made only if the Secretary determines that the grantee will enter into such binding agreements as the Secretary considers sufficient to ensure that—

(1) the manufactured housing community acquired using such grant amounts—

(A) will be maintained as a manufactured housing community for a period that begins upon the making of such grant and has a duration not shorter than 20 years;

(B) will be managed in a manner that benefits the residents and maintains their quality of life for a period not shorter than 20 years;

(C) will, for a period not shorter than 20 years, be subject to limitations on annual increases in rents for lots for manufactured homes in such community either through resident control over increases or, if owned by a party other than the residents, as the Secretary considers appropriate to ensure continued affordability and maintenance of the property, but not in any case annually to exceed the percentage that is equal to the percentage increase for the immediately preceding year in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) plus 7 percent, and such rents will comply with any applicable State laws;

(D) will be owned by an entity described in subsection (b) for a period not shorter than 20 years; and

(E) has not been the primary beneficiary of a grant under this section during the preceding 5 years; and

(2) if in the determination of the Secretary the provisions of the agreement have not been met, the grant shall be repaid.

(e) **AMOUNT.**—The amount of any grant under this section may not exceed the lesser of—

(1) \$1,000,000; or

(2) the amount that is equal to \$20,000 multiplied by the number of manufactured home lots in the manufactured housing community for which the grant is made.

(f) **MATCHING FUNDS.**—The Secretary shall require a grantee of grant under this section to provide non-Federal matching funds for use only for the same purposes for which the grant is used in an amount equal or exceeding the amount of the grant provided to the grantee. Such non-Federal matching funds

may be provided by State, tribal, local, or private resources and may be a grant or loan, in cash or in-kind.

(g) APPLICATIONS; SELECTION.—

(1) APPLICATIONS.—The Secretary shall provide for eligible entities under subsection (b) to apply for grants under this section, and shall require such applications to contain such assurances as the Secretary may require regarding the availability of matching funds sufficient to comply with subsection (f) and any organizational documents regarding the manufactured housing community for which the grant is made, as may be required by the State in which such community is located. The Secretary shall accept applications on a rolling basis and approve or deny each application within 20 business days of receipt in order to facilitate market-based transactions by an applicant.

(2) SELECTION.—The Secretary shall establish criteria for selection of applicants to receive grants under this section, which criteria shall—

(A) give priority to grantees who would use such grant amounts to carry out activities under subsection (c) within areas having a high concentration of low-, very low-, or extremely low-income families (as such terms are defined in section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)));

(B) give priority to grants for the benefit of communities that have not received a grant under this section during the preceding 10 years; and

(C) ensure that not more than 40 percent of grant funds for any fiscal year are awarded to entities identified in subsection (b)(5).

(h) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit a report annually regarding the grant program under this section to Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, and shall make each such report publicly available on the website of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The first such report shall be made for the first fiscal year in which any grants are made under this section and a report shall be made for each fiscal year in which a grantee is subject to the requirements under subparagraph (d)(1)(A).

(2) CONTENTS.—Each such report shall include, for the fiscal year covered by the report—

(A) a description of the grants made under the program, including identification of what type of eligible entity under subsection (b) each grantee is;

(B) for each manufactured home community for which a grant under this section is made, identification of—

(i) the number of manufactured home units in the community at the time of the grant;

(ii) the lot rents in the community at such time; and

(iii) if a manufactured home community was purchased using grant amounts, the purchase price of the community;

(C) summary information identifying the total applications received for grants under this section and total grant funding sought, disaggregated by the types of eligible entities under subsection (b) of the applicants; and

(D) an analysis of the effectiveness of the program, including identification of changes to the number of units and lot rents in communities for which a grant was made, any significant upgrades made to the communities, demographic changes in communities, and, if any community is sold during the period covered under subsection (d), the sale price of the community.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) MANUFACTURED HOME.—The term “manufactured home” means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, that—

(A) in the traveling mode, is 8 body feet or more in width and 40 body feet or more in length, or when erected on site is 320 square feet or more;

(B) is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling (with or without a permanent foundation when connected to required utilities) and includes plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems; and

(C) in the case of a structure manufactured after June 15, 1976, is certified as meeting the Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards issued under the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5401 et seq.) by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and displays a label of such certification on the exterior of each transportable section.

Such term shall not include any self-propelled recreational vehicle.

(2) MANUFACTURED HOUSING COMMUNITY.—The term “manufactured housing community” means a community comprised primarily of manufactured homes used primarily for residential purposes.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for grants under this section \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, of which not more than 5 percent may be used for administration and oversight.

(k) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue any regulations necessary to carry out this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. BONAMICI OF OREGON

Page 1691, after line 10, insert the following:

TITLE I—NATIONAL SCENIC BYWAYS PROGRAM.

At the end of division H, insert the following:

TITLE II—BUILDING U.S. INFRASTRUCTURE BY LEVERAGING DEMANDS FOR SKILLS (BUILDS)

SEC. 40101. DEFINITIONS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this title, except as otherwise provided in this title, the terms have the meanings given the terms in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

(2) APPRENTICESHIP, APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The term “apprenticeship” or “apprenticeship program” means an apprenticeship program registered under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the “National Apprenticeship Act”; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.), including any requirement, standard, or rule promulgated under such Act, as such requirement, standard, or rule was in effect on December 30, 2019.

(3) CTE TERMS.—The terms “area career and technical education school”, “articulation agreement”, “career guidance and academic counseling”, “credit transfer agreement”, “early college high school”, “high school”, “program of study”, “Tribal educational agency”, and “work-based learning” have the meanings given the terms in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).

(4) EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “education and training provider” means an entity listed in

subparagraph (B) that provides academic curriculum and instruction related to targeted infrastructure industries.

(B) ENTITIES.—An entity described in this subparagraph is as follows:

(i) An area career and technical education school, early college high school, or high school providing career and technical education programs of study.

(ii) An Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or Tribal educational agency.

(iii) A minority-serving institution (as described in any of paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a))).

(iv) A provider of adult education and literacy activities under the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (29 U.S.C. 3271 et seq.);

(v) A local agency administering plans under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720 et seq.), other than section 112 or part C of that title (29 U.S.C. 732, 741);

(vi) A related instruction provider for an apprenticeship program.

(vii) A public institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)).

(viii) A provider included on the list of eligible providers of training services described in section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3152(d)).

(ix) A consortium of entities described in any of clauses (i) through (viii).

(5) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity” means—

(A) an industry or sector partnership;

(B) a State board or State workforce development agency, or a local board or local workforce development agency;

(C) an eligible institution, or a consortium thereof;

(D) an Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or Tribal educational agency;

(E) a labor organization or joint-labor management organization; or

(F) a qualified intermediary.

(6) NONTRADITIONAL POPULATION.—The term “nontraditional population” means a group of individuals (such as a group of individuals from the same gender or race) the members of which comprise fewer than 25 percent of the individuals employed in a targeted infrastructure industry.

(7) QUALIFIED INTERMEDIARY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “qualified intermediary” means an entity that demonstrates an expertise—

(i) in engaging in the partnerships described in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) serving participants and employers of programs funded under this title by—

(I) connecting employers to programs funded under this title;

(II) assisting in the design and implementation of such programs, including curriculum development and delivery of instruction;

(III) providing professional development activities such as training to mentors;

(IV) connecting students or workers to programs funded under this title;

(V) developing and providing personalized support for individuals participating in programs funded under this title, including by partnering with organizations to provide access to or referrals for supportive services and financial advising; or

(VI) providing services, resources, and supports for development, delivery, expansion, or improvement of programs funded under this title.

(B) REQUIRED PARTNERSHIPS.—In carrying out activities under this title, the qualified intermediary shall act in partnerships with—

(i) industry or sector partnerships, including establishing a new industry or sector

partnership or expanding an existing industry or sector partnership;

(ii) partnerships among employers, joint labor-management organizations, labor organizations, community-based organizations, State or local workforce development boards, education and training providers, social service organizations, economic development organizations, Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations, or one-stop operators, or one-stop partners, in the State workforce development system; or

(iii) partnerships among one or more of the entities described in clauses (i) and (ii).

(8) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Labor.

(9) TARGETED INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY.—The term “targeted infrastructure industry” means an industry, including the transportation (including surface, transit, aviation, maritime, or railway transportation), construction, energy (including the deployment of renewable and clean energy, energy efficiency, transmission, and battery storage), information technology, or utilities industry) to be served by a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this title.

SEC. 40102. GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Education, and the Chief of Engineers and Commanding General of the Army Corps of Engineers, shall award, on a competitive basis, grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to eligible entities to plan and implement activities to achieve the strategic objectives described in section 40104(b) with respect to a targeted infrastructure industry identified in the application submitted under section 40103 by such eligible entities.

(b) TYPES OF AWARDS.—A grant, contract, or cooperative agreement awarded under this title may be in the form of—

(1) an implementation grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, for entities seeking an initial grant under this title; or

(2) a renewal grant, contract, or cooperative agreement for entities that have already received an implementation grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this title.

(c) DURATION.—Each grant awarded under this title shall be for a period not to exceed 3 years.

(d) AMOUNT.—The amount of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement awarded under this title may not exceed—

(1) for an implementation grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, \$2,500,000; and

(2) for a renewal grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, \$1,500,000.

(e) AWARD BASIS.—

(1) GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSITY.—The Secretary shall award funds under this title in a manner that ensures geographic diversity (such as urban and rural distribution) in the areas in which activities will be carried out using such funds.

(2) PRIORITY FOR AWARDS.—In awarding funds under this title, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities that—

(A) in the case of awarding implementation grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements—

(i) demonstrate long-term sustainability of a program or activity funded under this title;

(ii) will serve a high number or high percentage of nontraditional populations and individuals with barriers to employment; and

(iii) will provide a non-Federal share of the cost of the activities; and

(B) in the case of awarding renewal grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements—

(i) meet the criteria established in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) have demonstrated ability to meet the—

(I) strategic objectives of the implementation grant, contract or cooperative agreement described in section 40103(b)(4); and

(II) meet or exceed the requirements of the evaluations and progress reports described in section 40104(f).

SEC. 40103. APPLICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity desiring a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this title shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including the contents described in subsection (b).

(b) CONTENTS.—An application submitted under this title shall contain, at a minimum—

(1) a description of the entities engaged in activities funded under the grant, including—

(A) evidence of the eligible entity’s capacity to carry out activities to achieve the strategic objectives described in section 40104(b); and

(B) identification, and expected participation and responsibilities of each key stakeholder in the targeted infrastructure industry described in section 40104(b)(1) with which the eligible entity will partner to carry out such activities;

(2) a description of the targeted infrastructure industry to be served by the eligible entity with funds received under this title, and a description of how such industry was identified, including—

(A) the quantitative data and evidence that demonstrates the demand for employment in such industry in the geographic area served by the eligible entity under this title; and

(B) a description of the local, State, or federally funded infrastructure projects with respect to which the eligible entity anticipates engaging the partners described in paragraph (1)(B);

(3) a description of the workers that will be targeted or recruited by the eligible entity, including—

(A) how recruitment activities will target nontraditional populations to improve the percentages of nontraditional populations employed in targeted infrastructure industries; and

(B) a description of potential barriers to employment for targeted workers, and a description of strategies that will be used to help workers overcome such barriers;

(4) a description of the strategic objectives described in section 40104(b) that the eligible entity intends to achieve concerning the targeted infrastructure industry and activities to be carried out as described in section 40104, including—

(A) a timeline for progress towards achieving such strategic objectives;

(B) a description of the manner in which the eligible entity intends to make sustainable progress towards achieving such strategic objectives; and

(C) assurances the eligible entity will provide performance measures for measuring progress towards achieving such strategic objectives, as described in section 40104(f);

(5) a description of the recognized postsecondary credentials that the eligible entity proposes to prepare individuals participating in activities under this title for, which shall—

(A) be nationally or regionally portable and stackable;

(B) be related to the targeted infrastructure industry that the eligible entity proposes to support; and

(C) be aligned to a career pathway and work-based learning opportunity, such as an

apprenticeship program or a pre-apprenticeship program articulating to an apprenticeship program;

(6) a description of the Federal and non-Federal resources, available under provisions of law other than this title, that will be leveraged in support of the partnerships and activities under this title; and

(7) a description of how the eligible entity or the education and training provider in partnership with such eligible entity under this title will establish or implement plans to be included on the list of eligible providers of training services described in section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3152(d)).

SEC. 40104. ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity receiving funds under this title shall carry out activities described in this section to achieve the strategic objectives identified in the entity’s application under section 40103, including the objectives described in subsection (b).

(b) STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES.—The activities to be carried out with the funds awarded under this title shall be designed to achieve strategic objectives, including the following:

(1) Recruiting key stakeholders (such as employers, labor organizations, local boards, and education and training providers, economic development agencies, and as applicable, qualified intermediaries) in the targeted infrastructure industry to establish or expand industry and sector partnerships for the purpose of—

(A) assisting the eligible entity in carrying out the activities described in subsection (a); and

(B) convening with the eligible entity in a collaborative structure that supports the sharing of information and best practices for supporting the development of a diverse workforce to support the targeted infrastructure industry.

(2) Identifying the training needs of the State or local area in the targeted infrastructure industry, including—

(A) needs for skills critical to competitiveness and innovation in the industry;

(B) needs of the apprenticeship programs or other paid work-based learning programs supported by the funds; and

(C) the needed establishment, expansion, or revisions of career pathways and academic curriculum in the targeted infrastructure industries to establish talent pipelines for such industry.

(3) Identifying and quantifying any disparities or gaps in employment of nontraditional populations in the targeted infrastructure industries and establishing or expanding strategies to close such gaps.

(4) Supporting the development of consortia of education and training providers receiving assistance under this title to align curricula, recognized postsecondary credentials, and programs to the targeted infrastructure industry needs and the credentials described in section 40103(b)(5), particularly for high-skill, high-wage or in-demand industry sectors or occupations related to the targeted infrastructure industry.

(5) Providing information on activities carried out with such funds to the State and local board and the State agency carrying out the State program under the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.), including staff of the agency that provide services under such Act, to enable the State agency to inform recipients of unemployment compensation or the employment and training opportunities that may be offered through such activities.

(6) Establishing or expanding partnerships with employers in industry or sector partnerships to attract potential workers from a diverse jobseeker base, including individuals

with barriers to employment and nontraditional populations, by identifying any such barriers through analysis of the labor market data and recruitment strategies, and implementing strategies to help such workers overcome such barriers and increase diversity in the targeted infrastructure industries.

(c) **PLANNING ACTIVITIES.**—An eligible entity receiving a planning grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this title shall use not more than \$250,000 of such funds to carry out planning activities during the first year of the grant, contract, or agreement period, which may include—

(1) establishing or expanding industry or sector partnerships described in subsection (b)(1);

(2) conducting outreach to local labor organizations, employers, industry associations, education and training providers, economic development organizations, and qualified intermediaries, as applicable;

(3) recruiting individuals for participation in programs assisted with funds under this title, including individuals with barriers to employment and nontraditional populations;

(4) establishing or expanding paid work-based learning opportunities, including apprenticeship programs or programs articulating to apprenticeship programs;

(5) establishing or implementing plans for any education and training provider receiving funding under this title to be included on the list of eligible providers of training services described in section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3152(d));

(6) establishing or implementing plans for awarding academic credit or providing for academic alignment towards credit pathways for programs or programs of study assisted with funds under this title, including academic credit for industry recognized credentials, competency-based education, work-based learning, or apprenticeship programs;

(7) making available open, searchable, and comparable information on the recognized postsecondary credentials awarded under such programs, including the related skills or competencies and related employment and earnings outcomes;

(8) conducting an evaluation of workforce needs in the local area; or

(9) career pathway and curriculum development or expansion, program establishment, and acquiring equipment necessary to support activities permitted under this section.

(d) **EMPLOYER ENGAGEMENT.**—An eligible entity receiving funds under this title shall use the grant funds to provide services to engage employers in efforts to achieve the strategic objectives identified in the partnership's application under section 40103(b)(4), such as—

(1) navigating the registration process for a sponsor of an apprenticeship program;

(2) connecting the employer with an education and training provider, to support the development of curriculum for work-based learning opportunities, including the related instruction for apprenticeship programs;

(3) providing training to incumbent workers to serve as trainers or mentors to individuals participating in a work-based learning program funded under this title;

(4) subsidizing the wages and benefits for individuals participating in activities or programs funded under this title for a period of not more than 6 months for employers demonstrating financial need, including due to COVID-19; and

(5) recruiting for employment or participation in programs funded under this title, including work-based learning programs, including—

(A) individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Innovation and Oppor-

tunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), or the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.);

(B) recipients of assistance through the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

(C) recipients of assistance through the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families established under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.);

(D) individuals with a barrier to employment; or

(E) nontraditional populations in the targeted infrastructure industry served by such funds.

(e) **PARTICIPANT SUPPORTS.**—The eligible entity receiving funds under this title shall use the grant funds to provide services to support the success of individuals participating in a program supported under this title, which shall include—

(1) in coordination with the State or local board—

(A) training services as described in section 134(c)(3) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3174(c)(3));

(B) career services as described in section 134(c)(2) of such Act; and

(C) supportive services, such as child care and transportation;

(2) providing access to necessary supplies, materials, technological devices, or required equipment, attire, and other supports necessary to participate in such programs or to start employment;

(3) job placement assistance, including in paid work-based learning opportunities which may include apprenticeship programs, or employment at the completion of a program provided by an education and training provider;

(4) providing career awareness activities, such as career guidance and academic counseling; and

(5) services to ensure individuals served by funds under this title maintain employment after the completion of a program funded under this title for at least 12 months, including through the continuation of services described under paragraphs (1) through (4) as applicable continuation of services described under paragraphs (1) through (4).

(f) **EVALUATION AND PROGRESS REPORTS.**—Not later than 1 year after receiving a grant under this title, and annually thereafter, the eligible entity receiving the grant shall submit a report to the Secretary and the Governor of the State that the eligible entity serves, that—

(1) describes the activities funded under this title;

(2) evaluates the progress the eligible entity has made towards achieving the strategic objectives identified under section 40103(b)(4); and

(3) evaluates the levels of performance achieved by the eligible entity for training participants with respect to the performance indicators under section 116(b)(2)(A) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3141(b)(2)(A)) for all such workers, disaggregated by each population specified in section 3(24) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102(24)) and by race, ethnicity, sex, and age.

(g) **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.**—An eligible partnership may use not more than 5 percent of the funds awarded through a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this title for administrative expenses in carrying out this section.

SEC. 40105. ADMINISTRATION BY THE SECRETARY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may use not more than 2 percent of the amount appropriated under section 40106 for each fiscal year for administrative expenses to carry

out this title, including the expenses of providing the technical assistance and oversight activities under subsection (b).

(b) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; OVERSIGHT.**—The Secretary shall provide technical assistance and oversight to assist the eligible entities in applying for and administering grants awarded under this title.

SEC. 40106. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2021 and each of the succeeding 4 fiscal years.

SEC. 40107. SPECIAL RULE.

Any funds made available under this title that are used to fund an apprenticeship or apprenticeship program shall only be used for, or provided to, an apprenticeship or apprenticeship program that meets the definition of such term in section 40101 of this title, including any funds awarded for the purposes of grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, or the development, implementation, or administration, of an apprenticeship or an apprenticeship program.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. BROWNLEY OF CALIFORNIA

Page 1658, after line 14, insert the following:

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, shall ensure that in acquiring medium- and heavy-duty vehicles for a Federal fleet, a Federal entity shall acquire zero emission vehicles to the maximum extent feasible.”;

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. CÁRDENAS OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of section 50002, add the following:

(g) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that, as the Postal Service replaces or upgrades its fleet of delivery vehicles, the Postal Service should take all reasonable steps to ensure that its vehicles are equipped with climate control units to protect the health and safety of its mail carriers, especially those working in areas of the country that are subject to extreme temperatures.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. COURTNEY OF CONNECTICUT

Page 1707, line 11, strike “or”.

Page 1707, after line 11, insert the following:

(3) activities designed to preserve existing housing by remediation of iron sulfide or other minerals causing housing degradation; or

Page 1707, line 12, strike “(3)” and insert “(4)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. GALLEGU OF ARIZONA

Page 1232, after line 10, insert the following (and redesignate the succeeding paragraphs accordingly):

(14) **NATIVE HAWAIIAN ORGANIZATION.**—The term “Native Hawaiian organization” means any organization—

(A) that serves the interests of Native Hawaiians;

(B) in which Native Hawaiians serve in substantive and policymaking positions;

(C) that has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians; and

(D) that is recognized for having expertise in Native Hawaiian affairs, digital connectivity, or access to broadband service.

Page 1243, after line 20, insert the following:

(3) **TRIBAL AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT.**—In establishing the Program under paragraph (1), the Assistant

Secretary shall conduct robust, interactive, pre-decisional, transparent consultation with Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

Page 1269, line 5, strike “; and” and insert a semicolon.

Page 1269, after line 7, insert the following:

(D) providing assistance specific to Indian Tribes, tribally designated entities, and Native Hawaiian organizations, including—

(i) conducting annual outreach to Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations on the availability of technical assistance for applying for or otherwise participating in the Program;

(ii) providing technical assistance at the request of any Indian Tribe, tribally designated entity, or Native Hawaiian organization that is applying for or participating in the Program in order to facilitate the fulfillment of any applicable requirements in subsections (c) and (d); and

(iii) providing additional technical assistance at the request of any Indian Tribe, tribally designated entity, or Native Hawaiian organization that is applying for or participating in the Program to improve the development or implementation of a Digital Equity plan, such as—

(I) assessing all Federal programs that are available to assist the Indian Tribe, tribally designated entity, or Native Hawaiian organization in meeting the goals of a Digital Equity plan;

(II) identifying all applicable Federal, State, and Tribal statutory provisions, regulations, policies, and procedures that the Assistant Secretary determines are necessary to adhere to for the deployment of broadband service;

(III) identifying obstacles to the deployment of broadband service under a Digital Equity plan, as well as potential solutions; or

(IV) identifying activities that may be necessary to the success of a Digital Equity plan, including digital literacy training, technical support, privacy and cybersecurity expertise, and other end-user technology needs; and

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. GARCÍA OF ILLINOIS

Page 1714, after line 2, insert the following new section:

SEC. 60016. LEAD ABATEMENT FOR FAMILIES.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF LEAD WATER SERVICE LINES.—

(1) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with public housing agencies, owners of other federally assisted housing, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Administration shall, not later than the expiration of the 24-month period beginning upon the date of the enactment of this Act, undertake and complete a review of all public housing projects and all other federally assisted housing projects to identify any such projects for which the source of potable water is a lead-based water service pipe or pipes.

(2) REPORT.—Upon completion of the review required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress setting forth the results of the review and identifying any projects for which the source of potable water is a lead-based water service pipe or pipes.

(b) GRANT AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make grants to public housing agencies and owners of other federally assisted housing to cover the eligible costs of removing and replacing lead-based water service pipes for housing projects identified pursuant to the review under subsection (a).

(2) ELIGIBLE COSTS.—Amounts from a grant under this subsection may be used only for

costs of removing and replacing a lead-based water service pipe for a housing project.

(3) ASSURANCES.—The Secretary shall require each public housing agency and owner of other federally assisted housing receiving a grant under this subsection for a housing project to make such assurances and enter into such agreements as the Secretary considers necessary to ensure that—

(A) the lead-based water service pipes for the project that will be removed and replaced using such grant amounts are identified; and

(B) all work to remove and replace such pipes is completed before the expiration of the 24-month period beginning upon the initial availability to the agency or owner of such grant amounts.

(4) LIMITATION ON AMOUNTS.—The amount of grant under this subsection with respect to a housing project may not exceed the estimate of the Secretary of the full cost of removing and replacing the lead-based water service pipes for the project identified pursuant to paragraph (3)(A).

(c) FINAL REPORT.—Upon the expiration of the 6-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report identifying the housing projects for which lead-based water service pipes were removed and replaced using grants under subsection (b) and analyzing the effectiveness of the program for such grants.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) HOUSING PROJECT.—The term “housing project” means a public housing project or a project that is other federally assisted housing.

(2) OTHER FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING.—The term “other federally assisted housing” has the meaning given the term “federally assisted housing” in section 683 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13641), except that such term does not include any public housing project described in paragraph (2)(A) of such section.

(3) LEAD-BASED WATER SERVICE PIPE.—The term “lead-based water service pipe” means, with respect to a housing project, a pipe or other conduit that—

(A) is used to supply potable water for the housing project from outside the project; and

(B) does not satisfy the definition of “lead-free” established under section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g-6).

(4) PUBLIC HOUSING.—The term “public housing” has the meaning given such term in section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)).

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(e) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary, after consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Administration, may issue any regulations necessary to carry out this section.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for grants under subsection (b)—

- (1) \$90,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;
- (2) \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 2022; and
- (3) \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

At the end of division J, add the following:
SEC. 60015. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON HIGH-SPEED INTERNET CONNECTIVITY IN FEDERALLY-ASSISTED HOUSING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on

broadband service in Federally-assisted housing.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an analysis of Federally-assisted housing units that have access to broadband service and the number of such units that do not have access to broadband service, disaggregated by State, county, and congressional district, that includes geographic information and any Federal agency responsible for such units;

(2) an analysis of which such units are not currently capable of supporting broadband service deployment and would require retrofitting to support broadband service deployment, disaggregated by State, county, and congressional district, that includes geographic information and any Federal agency responsible for such units;

(3) an analysis of the estimated costs and timeframe necessary for retrofitting buildings to achieve 100 percent access to broadband service;

(4) an analysis of the challenges to more widespread deployment of broadband service, including the comparative markets dynamics to expansion in rural areas and low-income urban areas, and the challenges to pursuing retrofits to achieve 100 percent access to broadband service;

(5) descriptions of lessons learned from previous retrofitting actions;

(6) an evaluation of the ConnectHome pilot program of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; and

(7) recommendations for Congress for achieving 100 percent access to broadband service in Federally-assisted housing.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BROADBAND SERVICE.—The term “broadband service” has the meaning given the term “broadband internet access service” in section 8.1(b) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(2) FEDERALLY-ASSISTED HOUSING.—In this section, the term “Federally-assisted housing” means any single-family or multifamily housing that is assisted under a program administered by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development or the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 60016. MASTER PLAN FOR BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY IN FEDERALLY-ASSISTED HOUSING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with other relevant heads of Federal agencies, shall develop a master plan for achieving retrofitting Federally-assisted housing to support broadband service. The Secretary shall submit such plan to Congress not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “broadband service” and “Federally-assisted housing” have the meanings given in section 60015.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL OF WASHINGTON

Page 1714, after line 2, insert the following new section:

SEC. 60016. UNITED STATES INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS.

(a) REPEAL OF TERMINATION.—Title II of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11311 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking section 209 (42 U.S.C. 11319); and

(2) by redesignating sections 207 and 208 (42 U.S.C. 11317, 11318) as sections 208 and 209, respectively.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—Section 203 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11313) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (12), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (13), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(14) rely on evidence-based practices;

“(15) identify and promote successful practices, including the Housing First strategy and the permanent supportive housing model; and

“(16) prioritize addressing disparities faced by members of a population at higher risk of homelessness, including by issuing reports and making recommendations to agencies.”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) make formal reports and recommendations to Federal agencies, which shall include comments on how proposed regulatory changes would impact persons experiencing homelessness, housing instability, or who are cost-burdened.”.

(c) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act is amended by inserting after section 206 (42 U.S.C. 11316) the following new section:

“SEC. 207. ADVISORY BOARD.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board for the Council.

“(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

“(1) COMPOSITION.—The advisory board shall be composed of not less than 20 individuals, selected in accordance with paragraph (3) from nominees proposed pursuant to paragraph (2), as follows:

“(A) Not less than 10 members shall be individuals who are homeless or experiencing housing instability, or were so during the 5 calendar years preceding appointment to the advisory board or who have been so in the last 5 calendar years.

“(B) Not less than 8 members shall be individuals who are members of, or advocate on behalf of, or both, a population at higher risk of homelessness, including such transgender and gender non-conforming persons, Asian, Black, Latino, Native American, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, and other communities of color, youth in or formerly in the foster care system, and justice-system involved youth and adults.

“(2) NOMINATION.—Nominees for members of the advisory board shall be proposed by any grantee or subgrantee under this Act.

“(3) SELECTION.—Advisory Board members shall be selected as follows:

“(A) At least 5 members shall be selected by the majority party members of the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and 5 members shall be selected by the minority party members of such committee.

“(B) At least 5 members shall be selected by the majority party members of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and 5 members shall be selected by the minority party members of such committee.

“(4) TERMS.—Members of the advisory board shall serve terms of 2 years.

“(c) FUNCTIONS.—The advisory board shall review the work of the Council, make recommendations regarding how the Council can most effectively pursue the goal of ending homelessness, and raise specific points of concern with members of the Council who represent Federal agencies.

“(d) MEETINGS.—The advisory board shall meet not less often than twice each year.

“(e) COUNCIL MEETINGS.—The Council shall meet regularly and not less often than once a year with the advisory board and shall provide timely written responses to recommendations, proposals, and concerns issued by the advisory board.

“(f) CHAIRMAN.—The position of Chairman of the advisory board shall be filled by an individual who is a current or former member of the advisory board, is nominated by at least two members of the advisory board, and is confirmed by a vote of not less than 75 percent of the members of the advisory board.

“(g) COMPENSATION.—Any amounts made available for administrative costs of the Council may be used for costs of travel or online access to meetings for participation by members of the advisory board in board meetings, and for per diem compensation to advisory board members for board meetings.

“(h) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The agencies implementing this Act shall construe this Act in a manner that facilitates and encourage the full participation of advisory board members and shall consider the barriers faced by persons experiencing homelessness and shall endeavor to overcome such barriers to participation.”.

(2) REPRESENTATION OF CHAIRMAN ON COUNCIL.—Section 202(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11312(a)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (22) as paragraph (21); and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(22) The chairman of the advisory board established by section 207.”.

(d) DIRECTOR.—Subsection (a) of section 204 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11314(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(a) DIRECTOR.—The Council shall appoint an Executive Director, who shall be” and inserting the following:

“(a) DIRECTOR.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The chief executive officer of the Council shall be the Executive Director, who shall be appointed in accordance with paragraph (2) and”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(1) PROCESS FOR APPOINTMENT.—A vacancy in the position of Executive Director shall be filled by an individual nominated and appointed to such position by the Council, except that the Council may not appoint any nominee who is not confirmed by approval of 75 percent of the aggregate of all members of the Council and the advisory board under section 207 pursuant to an election in which each such member’s vote is given identical weight. If the Council is unable to agree on an Executive Director, the chairperson of the advisory council shall act as interim Executive Director.”.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—Section 207 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11317) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(3) The term ‘Housing First’ means, with respect to addressing homelessness, an approach to quickly and successfully connect individuals and families experiencing homelessness to permanent and affordable housing opportunities and appropriate services without preconditions and low or no barriers to entry, including barriers relating to sobriety, treatment, work requirements, and service participation requirements.

“(4) The term ‘permanent supportive housing’ means housing that provides—

“(A) indefinite leasing or rental assistance; and

“(B) non-mandatory, culturally competent supportive services to assist persons to achieve housing stability and maintain their health and well-being.

“(5)(A) The term ‘population at higher risk of homelessness’ means a group of persons that is defined by a common characteristic and that has been found to experience homelessness, housing instability, or to be cost-burdened at a rate higher than that of the general public.

“(B) Information that may be used in demonstrating such a higher rate includes data generated by the Federal Government, by State or municipal governments, by peer-reviewed research, and by organizations having expertise in working with or advocating on behalf of homeless, housing unstable, or cost-burdened groups.

“(C) Such term shall include populations for which such higher rate has already been demonstrated, including Asian, Black, Latino, Native American, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander and other communities of color; persons with disabilities, including mental health disabilities, elderly persons, foster and former foster youth; LGBTQ persons, gender non-binary and gender non-conforming persons, justice system-involved persons, and veterans.”.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 101(b) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11301 note) is amended by striking the items relating to sections 209 and 210 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 209. Encouragement of State involvement.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL OF WASHINGTON

Page 1714, after line 2, insert the following new section:

SEC. 60016. GAO STUDY OF HOUSING NEEDS OF POPULATIONS AT HIGHER RISK OF HOMELESSNESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No later than the expiration of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall identify and analyze the housing infrastructure needs of populations at higher risk of homelessness, and shall submit a report to the Congress recommending regulatory, policy, and practice changes that would ensure that Federal agencies better reduce and prevent homelessness and housing instability faced by populations at higher risk of homelessness.

(b) POPULATION AT HIGHER RISK OF HOMELESSNESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term “population at higher risk of homelessness” means a group of persons that is defined by a common characteristic and that has been found to experience homelessness, housing instability, or to be cost-burdened at a rate higher than that of the general public.

(2) HIGHER RATE.—Information that may be used in demonstrating such a higher rate includes data generated by the Federal Government, by State or municipal governments, by peer-reviewed research, and by organizations having expertise in working with or advocating on behalf of homeless, housing unstable, or cost-burdened groups.

(3) INCLUDED POPULATIONS.—Such term shall include populations for which such higher rate has already been demonstrated, including Asian, Black, Latino, Native American, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander and other communities of color; persons with disabilities, including mental health disabilities, elderly persons, foster and former foster youth; LGBTQ persons, gender non-binary and gender non-conforming persons, justice system-involved persons, survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other intimate partner violence, and veterans.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR.
LOWENTHAL OF CALIFORNIA

Page 1677, after line 16, insert the following:

Subtitle E—Other Matters

SEC. 33501. WATER REUSE INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the “Administrator”), shall establish a Water Reuse Interagency Working Group (referred to in this section as the “Working Group”).

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Working Group is to develop and coordinate actions, tools, and resources to advance water reuse across the United States, including through the implementation of a National Water Reuse Action Plan that creates opportunities for water reuse in the mission areas of each of the Federal agencies included in the Working Group under subsection (c) (referred to in this section as the “Action Plan”).

(c) CHAIRPERSON; MEMBERSHIP.—The Working Group shall be—

(1) chaired by the Administrator; and
(2) comprised of senior representatives from such Federal agencies as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

(d) DUTIES OF THE WORKING GROUP.—In carrying out this section, the Working Group shall—

(1) with respect to water reuse, leverage the expertise of industry, the research community, nongovernmental organizations, and government;

(2) seek to foster water reuse as an important component of integrated water resources management;

(3) conduct an assessment of new opportunities to advance water reuse and annually update the Action Plan with new actions, as necessary, to pursue those opportunities;

(4) seek to coordinate Federal programs and policies to support the adoption of water reuse;

(5) consider how each Federal agency can explore and identify opportunities to support water reuse through the programs and activities of that Federal agency; and

(6) consult, on a regular basis, with representatives of relevant industries, the research community, and nongovernmental organizations.

(e) REPORT.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the activities and findings of the Working Group.

(f) SUNSET.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Working Group shall terminate on the date that is 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) EXTENSION.—The Administrator may extend the date of termination of the Working Group under paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MS. MCCOLLUM
OF MINNESOTA

Page 1714, after line 2, insert the following:
SEC. 60016. BUY AMERICA REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT ACTIVITIES.

Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 5323. BUY AMERICA.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not obligate any funds authorized to be appropriated for any project authorized under this title and administered by the Secretary, unless steel, iron, manufactured products, and construction materials used in such project are produced in the United States.

“(b) INAPPLICABILITY.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to the development of any housing, including single-family and multifamily housing.

“(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirements of subsection (a) if the Secretary finds—

“(1) that such requirements would be inconsistent with the public interest;

“(2) that products described in subsection (a) are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or

“(3) that inclusion of domestic material will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

“(d) NOTICE.—Not later than 15 days before making a determination regarding a waiver described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall provide notification and an opportunity for public comment on the request for such waiver.

“(e) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with the obligations of the United States under international agreements.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF
COLORADO

Page 1691, after line 20, insert the following:

SEC. 40002. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO FEDERAL RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1007(c)(1) of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 6619(c)(1)) is amended by inserting “and funding for research infrastructure” after “research infrastructure”.

(b) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and every 3 years thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) an assessment of the current state of Federal science facilities and related infrastructure, including with respect to climate control systems, the functionality of equipment and the usage of such equipment, the quality of buildings in which such facilities are housed (including the resiliency of such buildings to changes in climate, weather, and natural surroundings), and the safety of the materials used in construction of facilities;

(2) An identification of the facilities in most critical need of repair or renovation;

(3) the estimated costs of completing such repairs or renovations; and

(4) an evaluation of whether facility occupancy is sufficient to meet agency demands.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-
CORTEZ OF NEW YORK

Page 1692, line 14, insert “and \$50,000,000 shall be for updating postal facilities to increase accessibility for disabled individuals, with a focus on such facilities that are included in the National Register of Historic Places” after “vehicles”.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-
CORTEZ OF NEW YORK

Page 1714, after line 2, insert the following new section:

SEC. 60016. REPEAL OF FAIRCLOTH AMENDMENT.

Section 9(g) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g(g)) is amended by striking paragraph (3) (relating to limitation on new construction).

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF
MINNESOTA

Page 1241, after line 18, insert the following new section:

SEC. 31107. STUDY AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONNECT SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this act,

the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth, in consultation with the Commission and the Rural Utility Service of the Department of Agriculture, shall, after public notice and an opportunity for comment, conduct a study to assess the extent to which Federal funds for broadband internet access services, including the Universal Service Fund programs and other Federal broadband service support programs, have expanded access to and adoption of broadband internet access service by socially disadvantaged individuals as compared to individuals who are not socially disadvantaged individuals.

(b) REPORT AND PUBLICATION.—

(1) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth shall submit a report on the results of the study under subsection (a) to—

(A) the Committee on Energy & Commerce in the House of Representatives;

(B) the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate; and

(C) each agency administering a program evaluated by such report.

(2) PUBLIC PUBLICATION.—Contemporaneously with submitting the report required by paragraph (1), the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth shall publish such report on the public facing website of—

(A) the National Telecommunications and Information Administration;

(B) the Commission; and

(C) the Rural Utility Service of the Department of Agriculture.

(3) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include recommendations with regard who to how Federal funds for the Universal Service Fund programs and Federal broadband service support programs may be dispersed in an a manner that better expands access to and adoption of broadband internet access service by socially disadvantaged individuals as compared to individuals who are not socially disadvantaged individuals.

(c) SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL.—In this section, the term “socially disadvantaged individual” has the meaning given that term in section 8 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637).

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MS. PRESSLEY
OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 1714, after line 2, insert the following new section:

SEC. 60016. STUDY OF EFFECTS OF CRIMINAL HISTORY ON ACCESS TO HOUSING.

Not later than the expiration of the 2-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall—

(1) conduct and complete a study on the effects of criminal history or involvement with the criminal legal system on access to private and assisted housing, taking into consideration demographic information, type of housing, socio-economic status, geography, nature of the offense, and other relevant factors allowing greater understanding of the impact of criminal history on access to housing; and

(2) submit to the Congress a report setting forth the findings of the study, which shall be disaggregated according to the factors considered pursuant to paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF
CALIFORNIA

Page 1973, after line 2, insert the following:

**Subtitle E—Tribal Land to Trust
SECTION 82501. LANDS TO BE TAKEN INTO TRUST.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The approximately 2,560 acres of land owned by the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, numbered 16, 21, 27, and 29 and generally depicted as “BLM Exchange Lands (2,560 Acres)” on the map titled “ACBCI/BLM LAND EXCHANGE” is

hereby taken into trust for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

(b) LANDS PART OF RESERVATION.—Lands taken into trust by this section shall be part of the Tribe's reservation and shall be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to property held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe.

(c) GAMING PROHIBITED.—Lands taken into trust by this section for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians shall not be eligible for gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

Page 1352, after line 22, insert the following:

SEC. 31302. UNIVERSAL SERVICE IN INDIAN COUNTRY AND AREAS WITH HIGH POPULATIONS OF INDIAN PEOPLE.

Section 254(b)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254(b)(3)) is amended by inserting "and in Indian country (as defined in section 1151 of title 18, United States Code) and areas with high populations of Indian (as defined in section 19 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (Chapter 576; 48 Stat. 988; 25 U.S.C. 5129)) people" after "high cost areas".

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. RUSH OF ILLINOIS

At the end of title III of division G, add the following new subtitle:

**Subtitle E—Energy Workforce Development
CHAPTER 1—OFFICE OF ECONOMIC IMPACT, DIVERSITY, AND EMPLOYMENT**

SEC. 33501. NAME OF OFFICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 211 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7141) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking "MINORITY ECONOMIC IMPACT" and inserting "ECONOMIC IMPACT, DIVERSITY, AND EMPLOYMENT"; and

(2) in subsection (a), by striking "Office of Minority Economic Impact" and inserting "Office of Economic Impact, Diversity, and Employment".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Department of Energy Organization Act is amended by amending the item relating to section 211 to read as follows:

"Sec. 211. Office of Economic Impact, Diversity, and Employment."

SEC. 33502. ENERGY WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

Section 211 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7141) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

"(f) The Secretary, acting through the Director, shall establish and carry out the programs described in sections 33511 and 33512 of the Moving Forward Act."

SEC. 33503. AUTHORIZATION.

Subsection (h) of section 211 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7141), as redesignated by section 33502 of this Act, is amended by striking "not to exceed \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 1979, not to exceed \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1980, and not to exceed \$6,000,000 for fiscal year 1981. Of the amounts so appropriated each fiscal year, not less than 50 percent shall be available for purposes of financial assistance under subsection (e)." and inserting "\$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024."

CHAPTER 2—ENERGY WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 33511. ENERGY WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Office of Economic Impact, Diversity, and Employment, shall establish and carry out a comprehensive, nationwide program to improve education and training for jobs in energy-related industries, including manufacturing, engineering, construction, and retrofitting jobs in such energy-related industries, in order to increase the number of skilled workers trained to work in such energy-related industries, including by—

(1) encouraging underrepresented groups, including religious and ethnic minorities, women, veterans, individuals with disabilities, unemployed energy workers, and socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals to enter into the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (in this section referred to as "STEM") fields;

(2) encouraging the Nation's educational institutions to equip students with the skills, mentorships, training, and technical expertise necessary to fill the employment opportunities vital to managing and operating the Nation's energy-related industries;

(3) providing students and other candidates for employment with the necessary skills and certifications for skilled, semiskilled, and highly skilled jobs in such energy-related industries;

(4) strengthening and more fully engaging Department of Energy programs and laboratories in carrying out the Department's Minorities in Energy Initiative; and

(5) to the greatest extent possible, collaborating with and supporting existing State workforce development programs to maximize program efficiency.

(b) PRIORITY.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall prioritize the education and training of underrepresented groups for jobs in energy-related industries.

(c) DIRECT ASSISTANCE.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide direct assistance (including financial assistance awards, technical expertise, and internships) to educational institutions, local workforce development boards, State workforce development boards, nonprofit organizations, labor organizations, and apprenticeship programs. The Secretary shall distribute such direct assistance in a manner proportional to the needs of, and demand for jobs in, energy-related industries, consistent with information obtained under subsections (e)(3) and (i).

(d) CLEARINGHOUSE.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall establish a clearinghouse to—

(1) maintain and update information and resources on training programs for jobs in energy-related industries, including manufacturing, engineering, construction, and retrofitting jobs in such energy-related industries; and

(2) act as a resource for educational institutions, local workforce development boards, State workforce development boards, nonprofit organizations, labor organizations, and apprenticeship programs that would like to develop and implement training programs for such jobs.

(e) COLLABORATION AND REPORT.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary—

(1) shall collaborate with educational institutions, local workforce development boards, State workforce development boards, nonprofit organizations, labor organizations, ap-

prenticeship programs, and energy-related industries;

(2) shall encourage and foster collaboration, mentorships, and partnerships among industry, local workforce development boards, State workforce development boards, nonprofit organizations, labor organizations, and apprenticeship programs that currently provide effective training programs for jobs in energy-related industries and educational institutions that seek to establish these types of programs in order to share best practices and approaches that best suit local, State, and national needs; and

(3) shall collaborate with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of the Census, and energy-related industries to—

(A) develop a comprehensive and detailed understanding of the workforce needs of such energy-related industries, and job opportunities in such energy-related industries, by State and by region; and

(B) publish an annual report on job creation in the energy-related industries described in subsection (i)(2).

(f) GUIDELINES FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, and the National Science Foundation, shall develop voluntary guidelines or best practices for educational institutions to help provide graduates with the skills necessary for jobs in energy-related industries, including manufacturing, engineering, construction, and retrofitting jobs in such energy-related industries.

(2) INPUT.—The Secretary shall solicit input from energy-related industries in developing guidelines or best practices under paragraph (1).

(3) ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION INITIATIVES.—The guidelines or best practices developed under paragraph (1) shall include grade-specific guidelines for teaching energy efficiency technology, manufacturing efficiency technology, community energy resiliency, and conservation initiatives to educate students and families.

(4) STEM EDUCATION.—The guidelines or best practices developed under paragraph (1) shall promote STEM education in educational institutions as it relates to job opportunities in energy-related industries.

(g) OUTREACH TO MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) give special consideration to increasing outreach to minority-serving institutions;

(2) make resources available to minority-serving institutions with the objective of increasing the number of skilled minorities and women trained for jobs in energy-related industries, including manufacturing, engineering, construction, and retrofitting jobs in such energy-related industries;

(3) encourage energy-related industries to improve the opportunities for students of minority-serving institutions to participate in industry internships and cooperative work-study programs; and

(4) partner with the Department of Energy laboratories to increase underrepresented groups' participation in internships, fellowships, traineeships, and employment at all Department of Energy laboratories.

(h) OUTREACH TO DISPLACED AND UNEMPLOYED ENERGY WORKERS.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) give special consideration to increasing outreach to employers and job trainers preparing displaced and unemployed energy

workers for emerging jobs in energy-related industries, including manufacturing, engineering, construction, and retrofitting jobs in such energy-related industries;

(2) make resources available to institutions serving displaced and unemployed energy workers with the objective of increasing the number of individuals trained for jobs in energy-related industries, including manufacturing, engineering, construction, and retrofitting jobs in such energy-related industries; and

(3) encourage energy-related industries to improve opportunities for displaced and unemployed energy workers to participate in industry internships and cooperative work-study programs.

(1) **GUIDELINES TO DEVELOP SKILLS FOR AN ENERGY INDUSTRY WORKFORCE.**—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall, in collaboration with energy-related industries—

(1) identify the areas with the greatest demand for workers in each such industry; and

(2) develop guidelines for the skills necessary for work in the following energy-related industries:

(A) Energy efficiency industry, including work in energy efficiency, conservation, weatherization, retrofitting, or as inspectors or auditors.

(B) Renewable energy industry, including work in the development, engineering, manufacturing, and production of renewable energy from renewable energy sources (such as solar, hydropower, wind, or geothermal energy).

(C) Community energy resiliency industry, including work in the installation of rooftop solar, in battery storage, and in microgrid technologies.

(D) Fuel cell and hydrogen energy industry.

(E) Manufacturing industry, including work as operations technicians, in operations and design in additive manufacturing, 3-D printing, and advanced composites and advanced aluminum and other metal alloys, industrial energy efficiency management systems, including power electronics, and other innovative technologies.

(F) Chemical manufacturing industry, including work in construction (such as welders, pipefitters, and tool and die makers) or as instrument and electrical technicians, machinists, chemical process operators, engineers, quality and safety professionals, and reliability engineers.

(G) Utility industry, including work in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity and natural gas, such as utility technicians, operators, lineworkers, engineers, scientists, and information technology specialists.

(H) Alternative fuels industry, including work in biofuel development and production.

(I) Pipeline industry, including work in pipeline construction and maintenance or work as engineers or technical advisors.

(J) Nuclear industry, including work as scientists, engineers, technicians, mathematicians, or security personnel.

(K) Oil and gas industry, including work as scientists, engineers, technicians, mathematicians, petrochemical engineers, or geologists.

(L) Coal industry, including work as coal miners, engineers, developers and manufacturers of state-of-the-art coal facilities, technology vendors, coal transportation workers and operators, or mining equipment vendors.

(j) **ENROLLMENT IN TRAINING AND APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.**—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall work with industry, local workforce development boards, State workforce development boards, nonprofit organi-

zations, labor organizations, and apprenticeship programs to help identify students and other candidates, including from underrepresented communities such as minorities, women, and veterans, to enroll into training and apprenticeship programs for jobs in energy-related industries.

(k) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

SEC. 33512. ENERGY WORKFORCE GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) **PROGRAM.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Office of Economic Impact, Diversity, and Employment, shall establish and carry out a program to provide grants to eligible businesses to pay the wages of new and existing employees during the time period that such employees are receiving training to work in the renewable energy sector, energy efficiency sector, or grid modernization sector.

(2) **GUIDELINES.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with stakeholders, contractors, and organizations that work to advance existing residential energy efficiency, shall establish guidelines to identify training that is eligible for purposes of the program established pursuant to paragraph (1).

(b) **ELIGIBILITY.**—To be eligible to receive a grant under the program established under subsection (a) or a business or labor management organization that is directly involved with energy efficiency or renewable energy technology, or working on behalf of any such business, shall provide services related to—

(1) renewable electric energy generation, including solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower, and other renewable electric energy generation technologies;

(2) energy efficiency, including energy-efficient lighting, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning, air source heat pumps, advanced building materials, insulation and air sealing, and other high-efficiency products and services, including auditing and inspection;

(3) grid modernization or energy storage, including smart grid, microgrid and other distributed energy solutions, demand response management, and home energy management technology; or

(4) fuel cell and hybrid fuel cell generation.

(c) **USE OF GRANTS.**—An eligible business with—

(1) 20 or fewer employees may use a grant provided under the program established under subsection (a) to pay up to—

(A) 45 percent of an employee's wages for the duration of the training, if the training is provided by the eligible business; and

(B) 90 percent of an employee's wages for the duration of the training, if the training is provided by an entity other than the eligible business;

(2) 21 to 99 employees may use a grant provided under the program established under subsection (a) to pay up to—

(A) 37.5 percent of an employee's wages for the duration of the training, if the training is provided by the eligible business; and

(B) 75 percent of an employee's wages for the duration of the training, if the training is provided by an entity other than the eligible business; and

(3) 100 employees or more may use a grant provided under the program established under subsection (a) to pay up to—

(A) 25 percent of an employee's wages for the duration of the training, if the training is provided by the eligible business; and

(B) 50 percent of an employee's wages for the duration of the training, if the training

is provided by an entity other than the eligible business.

(d) **PRIORITY FOR TARGETED COMMUNITIES.**—In providing grants under the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give priority to eligible businesses that—

(1) recruit employees—

(A) from the communities that the businesses serve; and

(B) that are minorities, women, persons who are or were foster children, persons who are transitioning from fossil energy sector jobs, or veterans; and

(2) provide trainees with the opportunity to obtain real-world experience.

(e) **LIMIT.**—An eligible business may not receive more than \$100,000 under the program established under subsection (a) per fiscal year.

(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$70,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

SEC. 33513. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) **APPRENTICESHIP.**—The term “apprenticeship” means an apprenticeship registered under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the “National Apprenticeship Act”; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.).

(2) **EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.**—The term “educational institution” means an elementary school, secondary school, or institution of higher education.

(3) **ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AND SECONDARY SCHOOL.**—The terms “elementary school” and “secondary school” have the meanings given such terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(4) **ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRY.**—The term “energy-related industry” includes each of the energy efficiency, renewable energy, chemical manufacturing, utility, alternative fuels, pipeline, nuclear energy, oil, gas, and coal industries.

(5) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002).

(6) **LABOR ORGANIZATION.**—The term “labor organization” has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 152).

(7) **LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.**—The term “local workforce development board” means a local board, as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

(8) **MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.**—The term “minority-serving institution” means an institution of higher education that is of one of the following:

(A) Hispanic-serving institution (as defined in section 502(a)(5) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a(a)(5))).

(B) Tribal College or University (as defined in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b))).

(C) Alaska Native-serving institution (as defined in section 317(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059d(b))).

(D) Native Hawaiian-serving institution (as defined in section 317(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059d(b))).

(E) Predominantly Black Institution (as defined in section 318(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059e(b))).

(F) Native American-serving nontribal institution (as defined in section 319(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059f(b))).

(G) Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institution (as defined in section 320(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059g(b))).

(9) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

(10) STATE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.—The term “State workforce development board” means a State board, as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF FLORIDA

Page 2107, after line 25, insert the following:

Subtitle G.—Sinkhole Hazard Identification
SEC. 84701. SINKHOLE HAZARD IDENTIFICATION.

(a) PROGRAM.—The Director of the United States Geological Survey shall establish a program to—

(1) study the short-term and long-term mechanisms that cause sinkholes, including extreme storm events, prolonged droughts causing shifts in water management practices, aquifer depletion, and other major changes in water use; and

(2) develop maps that depict zones that are at greater risk of sinkhole formation.

(b) REVIEW OF MAPS.—Once during each 5-year period, or more often as the Director of the United States Geological Survey determines is necessary, the Director shall assess the need to revise and update the maps developed under this section.

(c) WEBSITE.—The Director of the United States Geological Survey shall establish and maintain a public website that displays the maps developed under this section and other relevant information critical for use by community planners and emergency managers.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 1303, line 14, strike “; or” and insert a semicolon.

Page 1303, line 22, strike the period at the end and insert “; or”.

Page 1303, after line 22, insert the following:

(D) at least one member of the household has received a Federal Pell Grant under section 401 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a) in the most recent academic year.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

In division H, add at the end the following:
SEC. 40002. AMERICAN INFRASTRUCTURE OPPORTUNITY BONDS.

Chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

“SUBCHAPTER III—AMERICAN INFRASTRUCTURE OPPORTUNITY BONDS
“§ 3131. Issuance of American Infrastructure Opportunity Bonds and use of proceeds

“(a) ISSUANCE OF BONDS.—If the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the real rate is equal to zero percent or less, the Secretary shall—

“(1) issue Government bonds with a face value of \$20,000,000,000; and

“(2) deposit amounts equivalent to the proceeds from such issuance into the Highway Trust Fund, of which 20 percent shall be deposited into the Mass Transit Account established under section 9503(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

“(1) FEDERAL INTEREST RATE.—The term ‘Federal interest rate’ means the current market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity of approxi-

mately 1 year, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(2) INFLATION RATE.—The term ‘inflation rate’ means the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor with respect to the previous calendar month.

“(3) REAL RATE.—The term ‘real rate’ means—

“(A) the Federal interest rate, minus

“(B) the inflation rate.”; and

(2) in the analysis for such chapter, by adding at the end the following:

“SUBCHAPTER III—AMERICAN INFRASTRUCTURE OPPORTUNITY BONDS

“3131. Issuance of American Infrastructure Opportunity Bonds and use of proceeds.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK

Page 1698, lines 12 and 13, strike “35 percent and not more than 75” and insert “50”.

Page 1698, strike “including” in line 18 and all that follows through line 21, and insert the following: “which shall not exclude public housing agencies working in good faith to resolve urgent health and safety concerns based on written notification of violations from the Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Justice, or Department of Housing and Urban Development.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1028, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Moving Forward Act is long overdue, and it comes on the heels of a devastating pandemic that has killed more than 125,000 Americans and shut down much of our economy.

The Moving Forward Act will repair our Nation’s dilapidated roads, bridges, and public transit systems. It will rebuild our drinking water infrastructure, upgrade our schools and hospitals, and improve our affordable housing infrastructure. The Moving Forward Act will also create millions of jobs and help our economy to recover.

This en bloc amendment makes several improvements to H.R. 2, including the addition of new language that would support the infrastructure of historically Black colleges and universities, support long-term affordability of manufactured housing communities, remove lead in public housing, permanently authorize the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, and make postal offices more accessible for persons with disabilities.

These are positive efforts to more comprehensively address the infrastructure needs of this country, and I commend each of the Members offering an amendment included in this en bloc.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this en bloc amendment. I want to put things in perspective.

Mr. Speaker, I mentioned on the floor yesterday that there were approximately 390 amendments filed on this bill—390 amendments filed. There are approximately 148 Democrat amendments and there were 22 Republican amendments that were accepted and allowed to be voted on, but because of this distorted process, those were only being allowed seven votes.

Mr. Speaker, en bloc B, there were 45 Democrat amendments; en bloc C, there were 34 Democrat amendments; en bloc D, there were 28 Democrat amendments; and in this bloc F, there are 25 Democrat amendments—zero Republican amendments in any of those blocs.

The amendments in this bloc, there is another grab bag of the majority’s priorities, many of which take a very generous view of what actual infrastructure is.

This bill is supposed to be infrastructure legislation. The bloc includes everything from air-conditioning for postal vehicles to studying sinkholes, to unworkable vehicle mandates that have zero consideration for actual taxpayer funds. It mandates the acquisition of certain types of vehicles without looking at any type of economic analysis on the use of those taxpayer funds.

It continues to ignore the need for reasonable bipartisan solutions to address our biggest infrastructure needs, and rather than looking forward at solutions, the amendment tries to eliminate longstanding bipartisan agreements that have addressed our infrastructure needs and, instead, put these left-leaning visions in place.

It doesn’t have to be this way. It didn’t have to be this way. We could have come together and written an infrastructure bill that would have easily cleared this Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, I want to remind you, going back to TEA-21 when our distinguished chairman was around, TEA-21, the highway bill, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, the vote coming out of this House was 337 “yes” votes—337—to 80 “no” votes.

In SAFETEA-LU, our distinguished chairman emeritus, the dean of the House, led that effort. The vote out of the House was 417 to 9 “no” votes—417 “yes” to 9 “no” votes.

MAP-21, 293 “aye” votes, 127 “no” votes, and I want to make note that our chairman, Chairman DEFAZIO, voted “yes.” He was in the minority but voted “yes.”

And, of course, the FAST Act, once again, when the Republicans were in charge, a big four agreement, when Republicans and Democrats had to come together. The vote was 372 ayes to 54 nays.

Right now, just to demonstrate this is doable, right now, Republicans and Democrats are working together in this very committee on the Water Resources Development Act, including

both resilience and climate provisions in those negotiations.

Mr. Speaker, this is a failure of leadership, and it is incredibly disappointing to watch this continue to happen when we have such urgent needs in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. AXNE), a distinguished member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mrs. AXNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS and Chairman DEFazio for their work.

Manufactured housing can be a critical tool to providing affordable housing and a pathway to homeownership. But in Iowa, that option has been abused by outside investors who have bought up mobile home parks and promptly raised rents to Iowans by as much as 70 percent, and that is simply unconscionable.

We must protect the residents in these communities and preserve these homes as affordable housing. My amendment does exactly that. It provides grants of up to \$1 million for the good actors in this space who will manage the community for the benefit of the residents for the long term.

We all know that America needs more affordable housing, and we need to do what we can to keep that now, not lose it to predatory landlords who are solely looking out for their bottom line.

I urge the adoption of my amendment.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS).

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member GRAVES for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this en bloc amendment.

There is a lot of bipartisan support for an infrastructure bill, so it is a shame that today we are considering a political messaging bill that is dead on arrival in the Senate.

Part of the reason this legislation will fail is that it is a wish list for progressive priorities, many of which are outside the scope of what Americans consider to be addressing real and immediate transportation needs.

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The bill was drafted without any bipartisan input. As the ranking member on the Housing, Community Development and Insurance Subcommittee, I believe that housing and infrastructure are important enough to merit their own debates.

While there are a few good ideas in this amendment, there are also a few bad ones. The underlying bill spends about \$100 billion on housing programs. That is done without any debate in the House on the House floor other than this 15-minute debate. In fact, we haven't done much debate in the Financial Services Committee. Housing

needs deserve their own debate. They deserve their own time.

The majority would be wise to do hard work and bring truly bipartisan housing-specific bills to the floor. Instead they have chosen to package housing priorities with transportation priorities, which are both important, but it makes it less likely that either one of these will ultimately become law and be addressed.

Very quickly I will speak to one amendment that, in particular, I think merits more discussion than it will receive today, and it would eliminate the Faircloth Amendment. That was an amendment that passed during the Clinton era that capped the number of housing projects. Bill Clinton signed that into law. I think it is really telling that we are going to undo it without any real debate. That was passed in 1998. That was a consensus change that moved us away from constructing new public housing units after decades of examples, including the infamous Cabrini-Green Homes in Chicago showing the idea that concentrating low-income Americans in inner cities did not reduce poverty, and it did increase crime.

Even more so, it was another Democrat President, Barack Obama, who created an innovative and highly successful Rental Assistance Demonstration project. We had a hearing in the Financial Services Subcommittee on Housing, Community Development and Insurance earlier this year on housing, and a lot of people from the public housing sector talked about how successful the Rental Assistance Demonstration project was at getting private capital to public housing units. It converts them into new, modern, privately owned, project-based section 8 properties. In fact, thanks to RAD and other modernizations, notable housing authorities like San Francisco and Atlanta no longer have any units of public housing, and they have experienced remarkable turnarounds in terms of crime rates and reduced poverty levels.

RAD is a truly bipartisan success story. It has raised \$12.6 billion in private funding to convert 100,000 units of public housing to private-market housing, and it rehabilitated troubled properties creating better outcomes for the residents.

All of this has been achieved without Congress providing billions of dollars of funding. It has been private money that has funded the RAD program.

Instead of looking to RAD and other modernizations for our housing infrastructure, this bill instead focuses on going backwards to a time of failed housing policies at the very moment when, frankly, we need to be looking at 21st century infrastructure.

It just doesn't make sense that the only way the majority can justify doing it would be to slip an idea like this, with 25 en bloc Democratic amendments, into a partisan 2,300-page bill. That just doesn't make sense. We should have a separate debate about

housing policy. I believe there are a lot of things we could come together on.

Again, the RAD program was started under Secretary Donovan and President Obama. It was a Democratic program that has been very, very successful, and it has been lauded by Republicans and Democrats alike.

I don't think we should be setting unrelated policy in a 2,300-page bill with an en bloc amendment like this. I wish that we had taken a different road.

I, unfortunately, have to oppose this en bloc amendment. But I am hopeful that we can come together and have a focused debate about the future of Federal housing policy, and I believe that we can come together as Republicans and Democrats to find a solution.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I am surprised the gentleman who serves on the Financial Services Committee has not been a part of all of the housing debates we have had, all of the information on housing.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA), a distinguished member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I give a special thanks to Chair WATERS for helping advance this amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this en bloc which includes an amendment that I filed with Congresswoman PRESSLEY of Massachusetts, amendment 343, directing the department of Housing and Urban Development to find lead pipes in our Nation's public and federally assisted housing and provide grants to remove them.

Frankly, it is a scandal that we have to bring this legislation to the House floor in 2020, but we do. Chicago has more lead pipes than any other city in the U.S. More than 350,000 homes in my city have lead service lines.

But the problem is nationwide. According to the National Housing Law Project, over 90,000 children nationwide in the Housing Choice Vouchers program have lead poisoning, while another 340,000 living in federally subsidized housing are at risk. These are children.

By now the dangers of lead poisoning are well-known. A 2015 study determined that children in Chicago with lead in their blood were more than 32 percent likely to fail standardized tests by the third grade.

We must remember, removing lead pipes is a racial justice issue.

White flight to the suburbs left some of our oldest municipalities strapped for cash. Most jurisdictions require property owners to pay for the replacement of lead pipes on their own property, and the burden falls heavily on working class Black and Brown communities like mine.

After decades of disinvestment, our Nation's public housing authorities simply do not have the resources to get rid of lead pipes fast enough. It is past time for Congress to act to keep families in this country safe and healthy in

their homes. Housing is infrastructure, and I believe that this amendment is an important part of H.R. 2.

I would like to thank Congresswoman PRESSLEY for joining me in offering this amendment, as well as supporting organizations including the Natural Resources Defense Council and the National Housing Trust.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this en bloc.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR), who is a distinguished member on the Education and Labor Committee.

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of an amendment I authored to strengthen the broadband provisions of H.R. 2.

We often discuss the dangers of the digital divide, and I am proud of the investment we are making today to help close that divide. But as with most issues of economic inequality, its effects run deeper for communities of color, immigrants, and low-income families.

So it is very important for us to quantify the impact that Federal broadband investments have had on socially disadvantaged communities, so that we can assure Federal resources are being invested fairly throughout the country or if these programs are inadvertently widening the racial and wealth connectivity gap.

I hope my colleagues will join me in this important effort.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, once again, 25 amendments, and we are being given 30 minutes to debate 25 different amendments. We just effectively approved \$250 million—one-quarter of a billion dollars—in 2 minutes.

These aren't our funds. These are taxpayer funds. This bill had, I believe it was around 1,300, 1,400 pages of text just airdropped in the bill. It wasn't marked up in committee. It was just airdropped in the bill, added to it, and now we are just going to appropriate trillions of dollars in taxpayer funds without adequate consideration.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I urge rejection of this en bloc, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ), who is a distinguished member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the en bloc amendment and urge support for my two amendments that are included.

My first amendment would take land in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains into trust for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians to fulfill an agreement between the Agua Caliente and the Bureau of Land Man-

agement. This bill would help consolidate the checkerboard pattern of land ownership and allow the Tribe to better manage their ancestral lands which contain numerous significant cultural sites, trails, and other elements of their history.

My second amendment, the Tribal Internet Advancement Act, would expand broadband access in Indian Country by adding Tribal lands as a priority for broadband expansion under the FCC's Universal Service Fund.

Last year, the FCC issued a report in response to my bill, the Tribal Broadband Deployment Act, which showed that Tribal nations lag far behind the rest of the population in broadband access. This lack of access to broadband is a significant barrier to economic advancement, education, and, as now evident, telemedicine during the pandemic, and well-being.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge support for my amendment and H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act, in order to close the digital divide in Indian Country.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES), who is a distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, while the Moving Forward Act is not perfect, I am glad the bill includes my amendment, the American Infrastructure Opportunity Bonds Act.

This amendment would take advantage of times when interest rates are below the rate of inflation, making borrowing essentially free. The amendment would direct the Treasury to issue government bonds, in effect borrowing at these low interest rates. The amendment then directs the proceeds to the Highway Trust Fund to support infrastructure investment, creating jobs.

This amendment is a smart investment taking advantage of unique interest rates to fund infrastructure in a responsible way. During severe recessions, my amendment will provide crucial support for necessary infrastructure projects helping both those who build and those who rely on roads and public transportation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge its adoption.

Ms. WATERS. I reserve the right to close, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I want to highlight what just happened.

We just went and effectively approved an amendment that would allow for \$20 billion in bonds to be issued. We just effectively approved the transfer of 2,500 acres of taxpayer property without the consideration of the Natural Resources Committee, the committee of jurisdiction.

This is like Monopoly money we are sitting here playing with, but the re-

ality is these are taxpayer funds. These aren't our moneys. These are funds of the taxpayers.

This bill has not been through the proper process to ensure that we are actually and legitimately addressing the importance and the integrity of taxpayer funds.

I will say it again: dating back decades, Mr. Speaker, we have had bipartisan legislation related to infrastructure—bipartisan. Dating back to the late 1990s, TEA-21, 337-80; SAFETEA-LU, 417-9; MAP-21, 293-127. I will say it again: our distinguished chairman voted for it. The FAST Act got 372 "aye" votes.

These were all House versions, Mr. Speaker, not the conference report. What we are seeing right now, what we are doing—I believe, again, the number is 148 Democrat amendments compared to, I believe it is 22 Republican amendments.

This is not representation. This entire process is a farce. We just approved perhaps billions of dollars—or we are about to approve billions of dollars—by giving it 30 minutes' consideration. That is not what we were sent here to do. This process is fatally flawed.

Three hundred ninety amendments distilled down to effectively allowing up to seven votes?

This is a failure in leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I urge rejection of this en bloc. I urge rejection of the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1145

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank Chairman DEFAZIO for all of his hard work on the Moving Forward Act, and I especially thank him for including my Housing is Infrastructure legislation in this important bill.

My colleague from Ohio has expressed concerns that our committee has not sufficiently debated the housing provisions in this bill. But let me remind him that we held a hearing on H.R. 5187, which is the same text of the housing division in this bill, and that hearing was held in April 2019. We also had a markup on this legislation in February of this year.

So, I don't know where he was when all of this was taking place, but we certainly had sufficient hearings and markup on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Democrats are committed to investing in and improving our Nation's infrastructure, including our affordable housing infrastructure.

Republicans continue to insist that these investments are irresponsible, but I contend that it would be irresponsible not to make these investments. When we have children living in housing that exposes them to lead poisoning and homes in flood zones that are not built to code, we are setting ourselves up for much higher costs down the road. We must make the responsible choice and pass H.R. 2.

Mr. Speaker, this is such a significant piece of legislation, legislation that speaks to the repair of the infrastructure of this country.

Bridges are in disrepair and have been deemed to be dangerous. They may fall apart, and some have. We have water systems in this country—everybody knows about Flint, but there are a lot of more Flints in this Nation, with old pipes, pipes with lead, children exposed to water that could cause them brain damage for the rest of their lives. We have roads and highways that are in great disrepair.

The President of the United States wants to spend \$2 trillion, and I am pleased about that.

I don't know what my colleague on the opposite side of the aisle is so upset about. He is talking about the Republicans didn't get enough amendments. Well, it is not our fault if they don't know how to craft amendments that are appropriate and that should be in this bill. Because in our Committee on Rules, Democrats have been very fair in the way that they have dealt with this.

I don't know what he is so upset about that they didn't get into this bill. No, this bill does not include investment in building a wall, if that is what they are interested in. We are not about building any walls to keep out immigrants from Mexico or anyplace else, if that is what they are interested in.

This bill does not do that. This bill is about making sure that our citizens get the support from their government that they deserve, to make sure that their communities are safer, that our schools are safer, that our drinking water is safer. This is about making sure that we put the resources into this country that are so desperately needed and much of which have been neglected for far too long.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of this bill and what it is going to do for all of our citizens in this country, north, south, east, and west. I am proud that the leadership of the Democratic Party in this government have taken this as a number one priority, and we are presenting a total piece of legislation that addresses concerns that all of our Members have said they have had.

Mr. Speaker, again, I am proud of the work that Mr. DEFAZIO has done, and I am proud of all the amendments that have been included in this bill. I am pleased that I have the opportunity today to stand here on these en bloc amendments and participate in one of the most important pieces of legislation this House could have ever presented.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF MISSOURI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider an amendment en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part G of House Report 116-438.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer amendments en bloc printed in part G.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 6 consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, printed in part G of House Report 116-438, offered by Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BOST OF ILLINOIS

Page 210, strike lines 13 through page 213, line 5 and insert the following:

“(3) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), funds set aside under this subsection may be obligated for any of the following projects or activities:

“(i) Construction, planning, and design of on-road and off-road trail facilities for pedestrians, bicyclists, and other nonmotorized forms of transportation, including sidewalks, bicycle infrastructure, pedestrian and bicycle signals, traffic calming techniques, lighting and other safety-related infrastructure, and transportation projects to achieve compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.).

“(ii) Construction, planning, and design of infrastructure-related projects and systems that will provide safe routes for nondrivers, including children, older adults, and individuals with disabilities to access daily needs.

“(iii) Conversion and use of abandoned railroad corridors for trails for pedestrians, bicyclists, or other nonmotorized transportation users.

“(iv) Construction of turnouts, overlooks, and viewing areas.

“(v) Community improvement activities, including—

“(I) inventory, control, or removal of outdoor advertising;

“(II) historic preservation and rehabilitation of historic transportation facilities;

“(III) vegetation management practices in transportation rights-of-way to improve roadway safety, prevent against invasive species, and provide erosion control; and

“(IV) archaeological activities relating to impacts from implementation of a transportation project eligible under this title.

“(vi) Any environmental mitigation activity, including pollution prevention and pollution abatement activities and mitigation to address stormwater management, control, and water pollution prevention or abatement related to highway construction or due to highway runoff, including activities described in sections 328(a) and 329.

“(vii) Projects and strategies to reduce vehicle-caused wildlife mortality related to, or to restore and maintain connectivity among terrestrial or aquatic habitats affected by, a transportation facility otherwise eligible for assistance under this subsection.

“(viii) The recreational trails program under section 206.

“(ix) The safe routes to school program under section 211.

“(x) Activities in furtherance of a vulnerable road user assessment described in section 148.

“(xi) Any other projects or activities described in section 101(a)(29) or section 213, as such sections were in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the FAST Act (Public Law 114-94).

“(B) PROHIBITION AGAINST EMINENT DOMAIN.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Funds set aside under this subsection may not be obligated for any project or activity that includes the exercise of eminent domain authority to carry out such project or activity.

“(ii) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding clause (i), funds reserved under this subsection may be obligated for a project or activity that includes the exercise of eminent domain authority if such project or activity is—

“(I) described in section 101(a)(29)(B), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the FAST Act (Public Law 114-94);

“(II) an acquisition necessary to achieve compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.); or

“(III) described in the safe routes to school program under section 211.”

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. CRAWFORD OF ARKANSAS

Page 981, strike lines 8 through 11.

Page 981, line 12, strike “(j)” and insert “(i)”.

Page 982, line 21, strike “(k)” and insert “(j)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. FULCHER OF IDAHO

Page 1920, after line 19, insert the following:

SEC. 81324. AQUIFER RECHARGE FLEXIBILITY.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Aquifer Recharge Flexibility Act”.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BUREAU.—The term “Bureau” means the Bureau of Reclamation.

(2) COMMISSIONER.—The term “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(3) ELIGIBLE LAND.—The term “eligible land”, with respect to a Reclamation project, means land that—

(A) is authorized to receive water under State law; and

(B) shares an aquifer with land located in the service area of the Reclamation project.

(4) NET WATER STORAGE BENEFIT.—The term “net water storage benefit” means an increase in the volume of water that is—

(A) stored in 1 or more aquifers; and

(B)(i) available for use within the authorized service area of a Reclamation project; or

(ii) stored on a long-term basis to avoid or reduce groundwater overdraft.

(5) RECLAMATION FACILITY.—The term “Reclamation facility” means each of the infrastructure assets that are owned by the Bureau at a Reclamation project.

(6) RECLAMATION PROJECT.—The term “Reclamation project” means any reclamation or irrigation project, including incidental features thereof, authorized by Federal reclamation law or the Act of August 11, 1939 (commonly known as the “Water Conservation and Utilization Act”) (53 Stat. 1418, chapter 717; 16 U.S.C. 590y et seq.), or constructed by the United States pursuant to such law, or in connection with which there is a repayment or water service contract executed by the United States pursuant to such law, or any project constructed by the Secretary through the Bureau for the reclamation of land.

(7) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) FLEXIBILITY TO ALLOW GREATER AQUIFER RECHARGE IN WESTERN STATES.—

(1) USE OF RECLAMATION FACILITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner may allow the use of excess capacity in Reclamation facilities for aquifer recharge of non-

Reclamation project water, subject to applicable rates, charges, and public participation requirements, on the condition that—

- (i) the use—
- (I) shall not be implemented in a manner that is detrimental to—
 - (aa) any power service or water contract for the Reclamation project; or
 - (bb) any obligations for fish, wildlife, or water quality protection applicable to the Reclamation project;
- (II) shall be consistent with water quality guidelines for the Reclamation project;
- (III) shall comply with all applicable—
 - (aa) Federal laws; and
 - (bb) policies of the Bureau; and
- (IV) shall comply with all applicable State laws and policies; and
 - (i) the non-Federal party to an existing contract for water or water capacity in a Reclamation facility consents to the use of the Reclamation facility under this subsection.

(B) EFFECT ON EXISTING CONTRACTS.—Nothing in this subsection affects a contract—

- (i) in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and
- (ii) under which the use of excess capacity in a Bureau conveyance facility for carriage of non-Reclamation project water for aquifer recharge is allowed.

(2) AQUIFER RECHARGE ON ELIGIBLE LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (C) and (D), the Secretary may contract with a holder of a water service or repayment contract for a Reclamation project to allow the contractor, in accordance with applicable State laws and policies—

- (i) to directly use water available under the contract for aquifer recharge on eligible land; or
- (ii) to enter into an agreement with an individual or entity to transfer water available under the contract for aquifer recharge on eligible land.

(B) AUTHORIZED PROJECT USE.—The use of a Reclamation facility for aquifer recharge under subparagraph (A) shall be considered an authorized use for the Reclamation project if requested by a holder of a water service or repayment contract for the Reclamation facility.

(C) MODIFICATIONS TO CONTRACTS.—The Secretary may contract with a holder of a water service or repayment contract for a Reclamation project under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary determines that a new contract or contract amendment described in that paragraph is—

- (i) necessary to allow for the use of water available under the contract for aquifer recharge under this subsection;
- (ii) in the best interest of the Reclamation project and the United States; and
- (iii) approved by the contractor that is responsible for repaying the cost of construction, operations, and maintenance of the facility that delivers the water under the contract.

(D) REQUIREMENTS.—The use of Reclamation facilities for the use or transfer of water for aquifer recharge under this subsection shall be subject to the requirements that—

- (i) the use or transfer shall not be implemented in a manner that materially impacts any power service or water contract for the Reclamation project;
- (ii) before the use or transfer, the Secretary shall determine that the use or transfer—
 - (I) results in a net water storage benefit for the Reclamation project; or
 - (II) contributes to the recharge of an aquifer on eligible land; and
 - (iii) the use or transfer complies with all applicable—
 - (I) Federal laws and policies; and
 - (II) interstate water compacts.

(3) CONVEYANCE FOR AQUIFER RECHARGE PURPOSES.—The holder of a right-of-way, easement, permit, or other authorization to transport water across public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management may transport water for aquifer recharge purposes without requiring additional authorization from the Secretary where the use does not expand or modify, other than the timing of use, the operation of the right-of-way, easement, permit, or other authorization across public land.

(4) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section creates, impairs, alters, or supersedes a Federal or State water right.

(5) EXEMPTION.—This Act shall not apply to the State of California.

(6) STATE-LED ADVISORY GROUP.—The Secretary may participate in any State-led collaborative, multi-stakeholder advisory group created in any watershed the purpose of which is to monitor, review, and assess aquifer recharge activities.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

On page 1968, after line 16, insert the following:

(c) PRESERVING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE FUNDING SOURCE.—The Secretary shall not award grants to eligible entities for the projects in subsection (a) until the Secretary certifies that the actions in subsection (a) are more nationally significant than the ecological restoration and sustainability of the region (including adjacent coastal areas) responsible for producing such revenue as defined by the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note).

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. HICE OF GEORGIA

Page 1692, line 1, strike “ZERO-EMISSION POSTAL FLEET AND”.

Page 1692, strike line 4 and all that follows through page 1694, line 23.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. LAMALFA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 984, strike line 16 and all that follows through page 985, line 2 (and redesignate subsequent clauses accordingly).

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 1137, after line 10, insert the following:

SEC. 22117. CERTIFICATION.

Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1341) is amended—

- (1) in subsection (a)—
 - (A) in paragraph (1)—
 - (i) in the first sentence—
 - (I) by inserting “by the applicant” after “any discharge”; and
 - (II) by inserting “as a result of the federally licensed or permitted activity” after “into the navigable waters”;
 - (ii) in the second sentence, by striking “activity” and inserting “discharge”;
 - (iii) in the third sentence, by striking “applications” each place it appears and inserting “requests”;
 - (iv) in the fifth sentence, by striking “act on” and inserting “grant or deny”; and
 - (v) by inserting after the fourth sentence the following: “The certifying State, interstate agency, or Administrator shall publish the requirements for certification that meet the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307. The decision to grant or deny a request shall be based only on the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 and the grounds for a decision shall be set forth in writing to the applicant.”;
 - (B) in paragraph (2)—
 - (i) in the second sentence—
 - (I) by striking “such a discharge” and inserting “a discharge made into the navigable

waters by the applicant as described in paragraph (1)”;

(II) by inserting “receipt of the” before “notice”; and

(III) by striking “of application for such Federal license or permit” and inserting “under the preceding sentence”;

(ii) in the third sentence—

(I) by striking “such discharge” and inserting “any discharge made into the navigable waters by the applicant as described in paragraph (1)”;

(II) by striking “any water quality requirement” and inserting “the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307”;

(iii) in the fifth sentence, by striking “insure compliance with applicable water quality requirements.” and inserting “ensure any discharge into the navigable waters by the applicant as described in paragraph (1) will comply with the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307.”;

(iv) by striking the first sentence and inserting “Not later than 90 days after receipt of a request for certification, the certifying State, interstate agency, or Administrator shall identify in writing all specific additional materials or information that are necessary to make a final decision on a request for certification. On receipt of a request for certification, the certifying State or interstate agency, as applicable, shall immediately notify the Administrator of the request.”;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking “there will be compliance” and inserting “a discharge made into the navigable waters by the applicant as described in paragraph (1) will comply”;

(ii) in the second sentence—

(I) by striking “section” and inserting “the applicable provisions of sections”;

(II) by striking “or 307 of this Act” and inserting “and 307”;

(D) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking “applicable effluent limitations” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “any discharge made by the applicant into the navigable waters as described in paragraph (1) will not violate the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307.”;

(ii) in the second sentence, by striking “will violate applicable effluent limitations or other limitations or other water quality requirements such Federal” and inserting “will result in a discharge made into the navigable waters by the applicant as described in paragraph (1) that violates the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307, the Federal”;

(iii) in the third sentence—

(I) by striking “such facility or activity” and inserting “a discharge made by the applicant into the navigable waters as described in paragraph (1)”;

(II) by striking “section 301, 302, 303, 306, or 307 of this Act” and inserting “sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307”;

(E) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by striking “such facility or activity has been operated in” and inserting “any discharge made by the applicant into the navigable waters as described in paragraph (1) is in”;

(ii) by striking “section 301, 302, 303, 306, or 307 of this Act” and inserting “sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307”;

(2) in subsection (d), by striking “assure that any applicant for a Federal license or permit will comply with any applicable” and inserting the following: “ensure that any discharge made by the applicant into the navigable waters as described in subsection (a)(1) shall comply with the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307.”

Any limitations or requirements in the preceding sentence shall become a condition on any Federal license or permit subject to the provisions of this section.

“(e) DEFINITION OF APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 301, 302, 303, 306, AND 307.—In this section, the term ‘applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307’ means, as applicable,”; and

(3) in subsection (e) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking “with”;

(B) by striking “other appropriate”;

(C) by striking “set forth” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “implementing water quality criteria under section 303 necessary to support the specified designated use or uses of the receiving navigable water.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. STAUBER OF MINNESOTA

Page 1137, after line 10, insert the following:

SEC. 22117. PERMITS FOR DREDGED OR FILL MATERIAL.

Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(u) EXCEPTION TO PERMITTING REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any person issued a permit by a State for the discharge of dredged or fill material which complies with the requirements of subparagraphs (A) through (H) of subsection (h)(1) shall not be required to obtain a permit under this section.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1028, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, although I support this amendment, I want to, again, note my continued disappointment in this overall process.

More than once, I faulted the majority's one-sided committee markup of H.R. 2, but at least we were given time to consider 165 Republican amendments, although 112 were ultimately rejected and mostly through en bloc. But now the majority wants to further stifle consideration of minority amendments by giving us a scant eight Republican amendments out of nearly 400 that were filed. We weren't even given the courtesy to choose.

In 2015, if everyone remembers, and for those who weren't here, when the House considered the last surface transportation law, the FAST Act, there were more Democrat-led amendments—remember, Republicans were in the majority. There were more Democrat-led amendments that were agreed to than there were Republican-led amendments that were made in order for today's debate.

Of course, the FAST Act was a bill that was developed at that time by both the majority and the minority, which is a stark difference from the majority's bill that we are discussing today.

In fact, I remember the Big Four agreement. If the chairmen of both the subcommittee and the full committee

and the ranking members of both the subcommittee and full committee, if one of us didn't agree on a provision, then it wasn't included. It was as simple as that.

Today could have been a great day for all of us, and we could be approving a bill that all of us could be proud of. Instead, we are left with a bill and a process that shreds one of the only bipartisan issues left in Congress. It just shreds it to pieces.

I can answer the gentlewoman who managed the last section of the bill, the financial services section. She said: I don't understand why everybody is so disappointed in this.

Mr. Speaker, because it is a failure. An absolute failure is what this bill is. And it is not going anywhere, absolutely not going anywhere.

Mr. Speaker, I continue to oppose this partisan process, but I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this en bloc, which provides for the consideration of eight amendments. The amendments contained in this en bloc amend various divisions of the bill. I will speak to a few that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) would bar the use of eminent domain only for pedestrian and bicycle projects. Oh, by the way, he still supports eminent domain for pipeline projects, a very disruptive one proposed in my district and here on the East Coast and maybe even where he lives. He isn't dealing with that kind of eminent domain, not dealing with highway eminent domain, not dealing with transit eminent domain. He just doesn't like alternate modes.

Well, these would only take place under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act, which provides strong protection to landowners to ensure that any involuntary land acquisitions are fair, striking the right balance of protecting landowner rights, and construct necessary infrastructure.

Generally, this has been used on rail-to-trail projects or bike projects when there is one reluctant landowner who thinks that nasty people are going to be riding their bikes by the fringe of their property.

In my largest city, Eugene, it took several years to get one landowner to finally allow a circular bike path to transit around the river. One landowner held it up for 3 years because of the concerns about the kind of people who would be riding bikes. Ultimately, a large fence was erected there with the barriers and all that to keep those people out. The path was done, but it shouldn't have taken 3 years. That all could have been set earlier under the Uniform Relocation Act.

Mr. Speaker, we are reemphasizing transportation alternatives. They were

pretty much done away with during the FAST Act and MAP-21. That means cycling, pedestrians, scooters, and other modes now, which have proved very viable in the time of corona, when people are a little reluctant to get into taxicabs or even Ubers or whatever, if they don't have their own single-occupancy vehicle.

We can realize a lot more safe commuting. We also have had a disturbing increase in pedestrian cycling deaths. This bill would help with that.

There are also two amendments by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MCKINLEY) that preempt State authority to protect waters within that State.

Now, I understand. Yes, if you are from West Virginia, mountaintop mining removal, dumping in the streams, all that. Great. We wouldn't want to protect the waters. The water is doing just fine underneath all of that toxic mining waste. And then, well, we did have a little poisoning incident right near the State capital, as I remember, where people couldn't use the water for quite a while. But, hey, States should not be able to protect their drinking water or recreational waters or any waters within that State.

Then a wonderful one from Mr. STAUBER that would deem—deem, meaning no process necessary—the permits for dredge-and-fill activities, no oversight. That would, of course, overturn the precedents set by the Clean Water Act since 1987. But he is providing backup support to Trump, who is pretty much decimating the Clean Water Act with his dirty water rule.

Then, Mr. LAMALFA says that he wants to make it harder to get a railroad rehabilitation improvement fund grant. Well, he is upset about California's high-speed rail. Unfortunately, he would make it virtually impossible for the Texas high-speed rail, which, by the way, is a private project and, I believe, supported by many Republicans in this House from Texas. He would make it impossible for them to get a RRIF loan if his amendment should pass. But, hey, he doesn't like the California high-speed rail, so tough luck to the people from Texas and elsewhere who want high-speed rail.

Mr. Speaker, right now, a lot of the RRIF money remains unused, so we are trying to help expedite that in this bill. He would make it, again, nearly impossible and harder.

Then, Mr. CRAWFORD would take away the 50 percent set-aside for large projects, over \$100 million in the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvement grant program.

□ 1200

And outside my jurisdiction, Mr. HICE would strike the \$25 billion to the United States Postal Service.

I mentioned this earlier. Trump hates the Postal Service because he thinks that they are subsidizing Amazon. Actually, Amazon is subsidizing the post office, but, hey, we don't deal with facts downtown here very much anymore—or he doesn't.

And it would also strike the money that they could use to buy a new fleet of vehicles. They should keep driving around in those crappy 35-year-old vehicles which require massive amounts of maintenance and are, of course, polluting.

So I would also oppose that amendment, even though it is not within my jurisdiction.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri has 12½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Oregon has 9½ minutes remaining.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HICE).

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the postal provisions in H.R. 2 and have offered an amendment to strike them from the bill.

As ranking member of the Subcommittee on Government Operations of the Oversight and Reform Committee, I was very much disappointed that we were not consulted on these provisions.

My colleagues from the Oversight and Reform Committee and I have been closely following the financial health of the Postal Service, and we receive, in fact, weekly updates on mail volume, revenue, and cash on hand. The numbers are very clear, what we have received. The \$25 billion postal bailout provided in H.R. 2 is just simply premature. We don't need to go there at this point.

A few weeks ago, I asked the Postmaster General to revise the initial estimates for the direct impact from the pandemic, which included this \$25 billion for modernization. The reality is that, over the last several months, the revenue trends no longer support the Postal Service's multibillion-dollar bailout request. This is because there are much better numbers and performance that has been driven by package volume.

Let me give you some examples.

During the first 11 weeks of the pandemic, the Postal Service earned \$330 million more in revenue than this same time last year. The Postal Service also improved its amount of cash on hand by at least \$600 million. And as of June 4, they had \$13.2 billion in cash.

In addition, while negotiations with the Treasury Department are still ongoing, the Postal Service has yet to even tap into the \$10 billion in lending that was authorized by Congress in the CARES Act.

A long-term plan to turn the Postal Service around is also being developed. My colleagues from the Oversight and Reform Committee and I have called for a 10-year business plan to improve the Postal Service's business model.

And given the start of the new Postmaster General's term, we are hopeful

that an updated plan that outlines specific reforms to put the Postal Service on firm financial footing is going to happen.

But absent revised estimates and a business plan, it is unclear what the true needs of the Postal Service are. I will just say that the USPS was designed to be self-sufficient, a self-sufficient entity. The only way of dealing with that issue is by long-term legislative reform, not a bailout. That is the only way to do it.

So we cannot continue throwing taxpayer money away and particularly adding green new deals. I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY), the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Reform with jurisdiction over the post office.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his extraordinary leadership on H.R. 2.

I thank my colleague on the other side of the aisle, but I am urging a "no" vote on his amendment. We are in the midst of a national emergency caused by the coronavirus, and it is having a dire effect on the Postal Service.

Despite better-than-expected revenues in recent months, the Postal Service is still at risk of running out of money. It could be forced to cease operations if it does not receive financial assistance from the Federal Government soon. This amendment would eliminate the critical funding that the post office needs.

Throughout the pandemic, the Postal Service has continued to deliver life-saving medications and vital supplies, especially to rural America. If the Postal Service ceases to exist, rural Americans will suffer the most, because it is the only delivery company that serves them.

If any issue should be bipartisan, it is this one, because the post office affects every American and is critical to many of us. The Postal Service helps bind us together and delivers to every address in the Nation, no matter how remote.

But the dedicated staff that braves the coronavirus pandemic every day cannot continue to do their job without reliable transportation or funding. We must fulfill our constitutional duty and act now to save the Postal Service.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to oppose this amendment.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I have expressed my frustration about the fact that so few Republican amendments have been allowed to even be debated, yet this is the one en bloc amendment. This is block G, and there are eight Republican amendments—eight—eight

Republican amendments where we actually get to debate. And, of course, they are all

wrapped in. Our amendment is No. 349. And, as I have mentioned before, nearly 380 or 390 amendments on this bill.

Our amendment amends page 1968 that I am sure everyone here has read, and what this does is it very simply—it very simply says that, in order for this brand-new urban park grant program that has not been through the committee of jurisdiction, the Natural Resources Committee, if you are going to take money from one area and give it to this urbanized park grant program, you at least need to make sure that the area where the revenues are coming from, which happens to be the area that I represent, that it is sustainable, that it is ecologically sustainable and the community is sustainable and that it would be a better investment for taxpayers to invest in the urban parks than it would be to ensure the ecological and the community resilience or sustainability of these regions.

That is it, a very simple amendment.

I would love to have anybody come explain to me why they are going to vote "no," because we are going to see this amendment voted down in just a few minutes. I would love for anybody—and I would be happy to yield time, Madam Speaker. I would be happy to have anybody explain to me why they are opposed to this amendment and what they are going to explain to people next time we have a hurricane and these communities are decimated. That is what I would love to hear.

So, Madam Speaker, I yield my remaining time to my friends on the other side of the aisle to explain to me the opposition to this amendment.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN.)

Ms. SLOTKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Moving Forward Act as a critical investment in our Nation's infrastructure.

No matter where you stand politically, the state of our crumbling infrastructure is something that all people, and certainly all Michiganders, agree on.

The disastrous breaching of two major dams in my State last month is all you need to know. It is a cautionary tale for everyone.

We are in need of generational investment in our infrastructure, and this bill includes many of the priorities I have fought for for our district, including major money for high-speed broadband for all Americans, significant funds for upgrades to our schools, and \$40 billion for clean water investment projects, including PFAS treatment.

I am also pleased that the House adopted two of my amendments which protect Michigan's most precious gifts, which is our waters and our water.

One of my amendments is directly related to an issue called Line 5, a pipeline in our beautiful Great Lakes. It

will require the Federal agency responsible for pipeline safety to share information related to pipeline leaks, damage, or disruption with relevant State and local governments.

This is enormously relevant, given the recent disruption of Enbridge's Line 5 pipeline under the Straits of Mackinac. The people of Michigan deserve to be sure of the safety of the pipeline. My amendment would make sure they have the relevant information.

Investing in our country's infrastructure can and should be a bipartisan issue. I urge my colleagues to support on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), the ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I first want to thank the ranking member for his insistence that both parties work together to develop and fund infrastructure priorities in America. This is the way it ought to work. This issue has never been partisan in the past. Mr. GRAVES has made the point, we will go to the table and work together. He is exactly right, and I support his efforts.

I rise today to support Representative LAMALFA's amendment to strike certain credit risk premium provisions in the underlying bill. The amendment protects Federal taxpayers all across America, makes sure they are not stuck holding the bag when a specific railroad defaults on its loans.

The author of the original provision readily admits that this is an earmark for Texas Central Railroad in Texas. This is a private company that had claimed for years that they would fund this privately and it would be a State railroad, but they have reneged on that. They are now considering one of these loans to build a high-speed rail between Houston and Dallas.

But Texas Central's train is so risky and their financial situation so poor, they say they can't even pay the risk premium upfront. And for this reason, they request that legislators change the Federal law in order to help the company qualify for a loan they would never receive under standard rules.

This is a huge red flag if I have ever seen one. That is why I feel it is important for legislators of both parties to support Representative LAMALFA's amendment, to ensure that we don't lose important taxpayer protections for these RRIF loans and allow for a prolonged CRP payment schedule.

Here is the situation: Texas Central Railroad is privately funded and a State railroad, and it has always promised to Texas that this "project does not need, does not want, and will not ask for government grants for construction or public money to subsidize operations."

Yet it is now clear that promise, which was used to gain support from citizens in communities across Texas,

was misleading. In April, Texas Central announced they would renege on their original promise; they would now seek Federal stimulus money.

And there is a reason they are doing that. The project's costs have tripled from its original estimates of \$30 billion. These ballooning projections are especially concerning, considering the project also faces other significant hurdles:

Lack of financial feasibility;

They have no power for eminent domain, thank goodness, although they are coming to Washington for power to seize people's lands without their consent;

There are potential safety and funding issues; and

Near uniform opposition from local and State officials along the rural route of this railroad.

Texas Central is now asking House Democrats in the House to include a change in the Green New Deal legislation to make it easier to renege on these loans. We should not condone this. We are in a COVID crisis. Those dollars should be used for healthcare, not a boondoggle.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS).

□ 1215

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act.

Our Nation's public schools are in desperate need of repair, school facilities across the country. I come from the city of Philadelphia, where our average public school buildings are more than 70 years old.

I am proud to say that H.R. 158, the Rehabilitation of Historical Schools Act, which I am the sponsor of, is in this. H.R. 158 allows the historic tax credit to be used for rehabilitation of public school buildings.

President Trump used the historical tax credit to transform an old public building, a post office, into a hotel. I believe that should be made available to fix our schools. Our children all deserve an equal shot at the future, regardless of their ZIP Code.

I stand proudly supporting H.R. 2, because I commend the leadership of my chairman here, who is demonstrating that we need to work this all together.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, can I inquire as to the time left on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILD). The gentleman from Missouri has 4½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Oregon has 5½ minutes remaining.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I don't have any other speakers. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would just take this time to thank a few folks for this epic legislation, the transformative

21st century transportation bill and, of course, for things from other committees that we have explained during the debate: Helena Zyblikewycz, my chief counsel on highways and transit, incredible yeoman's work; Auke Mahar-Piersma, who took over rail; Garrett Gee; Jackie Schmitz; Brittany Lundberg, from my hometown; Chris Bell; Andrea Wohleber; Katherine Ambrose; Alice Koethe; Kathy Dedrick; Mohsin Syed, our committee counsel; Jill Harrelson; Maddy Pike; Edward McGlone; Michael Hudspith; Jamie Harrell; and many more on other subcommittees.

I am just going to return to Kathy Dedrick for a moment. I do this sometimes; it always embarrasses her. We used to have a program here called the page program. I thought it was a great thing. A lot of pages went on, a number, to become Members of Congress or to come back and work in government service.

Kathy was my first congressional page, obviously, a few years ago. She is from Lebanon, Oregon. She came back later and worked for me when we did the SAFETEA-LU bill, a few years ago, as my designated person when I chaired the Highways Subcommittee—I mean, when I was ranking member on the Highways Subcommittee. She worked for Al Gore. She worked downtown. At a very auspicious and appropriate time, she came back to be my chief of staff on the committee and has just done absolutely incredible work.

Hopefully, I won't have to be disturbing her at all hours of the day and night and on weekends too much in the near future, and the same to many of my other staff who I have been bothering a lot as we worked through this process and other legislation in these very difficult times.

Madam Speaker, I thank everyone who helped, and I thank those from other committees who contributed so much to the bill.

Madam Speaker, I thank the Republican side. Paul Sass, Jack Ruddy—I am sure that Sam is going to do this, but I am going to do it anyway—Corey Cooke, Michael Falencki, a dozen committees. I said all the other committees.

Office of Legislative Counsel, they have been troopers in putting all this together: Wade Ballou, Karen Anderson, Robert Casturo, and Kakuti Lin.

The Congressional Research Service, Christopher Davis sat in on our epic 24-hour markup and provided invaluable advice when we threatened to fall into the parliamentary black hole a couple of times. He kept us out of it.

And then the floor staff and, of course, the Office of the Parliamentarian for their work as we determined jurisdictions and appropriateness of amendments.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would like to lend my support for the gentleman's thanks for the staff. We all know that staff works very, very hard on these pieces of legislation, and they put in a tremendous amount of time and effort, regardless of which side that they happen to be on.

Madam Speaker, I want to continue to note how much of a missed opportunity that this is and this was. I support this amendment, but unfortunately, it doesn't fix the overall bill for it to make really too much of a difference.

The sad thing is, is we know we could have come together and written an infrastructure bill that would easily gain bipartisan support, which it needs to become law.

In 2 weeks, the T&I Committee plans to mark up the bipartisan Water Resources Act, and I hope and I expect that it will pass. It is bipartisan at this point because it is a bill that both sides continue to develop together. We have worked together on it. That bipartisan process stands in stark contrast to the process that has been used today.

The water resources bill absolutely has a chance of becoming law, whereas this \$1.5 trillion wish list won't go anywhere after today.

I congratulate my Republican colleagues for their work on these particular amendments, and I would urge Members to support this amendment.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, none of what we do here would happen without countless hours of staff work. I especially want to thank the following members of my own staff, all of whom have worked tirelessly on this bill:

Paul Sass, Jack Ruddy, Corey Cooke, Tara Hupman, Justin Harclerode, Abigail Camp, Nick Christensen, Jamie Hopkins, Tyler Micheletti, Shawn Bloch, Michael Falencki.

Cheryle Tucker, Trey McKenzie, Victor Sarmiento, Drew Feeley, Melissa Beaumont, Johanna Hardy, Ian Bennitt, Jon Pawlow, Holly Woodruff Lyons, T. Hunter Presti, John Rayfield.

I also want to thank the Democratic Committee staff for their work on this bill.

Finally, I want to thank the Office of Legislative Counsel, especially Karen Anderson and Robert Casturo, for their long hours and hard work in drafting the bill before us, as well as the majority of amendments offered both at our markup and at Rules Committee. Their professionalism and skill are always appreciated, and we owe them a tremendous debt of gratitude.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES).

The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX OF NORTH CAROLINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part H of House Report 116-438.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division H, add the following new section:

SEC. ____ . PREVAILING RATE OF WAGE REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REPEALS.—The following provisions are repealed:

(1) Section 113 of title 23, United States Code (and the item relating to such section in the analysis for chapter 1 of such title).

(2) Section 5333(a) of title 49, United States Code.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subject to paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the 31st day following the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) EXISTING CONTRACTS.—The amendments made by this section shall not affect any contract in existence on the date of enactment of this Act or made pursuant to an invitation for bids outstanding on such date of enactment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1028, the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment to H.R. 2. This amendment will modernize our infrastructure spending to yield more investments in infrastructure projects, more jobs for frontline workers, and equitable spending for communities across our Nation.

I am always hesitant about measures that are brought before this Chamber that are partisan, which is what H.R. 2 is. I am disappointed that Democrats decided to turn the infrastructure bill into a partisan exercise by spending over a trillion dollars, while failing to address this longstanding problem and save taxpayers tens of billions of dollars a year.

Instead of recognizing and addressing ongoing issues with the Highway Trust Fund's inevitable insolvency, this bill relies on deficit spending and adds to the taxpayers' growing burdens at a time when many families are struggling with the uncertainty created by the COVID-19 crisis.

Instead of building the infrastructure Americans need, this bill gives priority to rail lines and urban hubs, even as

Americans across the country begin to flee these high-cost areas.

Instead of building a bipartisan consensus to streamline the project review process, this bill binds the hands of States and localities and burdens the American public with unworkable mandates.

Madam Speaker, at a time when numerous other bills that had been brought to the floor carry a \$1 trillion price tag, without offsetting cost, we must look for ways to rein in out-of-control spending. My amendment would inject a modicum of fiscal research into this \$1.5 trillion bill by reversing a Federal contracting policy that was designed to protect established union work at the expense of would-be competitors, taxpayers, and our Nation's investment in infrastructure.

My amendment will allow us to continue to fund important highway projects by making commonsense reforms to lower the cost of infrastructure contracts funded by the American taxpayer.

The Davis-Bacon Act requires Federal contractors and subcontractors to pay the local prevailing wage for construction projects on which the Federal Government is a party. It sounds innocent, but the devil is always in the details. The prevailing wage is severely dictated not by market forces but by the domination of union bargaining power.

By using this metric, Congress is effectively pricing out any would-be competition for contracts and shielding entrenched interests from competition.

What is the result of Davis-Bacon, which was adopted before Federal minimum wage standards existed? According to a report from the Joint Economic Committee, Davis-Bacon-determined wages tend to inflate labor costs an average of 22 percent above market rates.

Additionally, research from Suffolk University found that Davis-Bacon requirements cost U.S. taxpayers an additional \$8.6 billion annually and add 9.9 percent to construction costs.

The Congressional Budget Office has found that removing this burdensome mandate would free up \$13 billion over 10 years. Perhaps that is why the Government Accountability Office advocated for its repeal over 40 years ago.

I know Congress is often derelict in its duty, but that is simply inexcusable. These inflated costs mean bloated government spending and less bang for the taxpayers' buck.

Beyond requiring taxpayers to overpay for construction projects, Davis-Bacon requirements force businesses working on Federal highway projects to comply with burdensome paperwork and reporting regulations, which further inflate costs and slow project completion.

The premise of this bill is that it invests in America. If that is the goal, then we must address this outdated

stumbling block to our Nation's progress. Davis-Bacon concentrates wealth by government fiat instead of growing our economy. It artificially limits the number of construction projects in which we engage. Finally, it limits the number of jobs created.

Madam Speaker, our economy needs expansion, not constraint. Federal spending needs efficiency, not bloated profit-making. People need jobs, not barriers to entry to employment.

Madam Speaker, if we want investment, support my amendment and inject our infrastructure projects with a healthy dose of the 21st century.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1230

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am not quite certain what the gentlewoman is objecting to. Now, I realize her State has a \$7.25 an hour minimum wage. Great, work 40 hours a week, live in abject poverty. Okay.

So the wages for Davis-Bacon projects in her State aren't much better. These aren't living wages. They aren't family wages. They aren't wages where you can go home to your family, not have to hold a second job, raise your kids, clothe them, send them to school, give them a good education, maybe help them pay for postsecondary education.

No, she is complaining about carpenters under Davis-Bacon in her State, they earn \$25,000 a year under Davis-Bacon. Wow. 25,000 bucks a year. That is outrageous. If they worked for the State minimum wage, we could get that down to less than \$20,000 a year. That is great. What kind of carpenter are you going to get for that wage? I don't think you are going to find any living in your State anymore.

Ironworkers, well, they get a bit more, kind of up there on the heights and all that. They get up to almost \$28,000 a year. \$28,000 a year for an ironworker? Amazing.

Oh, and then truck drivers. The heavy truck drivers who work on construction, they get \$13.50 an hour. So she is alarmed at these outrageous wages that are being paid to these people and how it is impinging upon projects in her State. Why, they could get lots of people to do that for \$7.25 an hour. Of course, they wouldn't have any skills, but what the heck.

So, you know, what we have found, first off, these aren't union negotiated, these are done by locale because, yes, these wages would be much higher in other areas. Apparently, in her State you can buy a house for 15 or \$20,000 down there or rent a nice apartment for 400, 300 bucks a month, so you can

live on those kinds of wages. But other places it is not so inexpensive.

And what we are trying to prevent is history. Low-bid contractors that often come in from out of State provide shoddy workmanship, but, yes, it was cheaper, it is cheaper. If you want a crappy job, hire somebody who is the low-bid contractor, who has unskilled people working for them.

We are setting a standard here. Studies show that the most in any region around the country, because these are done in very discrete regions—there are quite a number of regions in her State, I was using the averages here; some of them are even lower, a few are higher. But the average, under a dispassionate analysis by the EPI, would be it could raise wages by as much as 10 percent. Wages are one-quarter of the job cost. So 10 percent of one-quarter would mean you would add 2½ percent to the job so people could have a decent living wage, decent benefits and raise a family, maybe even own a home, car. Wow.

Of course, they couldn't take transit to work if the Republicans were successful in their version of this bill.

You know, we found higher productivity that comes from this. This is a fight we have had many times on this floor, and I am afraid that there will be a number of Republicans who oppose her amendment. I certainly will be asking for a recorded vote.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, you know, the gentleman, I think, maligns the State of North Carolina. I didn't think I would have to really stand here and defend what a wonderful State North Carolina is, but I think it is the fourth largest growing State in the country. People are coming there in droves. It is considered one of the best States in the country for workers. The minimum wage may be \$7.25, but I think we know only about 2 percent of the people in this country are making the minimum wage, and they are entry level people. I think we are talking more about an average wage of about \$20 an hour for people in North Carolina. So that is a straw dog that he is bringing up.

We have a wonderful State, and people are flocking there. The quality of life is great. And I will put up our quality of life in North Carolina against the quality of life in Oregon or anywhere else in the country as a great place to live.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I certainly did not mean to have her interpret I am disparaging her State. It is a beautiful State. I visited there. You have some fabulous breweries based there, one from Colorado and one from San Francisco because you have clean water.

Of course, if one of these other amendments earlier is adopted, you

would not have clean water and the breweries might go away, but that is okay, that is just a Republican philosophical talking point.

The gentlewoman said the average wage is \$20 an hour, so I don't know what she is concerned about. I have two pages of Davis-Bacon prevailing wages in North Carolina, and I only see one of about 50 entries that is \$20.92 an hour, so it doesn't seem there is much purpose to her amendment.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), the Chair of the Democratic Caucus.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished chair of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee for yielding and for his tremendous leadership as it relates to the Moving Forward Act.

House Democrats throughout the 116th Congress have been working on lowering healthcare costs and bigger paychecks leading with an emphasis on fixing our crumbling bridges, roads, tunnels, airports, mass transportation system, public schools, public housing, and all other aspects of infrastructure.

I oppose this amendment because Davis-Bacon protections are central to the effort to deliver a living wage to everyday Americans.

Here in this country, when you work hard and play by the rules, you should be able to provide a comfortable living for yourself and for your family. But that basic contract has been broken. It is broken because of the globalization of our economy. It is broken because of the outsourcing of good-paying American jobs. It is broken because of poorly negotiated trade deals. It is broken because of the rise of automation. And it is broken because of the decline in unionization.

So the central question that we face in the aftermath of the Great Recession and now in the midst of another dramatic economic decline is, will we be able to preserve the great American middle class and all those who aspire to be part of it? That is what Davis-Bacon prevailing wage protections are all about. And we on this side of the aisle stand with those everyday Americans, stand with those hardworking Americans, yes, stand with those unionized Americans who are pursuing the American Dream, and we should be facilitating that, not undermining it here in the United States Congress.

Vote "no" against this amendment.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Davis-Bacon stifles competition and discourages small and minority-owned businesses. Small business owners often do not have the financial resources to bid on or win Davis-Bacon contracts. These restrictions mean less infrastructure and fewer jobs in America, but more jobs and higher pay only for union members, concentrating wealth in the hands of the few while many Americans are out of work. That

is something our colleagues seem to be opposed to in every other situation.

Suspending this mandate would make each public construction dollar go at least 10 percent further. This would create more bridges and buildings at the same cost to taxpayers. It would also employ hundreds of thousands more construction workers.

Repealing these restrictions would allow the government to build more infrastructure and create 155,000 more construction-related jobs at the same cost to taxpayers.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I would like to inquire as to the time left on either side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon has 8¼ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 7½ minutes remaining.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I stand corrected. There are three categories out of 50 that get more than \$20 an hour. Blaster. Do you want a blaster that earns \$7.25 an hour? I don't think so. That might not be too good. A crane rough, all terrain up there, they earn \$21.25 an hour in North Carolina. And a slipform machine, laying concrete. So there are three categories who could have their wages reduced or all of these people could have their wages reduced because many are at \$14, \$15, \$16, \$12 an hour even.

And under her amendment, those protections go away. We can have a rush to the bottom. And she somehow is implying that minority contractors want to pay people less or will pay people less or can't afford to pay people. We have very strong disadvantaged business enterprise provisions in this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Ms. FINKENAUER).

Ms. FINKENAUER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I am proud to stand here today as a Congresswoman from Iowa's First Congressional District, but even more proud to stand here today as a daughter of a retired union pipe fitter/welder.

And you see I brought something with me today of my dad's. You can see right here it is a sweatshirt actually that he welded in. And you can see right here it has got these tiny little holes from the sparks of his welding torch.

And I kept this sweatshirt actually with me when I was in the State House in Iowa for 4 years to remind me every single day of who I was fighting for and also to give me hope when the Republicans in Iowa went after worker's compensation and collective bargaining in my State, making it harder for folks just like my dad.

Today, I see Congressional Republicans doing the same thing, pushing an amendment to gut Davis-Bacon prevailing wage protections that will make life harder for working families like the one that I grew up in.

And you see, I brought this with me today not because I need a reminder of who I am or where I come from, but clearly, my colleagues across the aisle in this body today need a reminder of the working men and women who have sacrificed day in and day out to provide good lives for their families who don't complain when they get burned from the sparks of a welding torch, who don't complain when they have to wring sweat out of their belt at the end of a hard day's work, which I have seen my father do more times than I would like to count.

You see, what they have done right now with this amendment and the proposals that they have shown us this year are going after, again, the families like the one that I grew up in. What they have done with amendments like this is to try to drive down wages and take away opportunities.

This amendment is outrageous. Without Davis-Bacon how many more workers busting their tails every day will see their paychecks go down and not up? How many more kids like me are going to go weeks without seeing their father or their mother? How many more families will be forced to leave their hometowns just to make ends meet?

Republicans are trying to cut off access to healthcare right now in the middle of a pandemic, and now they are trying to eliminate fair wage protections in the middle of an economic crisis.

This is outrageous, and quite frankly, it is disrespectful. Working families are already struggling to get by. Millions have lost their jobs, and millions more are worried about their job security. And now in the middle of this crisis we are going to take away wage protections? Again, this isn't just outrageous, it is disrespectful, and quite frankly, it is heartless.

Please join me in defeating this amendment, voting "no" and actually showing working men and women across the country who really has their back.

□ 1245

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, under the nearly \$500 billion surface transportation reauthorization piece of H.R. 2, the Highway Trust Fund, HTF, which pays for Federal highway and transit programs, it will require a \$145 billion general fund bailout to cover the cost of the majority's irresponsible spending decisions.

Instead of trying to find a responsible way to pay for this huge increase in surface transportation funding and address the HTF's long-term solvency issues, the bill simply piles more debt onto future generations.

Infrastructure is vital to our economy and the flow of commerce, but it is reckless to push such a massive bill that relies so heavily on more deficit spending, adds billions of dollars to programs without providing any reforms to reduce costs associated with

the infrastructure project approval process, and ignores the Highway Trust Fund's solvency issue.

In addition, these partisan changes to our Federal transportation programs focus more on climate change and less on building infrastructure projects, creating more uncertainty for transportation workers and businesses.

Rather than kicking the can down the road and burdening future generations with the spending habits of today, we need to recognize and address inefficiencies that have lingered for far too long.

By repealing the Davis-Bacon Act for transportation projects, we can stretch taxpayer dollars further while updating, improving, and advancing the development of our Nation's critical infrastructure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining on either side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon has 4¼ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. NORCROSS).

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for his leadership.

We just heard from a daughter of a fitter out of the UA. I spent 37 years in the construction industry as an electrician.

We heard just the other day that 40 percent of those who make \$40,000 or less are out of work because of the pandemic, yet here we are, in the most deliberative body in the world, where a Member is saying: I want to represent my people by cutting their pay.

Unbelievable that we are hearing this.

They say we must modernize this system. Just because it is old doesn't make it no good. I think many of us can understand that.

They say they can save billions of dollars. Well, let's think about why they want to do it. It is so they can take that billion dollars saved from workers out in the field, who are making pennies an hour, and give it to billionaires like they did 2 years ago.

Let's understand this. They come before us to say: I want to hurt my constituents. I want to pay them less.

Unbelievable that somebody has the guts here on the House floor to say, "I want to screw my constituents by paying them less, no health benefits," time after time. Unbelievable.

This was almost 100 years ago, Senator Davis and Congressman BACON, signed by a Republican President. I guess that was back when Republicans had a conscience because what we are seeing now is an absolute farce.

"Let's save money so we can build more roads."

My God, why don't you go back and give them two bucks an hour so they can't even live?

“We will use them as pavement.” That is what I hear.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, you know, the attacks on this amendment are truly uncalled for. No Republican is calling for people to be paid \$2 an hour or to be abused, nobody.

You know, our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, they have a right to their opinion but not to making up things and not to putting words in our mouths. That is just uncalled for.

So, I am not going to really dignify those comments by trying to respond to them except to say that. We are getting sick and tired of people telling others what we think.

Let's just talk about what we do. And what this bill does is waste hard-working taxpayer dollars, and that is what we are trying to protect.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 10 seconds.

The gentlewoman says, save taxpayer dollars. What she wants to do is reduce the pay of skilled workers in America. That is not saving. They are taxpayers, by the way.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROSE).

Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

And, quite frankly, I am dumbfounded. You are aware that this conversation is in public. So I won't put words in your mouth, but I will use your own words.

You say today you don't want to consolidate wealth amongst the few. What do you think your tax scam did?

This is about workers.

You say you are worried about deficit spending. Hallelujah. Suddenly you are worried about it. You weren't worried about deficit spending when it came to endless wars. You weren't worried about deficit spending when it came to a tax scam.

This conversation is in public. You don't get to go back to your districts now and say you are on the side of workers.

But whose side are you on? Because there is one thing this amendment will do. It will boost corporate profits, it will put money in the hands of billionaires, and it will rip off workers.

So today out in public, you reveal yourselves * * *. We are going to make sure that people remember this.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I ask for the gentleman's words to be taken down.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I ask for the gentleman's words to be taken down. I am not a hypocrite.

Mr. ROSE of New York. * * * .

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

The Clerk will report the words.

Mr. ROSE of New York. I would like to say that my colleagues across the aisle—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend. Does the gentleman wish to withdraw his remarks?

Mr. ROSE of New York. No. * * * .

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. ROSE of New York. I did not mean any disrespect if I caused that. All right?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman ask unanimous consent to withdraw his words?

Mr. ROSE of New York. Yes, of course.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. May I hear the gentleman say what he said again, please? I am sorry, someone was distracting me, Madam Speaker. I am only asking.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New York please repeat his request?

Mr. ROSE of New York. I am sorry I offended anybody and I withdraw.

Thank you again.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. As I understand it, the gentleman is withdrawing his remarks and asking for unanimous consent that his remarks be withdrawn. Is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is correct.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. No objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the words are withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. The gentlewoman has the right to close, so I am going to yield the balance of my time to my esteemed colleague from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Oregon, for yielding, but especially for leading us to this moment where we have the opportunity to do something big and meaningful that will put millions of Americans back to work in a meaningful way and stimulate this economy and also position us to lead in the 21st century.

I will say this, however. We have been through this before. I have been here 8 years, and every year somebody from the other side comes down to this floor to offer the same amendment to take away an important protection that is actually quite simple.

It just simply says people who work for a living ought to be paid a fair

wage, a wage that is consistent with the prevailing wages in the community so that people don't have to work full time and live in poverty, as tens of millions of Americans do right now.

It is pretty straightforward. Thankfully, even when the Democrats were not in the majority, there were enough thoughtful Republicans on the other side who would join with us to protect workers.

But I do find, and I know this is an issue that is very difficult for many of our Members to take, and it is an emotional subject because it is the same Republican leadership that pushed through a tax bill that granted huge economic benefits to a very small number of people at the very top who now want to pull the rug from under working families. This can't stand, and it won't.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the jobs bill and tax cut bill which Republicans alone passed in 2017 cut taxes for low-income Americans. Again, my colleagues are welcome to their opinions, but they are not welcome to make up facts, and that is what happened. The top 1 percent of the people in this country pay more in taxes as a result of that bill.

Madam Speaker, I grew up extremely poor in a house with no electricity and no running water. My father had to work away from home in the north. I grew up in North Carolina, and he was forced to be a member of a union and he hated it. He hated it because he had to pay union dues that supported policies he didn't support.

He was forced to take breaks. He was forced to slow down jobs. What he wanted to do was do his job and do it well and not come under the heavy hand of union bosses. I learned a long time ago about negative aspects of union membership from my father.

But we are not here today to talk about personal issues; we are here to talk about the future of this country.

I also am the lead Republican on the Education and Labor Committee, and I fought all of my life to help people gain the skills they need to get good jobs and better their lives. I am proud of what I have done over the years, and I will continue to do those things and focus on helping individuals become masters of their own lives and not be the subjects of anyone—not the unions, not the government, not anyone—but preserve their own freedom.

We are here today to consider a massive progressive wish list. The majority has made no attempts to pay for any of the program increases or offset any of the other \$1.5 trillion added to this bill, which puts the American people in debt.

In the surface transportation provisions, \$2 out of every \$5 is tied up in Green New Deal goals. Let's be clear. Also, this bill has no chance of becoming law.

With so many Americans already out of work because of the pandemic, this costly shift in our transportation programs creates more uncertainty and does nothing to address longstanding inefficiencies.

Rather than pushing partisan wish lists that would heap enormous amounts of debt on future generations, we instead need to find commonsense solutions to modernize our infrastructure spending so we can get the most from every dollar invested. That is what Republicans want to do. We are not hypocrites.

□ 1300

We believe, again, in freedom. We believe in what founded this country, the values that founded this country, and we are about to celebrate Independence Day. That is what we should be focused on: How do we do everything we can to celebrate independence and preserve that for the American people?

One of the ways we do that is by not incurring more debt on their behalf. I ask my colleagues to join me in taking a step toward fiscal restraint by overturning this antiquated law from a bygone era. At this critical juncture in our Nation's history, we need to maximize our commitment to job creation, wise investment, equitable spending, and solutions to our unending deficit.

Support my amendment to get the real investment in our Nation's infrastructure that our citizens deserve.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. COURTNEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part H of House Report 116-438.

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 499, after line 22, insert the following: **SEC. 1632. VEHICLE WEIGHT LIMITATIONS.**

Section 127(a) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(14) With respect to the State of Connecticut, laws and regulations in effect on October 1, 2013, shall be applicable for the purposes of this subsection.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1028, the gen-

tleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, in 2013, the Connecticut General Assembly passed a law which was enacted that tried to modify and did modify, at least at the State level, the truck weight limits for agricultural producers, which, again, is sort of caught in a bit of a geographic box, given the fact that it is an 80,000 limit in Connecticut, 127,000 in Massachusetts for interstates, and 143,000 in the State of New York.

This is a very densely concentrated part of the country, and almost all of their feed, almost all of their silage, a lot of their fuel, and a lot of their equipment comes in from out of State. So when you have got trucks that can carry 120,000 going down the Mass Pike and then enter Connecticut, you are suddenly having a very disruptive, expensive proposition in terms of actually needing more trucks or having to have the products offloaded.

That is why the general assembly passed this statute. They thought they fixed it, but as, of course, we know here, in fact, Federal law has to be modified in order to make it effective. And that really was the purpose of this amendment.

I had the support of the Governor and all of the relevant agencies in Washington.

Truck weights are complicated. We know that, and I think we have really learned a lot in terms of this process.

Again, I will be making a motion which I think will bring this event to a conclusion, but before I do that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. HAYES), a great advocate for farms in the State of Connecticut, a member of the House Agriculture Committee, and someone who has been very involved in terms of trying to help on this issue.

Mrs. HAYES. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman COURTNEY for yielding.

Connecticut farmers are in dire need of this amendment. Connecticut's agricultural industry encompasses everything from greenhouses to dairy farms. The greenhouse and nursery industry are the largest agricultural production sectors in the State, and they account for about \$4.7 billion in Connecticut's economy. But these are family farms, not large corporate farms.

When they have to pay more to transport products due to unfair truck weight limits, there is a meaningful impact on their ability to stay afloat. For this reason, the Connecticut Legislature passed a law in 2013 to allow for the increase in truck weights within the State.

However, this change, as my colleague Mr. COURTNEY says, requires a Federal fix to truly take effect. Put-

ting Federal policy in line with State policy would be a lifeline for my local farmers. We are not talking about a hypothetical benefit. We are talking about real, tangible benefits.

This amendment would achieve parity with neighboring States where weight limits are much higher. As you heard, in Connecticut, you can only carry up to 80,000 pounds, unlike our neighbors, Massachusetts, which is up to 127,000 pounds, and New York, which is up to 143,000 pounds. In order to do business with those States, it requires multiple, inefficient trips.

This amendment is not just about fairness. It is about doing what makes sense for most of Connecticut's agricultural sector. This would be a vital lifeline for the industry that is the backbone of my State's economy, and they are already struggling.

I urge my colleagues to at least recognize the importance of this amendment, and I thank my friend, Mr. COURTNEY, for his partnership in this effort.

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, again, I think the gentlewoman described very well the situation that is there. We obviously, as I said, learned a lot in this process in terms of maybe trying to get more reassurance about the precision of the definition of what are agricultural products, as well as making sure that the regulations in Connecticut are beefed up so that the maximum level of truck safety would be incorporated into any such change. As I said, it needs more work.

I want to thank Mr. DEFAZIO for at least listening to us and Mr. MCGOVERN for making this amendment in order and Mr. GRAVES, again, for the work that he does on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

As a friend of mine once said when he was redirected out of a seat in the Connecticut Legislature: Don't send me flowers, because I am coming back.

Don't send us flowers, because we want to really bring this issue, sometime in the future, to Congress to try and help really great people who work every day, get up early, and are doing wonderful things in terms of food production and agriculture products.

I ask unanimous consent to withdraw this amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part H of House Report 116-438.

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 1464, after line 17, insert the following:

SEC. 33105. COMPREHENSIVE LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT.

Section 1459B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-19b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “\$60,000,000” and inserting “\$4,500,000,000”; and

(B) by striking “2021” and inserting “2025”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) COMPREHENSIVE LEAD REDUCTION PROJECTS.—

“(1) GRANTS.—The Administrator shall make grants available to eligible entities for comprehensive lead reduction projects that, notwithstanding any other provision in this section, pay to fully replace all lead service lines served by the eligible entity, irrespective of the ownership of the service line and without requiring a contribution to the cost of replacement of any portion of the service line by any individual homeowner.

“(2) PRIORITY.—In making grants under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall give priority to eligible entities serving disadvantaged communities, consistent with subsection (b)(3), and environmental justice communities (with significant representation of communities of color, low-income communities, or Tribal and indigenous communities, that experience, or are at risk of experiencing, higher or more adverse human health or environmental effects).

“(3) NO COST-SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of a project carried out pursuant to this subsection shall be 100 percent.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1028, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAI B) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

Ms. TLAI B. Madam Speaker, first, I want to thank Speaker PELOSI and Leader HOYER for their leadership in bringing this important bill to the floor.

I would also like to thank Chairman PALLONE for working with me on this amendment and Chairpersons DeFazio, Waters, Scott, and others for their leadership; and my colleagues, Representatives DAN KILDEE, Slotkin, Cicilline, and Moore for their cosponsorship of this amendment.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment because everyone deserves clean water, because water is a human right. I rise today because, in the richest country in the world, no family or child should live with poisoned water.

My amendment authorizes \$4.5 billion annually, totaling \$22.5 billion over the next 5 years, to replace dangerous lead water pipes throughout our Nation. This amendment also prioritizes lead pipe replacement projects serving disadvantaged communities, communities of color, low-income communities, and environmental justice communities like mine in Michigan’s 13th Congressional District.

Our residents in Michigan, surrounded by the largest bodies of freshwater in the world, should not be forced to live off bottled water sold by corporations like Nestle, who make billions while paying almost nothing to bottle our water and harm our ecosystem.

Contaminated water has been a fact of life for too many communities, especially Black and Brown communities like Detroit, Flint, Baltimore, Chicago, and more. My amendment will require that lead service lines must be fully replaced and removed. No partial lead service line replacements would be funded.

Our residents deserve so much more than half measures. We owe them their human right to drink clean water. This amendment, Madam Speaker, would change lives for over 9 million homes across the country currently at risk of facing the harms of lead exposure.

The time for environmental justice is now, and this amendment is a crucial step toward finally achieving that.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this amendment. I urge them to tell every single individual, family, child, and community in this country that they have a right to clean, safe water.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TLAI B. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), my good colleague and fellow activist on the human right to water.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, Congresswoman TLAI B, for her leadership and for bringing this amendment to the floor. I am proud to join her in it.

As many of you know, I represent my hometown of Flint, Michigan. Flint is the community that really brought national attention to this issue of lead in drinking water.

Fifteen thousand children were impacted in Flint, Michigan, because of lead leaching into their drinking water. Those lead service lines were the source of that contamination.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Right now, we have a rule that allows for a certain level of lead. Many communities exceed it, but there is no safe level of lead in drinking water, and we need to do everything we can to eliminate it. This is a big step forward in dealing with it.

And let me just remind my friends, yes, of course, this sort of initiative comes with a price tag. But if you really want to know the price of this issue, come to Flint and you will see the price of failure, the price of lead exposure.

It is not just measured in the half a billion dollars that it has cost to remediate a problem that could have been solved if this program had been in place before, but the cost is measured in the effect that that lead exposure has had on developing small brains and the effect on the trajectory of the lives of those kids forever.

You are not going to get a CBO score that measures the quality of life and

the trajectory of the life of a child whose brain has been affected by exposure to lead. We have a chance to do something about this. We have a chance to prevent the next Flint, Michigan.

My people at home are tough, and they have been through a lot. They don’t want Flint to be an anomaly. It should be an example to the rest of the country.

This is an important amendment that will make even better this bill that I support that invests in the future of our country.

I thank my colleague, Congresswoman TLAI B, for her outstanding leadership on this.

□ 1315

Mr. SHIMKUS. I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Speaker.

Ms. TLAI B. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to really understand the human impact of not having clean water around our country. This would help 11,000 communities across our Nation.

I urge my colleagues to support this and vote “yes,” and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I was here on the floor yesterday evening to debate the amendments under the Energy and Commerce Committee’s jurisdiction that were airdropped into this Transportation and Infrastructure bill. This is another one. Although the intent is good, it is a terrible amendment because it didn’t go through regular order. The committee of jurisdiction didn’t get a chance to understand it and debate it, and I will explain why.

My constituents get tired of process arguments, and also a lot of Members get tired of that. We used to have some very powerful committees in this institution, and Members would develop subject-matter expertise through the years of hearings and detail-focused markups. When we moved bills through regular order it would help avoid unintended consequences above bad public policy, and this amendment is another example of bad public policy.

So while I appreciate the well-meaning sentiments behind the sponsors, including the emphasis the amendment places on prioritizing communities who cannot afford lead pipe replacements, the way this amendment is drafted leaves me with many questions about how it operates and that it won’t actually result in the claims of its sponsors.

First, the amendment authorizes a brand-new comprehensive lead program, which is not well-defined, on top of the existing lead reduction program which is defined. I am sure my colleagues don’t even know we have a lead reduction program right now under current law.

We know the existing lead reduction program contains education and lead service line replacements. All we know

about the comprehensive lead program is that it pays to remove lead service lines. This seems like less but calling it comprehensive certainly suggests more.

In addition, this amendment authorizes \$4.5 billion per year for both programs. Does this mean \$4.44 billion is supposed to go to the new, undefined comprehensive program and \$60 million to the existing defined lead reduction program?

Are they supposed to be treated equally?

On the question of funding, the amount authorized to be spent in 1 year is 300 percent more than the entire amount of Federal funding for major drinking water aid programs. It is actually about one-half of the EPA's entire annual budget.

The regular lead reduction program which was authorized at \$60 million per year and took 4 years to establish is now just starting to award funds. Since the comprehensive program is a separate program, we can expect this program to take longer to get going, but in reality, pushing this unprecedented level of funding out the door might be aspirational rather than realistic. That would be a shame for those communities who need it most.

Second, the amendment waives any requirements for matching funds from the water systems or communities that obtain them. On top of that, this amendment waives any requirement for any person to pay for replacement of their personally-owned portion of lead service lines, whereas the existing program waives this expense for low-income people. This means people who have the financial resources to afford their own replacements don't have to use them at all because the new comprehensive program will pick up the check for them. That is not very progressive. Compensating the wealthy for these replacements both now and in the future is an especially harsh consequence for U.S. taxpayers, but that is what this amendment does.

Flint was a failure at all levels, and it happened because of money in politics. The city of Flint wanted off Detroit water because they felt they were being gouged on their rates.

The city council set an artificial political deadline for transition that wasn't based on the engineering needs of the system's water chemistry.

The State cut the city slack because the city was in receivership and didn't pursue enforcement.

EPA was aware of the high-level readings but minimized their impact to avoid causing a panic and slowed-walked the legal response.

The biggest problem was that no one told the public.

Flint suffered because of that, and the people living in the most neglected areas of Flint suffered the most.

So while this amendment guarantees priority funding for cities and water utilities for low-income folks, this amendment does not mandate that

these households get their lead service lines replaced first or that they target the worst contamination. Let me repeat that. Under this amendment, you can be the reason your city or utility gets moved to the front of the line, but that city does not have to replace the poorest and most dangerous lead service lines.

This is another example of why we shouldn't stick safe drinking water amendments on a transportation bill. It bastardizes the process and creates poor public policy like this amendment.

I ask for a "no" vote.

In fact, Chairman DEFAZIO in the Rules Committee once said: I have no idea what these amendments mean because I had no jurisdiction on this process.

So with that, Madam Speaker, vote "no" on this very poorly drafted amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to rise in strong support of the Tlaib/Kildee/Slotkin/Cicilline/Moore amendment to help remove dangerous lead pipes in our communities.

Lead paint in housing and water infrastructure containing lead are the two primary, but not the sole, pathways for lead poisoning in our children.

HUD estimates that over 22 million homes (34 percent of the homes built before 1978) have significant lead-based paint hazards. Nationwide, estimates are that there are as many as 10 million lead service lines.

The pernicious impacts of lead poisoning are well known. These impacts are often lifelong and irreversible. Lead poisoning is a serious threat in the State of Wisconsin and particularly in the City of Milwaukee, which has the largest concentration of lead service lines in the state. And its not just my state. According to the Great Lakes Governor's and Premiers, the Great Lakes region contains the highest concentrations of lead service lines in the United States.

The good news is that lead poisoning is preventable, not inevitable, if we act. It is critical that we start taking steps to boost assistance, especially to localities with extremely high numbers of households served by lead lateral lines, who are least able to pay for the replacement of those lines.

That's what this amendment does.

This amendment would authorize \$4.5 billion dollars per year for 5 years to help pay to fully replace lead service lines across the country with a priority given to low-income and other communities that suffer disproportionately from the harms posed by this threat.

A sustained substantial commitment to federal lead prevention and mitigation efforts is critical if our country is to make serious progress in protecting our nation's children. That's what this amendment does. It raises the federal investment and makes changes to ensure that more households can participate in comprehensive lead reduction projects that fully replace lead lines.

Unfortunately, the households most affected by this problem often have the fewest resources available to pay to replace lead pipes.

It reaffirms a federal commitment to helping get lead pipes out of the ground. Primary pre-

vention—the removal of lead hazards from the environment before a child is exposed—is the most effective way to ensure that children do not experience the harmful effects of lead exposure. These funds will help to ensure that children can grow up healthy and safe while living in homes where they are protected from lead poisoning.

For this small investment, our communities reap great gains. The annual costs of lead poisoning have been estimated at over \$50 billion. As noted in a report by the Pew Charitable Trusts, "In the absence of lead, hundreds of thousands of children would be more likely to realize their full potential thanks to higher GPAs, a better chance of earning high school diplomas and graduating.

This amendment gets us closer to riding our communities of lead service lines and to providing a healthier tomorrow for millions of children and their families. I urge my colleagues to support it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 2 is postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1342

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. WILD) at 1 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.

INVESTING IN A NEW VISION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND SURFACE TRANSPORTATION IN AMERICA ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2) to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF MISSOURI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the

amendments en bloc consisting of the further amendments printed in part G of House Report 116-438 on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 179, nays 241, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 134]
YEAS—179

Abraham	Gonzalez (OH)	Nunes
Aderholt	Gooden	Olson
Allen	Gosar	Palazzo
Amash	Graves (GA)	Palmer
Amodi	Graves (LA)	Pence
Armstrong	Graves (MO)	Perry
Arrington	Green (TN)	Posey
Bacon	Griffith	Reschenthaler
Baird	Grothman	Rice (SC)
Balderson	Guest	Riggleman
Banks	Guthrie	Rodgers (WA)
Barr	Hagedorn	Roe, David P.
Bergman	Harris	Rogers (AL)
Biggs	Hartzler	Rogers (KY)
Bilirakis	Hern, Kevin	Rose, John W.
Bishop (NC)	Herrera Beutler	Rouzer
Bishop (UT)	Hice (GA)	Roy
Bost	Higgins (LA)	Scalise
Brady	Hill (AR)	Schweikert
Brooks (AL)	Holding	Scott, Austin
Brooks (IN)	Hollingsworth	Sensenbrenner
Buchanan	Hudson	Shimkus
Buck	Huizenga	Simpson
Bucshon	Hurd (TX)	Smith (MO)
Budd	Johnson (LA)	Smith (NE)
Burchett	Johnson (OH)	Smucker
Burgess	Johnson (SD)	Spano
Byrne	Jordan	Stauber
Calvert	Joyce (OH)	Steub
Carter (GA)	Joyce (PA)	Steu
Chabot	Keller	Stewart
Cheney	Kelly (MS)	Stivers
Cline	Kelly (PA)	Taylor
Cloud	Kinzinger	Thompson (PA)
Cole	Kustoff (TN)	Thornberry
Collins (GA)	LaHood	Tiffany
Comer	LaMalfa	Timmons
Conaway	Lamborn	Tipton
Cook	Latta	Turner
Crawford	Lesko	Upton
Crenshaw	Long	Wagner
Curtis	Lucas	Walberg
Davidson (OH)	Luetkemeyer	Walden
Davis, Rodney	Marshall	Walker
DesJarlais	Massie	Walorski
Diaz-Balart	Mast	Waltz
Duncan	McCarthy	Watkins
Dunn	McCaul	Webster (FL)
Estes	McClintock	Westrup
Ferguson	McHenry	Westerman
Fleischmann	McKinley	Williams
Flores	Meuser	Wilson (SC)
Fortenberry	Miller	Wittman
Foxx (NC)	Mitchell	Womack
Fulcher	Moolenaar	Woodall
Gaetz	Mooney (WV)	Wright
Garcia (CA)	Mullin	Yoho
Gianforte	Murphy (NC)	Young
Gibbs	Newhouse	Zeldin
Gohmert	Norman	

NAYS—241

Adams	Bonamici	Cartwright
Aguilar	Boyle, Brendan	Case
Allred	F.	Casten (IL)
Axne	Brindisi	Castor (FL)
Barragán	Brown (MD)	Castro (TX)
Bass	Brownley (CA)	Chu, Judy
Beatty	Bustos	Cicilline
Bera	Butterfield	Cisneros
Beyer	Carbajal	Clark (MA)
Bishop (GA)	Cárdenas	Clarke (NY)
Blumenauer	Carson (IN)	Clay
Blunt Rochester	Carter (TX)	Cleaver

Clyburn	Katko	Pocan
Cohen	Keating	Porter
Connolly	Kelly (IL)	Pressley
Cooper	Kennedy	Price (NC)
Correa	Khanna	Quigley
Costa	Kildee	Raskin
Courtney	Kilmer	Reed
Cox (CA)	Kim	Rice (NY)
Craig	Kind	Richmond
Crist	King (NY)	Rose (NY)
Crow	Kirkpatrick	Rouda
Cuellar	Krishnamoorthi	Roybal-Allard
Cunningham	Kuster (NH)	Ruiz
Davids (KS)	Lamb	Ruppersberger
Davis (CA)	Langevin	Rush
Davis, Danny K.	Larsen (WA)	Rutherford
Dean	Larson (CT)	Ryan
DeFazio	Lawrence	Sánchez
DeGette	Lawson (FL)	Sarbanes
DeLauro	Lee (CA)	Scanlon
DeBene	Lee (NV)	Schakowsky
Delgado	Levin (CA)	Schiff
Demings	Levin (MI)	Schneider
DeSaulnier	Lewis	Schrier
Deutch	Lieu, Ted	Scott (VA)
Dingell	Lipinski	Scott, David
Doggett	Loeb sack	Serrano
Doyle, Michael	Lofgren	Sewell (AL)
F.	Lowenthal	Shalala
Engel	Lowey	Sherman
Escobar	Luján	Sherill
Eshoo	Luria	Sires
Espallat	Lynch	Slotkin
Evans	Malinowski	Smith (NJ)
Finkenauer	Maloney,	Smith (WA)
Fitzpatrick	Carolyn B.	Soto
Fletcher	Maloney, Sean	Spanberger
Foster	Matsui	Speier
Frankel	McAdams	Stanton
Fudge	McBath	Stefanik
Gabbard	McCullum	Stevens
Gallego	McEachin	Suozi
Garamendi	McGovern	Swalwell (CA)
Garcia (IL)	McNerney	Takano
Garcia (TX)	Meeks	Thompson (CA)
Golden	Meng	Thompson (MS)
Gomez	Mfume	Titus
Gonzalez (TX)	Moore	Tlaib
Gottheimer	Morelle	Tonko
Granger	Moulton	Torres (CA)
Green, Al (TX)	Mucarsel-Powell	Torres Small
Grijalva	Murphy (FL)	(NM)
Haaland	Nadler	Trahan
Harder (CA)	Napolitano	Trone
Hastings	Neal	Underwood
Hayes	Neguse	Van Drew
Heck	Norcross	Vargas
Higgins (NY)	O'Halleran	Veasey
Himes	Ocasio-Cortez	Vela
Horn, Kendra S.	Omar	Velázquez
Horsford	Pallone	Visclosky
Houlihan	Panetta	Wasserman
Hoyer	Pappas	Schultz
Huffman	Pascrell	Waters
Jackson Lee	Payne	Watson Coleman
Jayapal	Perlmutter	Welch
Jeffries	Peters	Wexton
Johnson (GA)	Peterson	Wild
Johnson (TX)	Phillips	Wilson (FL)
Kaptur	Pingree	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—10

Babin	Loudermilk	Schrader
Emmer	Marchant	Weber (TX)
Gallagher	Roby	
King (IA)	Rooney (FL)	

□ 1419

Mr. HECK, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Messrs. FOSTER, GOTTHEIMER, DELGADO, REED, STANTON, O'HALLERAN, MISS RICE of New York, Messrs. CUNNINGHAM and ENGEL changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. CONAWAY, SIMPSON, GRAVES of Louisiana, HOLLINGSWORTH, STEWART, FORTENBERRY, and JOYCE of Ohio changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the en bloc amendments were rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Cárdenas (Gomez)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Pingree (Cicilline)
Cleaver (Clay)	Lee (CA) (Huffman)	Price (NC) (Butterfield)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Lewis (Kildee)	Rush (Underwood)
Frankel (Clark (MA))	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Sánchez (Roybal-Allard)
Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)	Lofgren (Boyle, Brendan F.)	Serrano (Jeffries)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Vargas (Levin (CA))
Khanna (Gomez)	Lowey (Tonko)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Kirkpatrick (Gallego)	Meng (Tonko)	Welch (McGovern)
Kuster (NH) (Brownley (CA))	Moore (Beyer)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
	Nadler (Jeffries)	
	Napolitano (Correa)	
	Payne (Wasserman Schultz)	

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX OF NORTH CAROLINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 1 printed in part H of House Report 116-438 on which further proceedings were postponed on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. Foxx).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 147, nays 274, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 135]
YEAS—147

Abraham	Flores	Marshall
Aderholt	Foxx (NC)	Massie
Allen	Fulcher	McCarthy
Amash	Gaetz	McCaul
Armstrong	Garcia (CA)	McClintock
Arrington	Gibbs	McHenry
Babin	Gohmert	Miller
Baird	Gooden	Mitchell
Banks	Gosar	Moolenaar
Barr	Granger	Mooney (WV)
Bergman	Graves (GA)	Mullin
Biggs	Graves (LA)	Murphy (NC)
Bilirakis	Green (TN)	Norman
Bishop (NC)	Griffith	Nunes
Bishop (UT)	Grothman	Olson
Brady	Guest	Palazzo
Brooks (AL)	Guthrie	Palmer
Brooks (IN)	Hagedorn	Pence
Buchanan	Harris	Perry
Buck	Hartzler	Posey
Bucshon	Hern, Kevin	Rice (SC)
Budd	Herrera Beutler	Riggleman
Burgess	Hice (GA)	Rodgers (WA)
Byrne	Higgins (LA)	Roe, David P.
Calvert	Hill (AR)	Rogers (AL)
Carter (GA)	Holding	Rogers (KY)
Chabot	Hollingsworth	Rose, John W.
Cheney	Hudson	Rouzer
Cline	Huizenga	Roy
Cloud	Hurd (TX)	Rutherford
Cole	Johnson (LA)	Scalise
Collins (GA)	Johnson (SD)	Schweikert
Comer	Jordan	Scott, Austin
Conaway	Joyce (PA)	Sensenbrenner
Crawford	Keller	Smith (MO)
Crenshaw	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NE)
Curtis	Kustoff (TN)	Smucker
Davidson (OH)	LaMalfa	Spano
DesJarlais	Lamborn	Steube
Duncan	Latta	Stewart
Dunn	Lesko	Taylor
Estes	Long	Thompson (PA)
Ferguson	Lucas	Thornberry
Fleischmann	Luetkemeyer	Tiffany

Timmons
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Waltz

Watkins
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)

Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho

Wexton
Wild
Emmer
Gallagher
King (IA)

Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Loudermilk
Marchant
Roby

Young
Zeldin
Rooney (FL)
Tipton
Weber (TX)

Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)

Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe y
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Schroy
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stivers
Suo zzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch

NAYS—274

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Axne
Bacon
Balderson
Barragán
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Burchett
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
Demings
DeSaulnier
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Golden

Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Schroy
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stivers
Suo zzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch

□ 1459

Messrs. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, GONZALEZ of Texas, CISNEROS, and SIMPSON changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. WALORSKI, Messrs. RUTHERFORD, and MCCARTHY changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Cárdenas (Gomez)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Pingree (Cicilline)
Cleaver (Clay)	Lee (CA) (Huffman)	Price (NC) (Butterfield)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Lewis (Kildee)	Rush (Underwood)
Frankel (Clark (MA))	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Sánchez (Roybal-Allard)
Hastings	Lofgren (Boyle, Brendan F.)	Serrano (Jeffries)
(Wasserman Schultz)	Lowey (Tonko)	Vargas (Levin (CA))
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Meng (Tonko)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Khanna (Gomez)	Moore (Beyer)	Welch (McGovern)
Kirkpatrick (Gallego)	Nadler (Jeffries)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Kuster (NH) (Brownley (CA))	Napolitano (Correa)	
	Payne (Wasserman Schultz)	

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB OF MICHIGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 3 printed in part H of House Report 116-438 on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 240, nays 181, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 136]
YEAS—240

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat

Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)

NAYS—181

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Dean
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxy (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garcia (CA)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meuser

Miller	Rouzer	Tipton
Mitchell	Roy	Turner
Moolenaar	Rutherford	Wagner
Mooney (WV)	Scalise	Walberg
Mullin	Schweikert	Walden
Murphy (NC)	Scott, Austin	Walker
Newhouse	Sensenbrenner	Walorski
Norman	Shimkus	Waltz
Nunes	Simpson	Watkins
Olson	Smith (MO)	Webster (FL)
Palazzo	Smith (NE)	Wenstrup
Palmer	Smucker	Westerman
Pence	Spano	Williams
Perry	Staubert	Wilson (SC)
Posey	Stefanik	Wittman
Reschenthaler	Steil	Womack
Rice (SC)	Steube	Woodall
Riggelman	Stewart	Wright
Rodgers (WA)	Stivers	Yoho
Roe, David P.	Taylor	Young
Rogers (AL)	Thompson (PA)	Zeldin
Rogers (KY)	Tiffany	
Rose, John W.	Timmons	

NOT VOTING—9

Emmer	Loudermilk	Rooney (FL)
Gallagher	Marchant	Thornberry
King (IA)	Roby	Weber (TX)

□ 1546

Ms. GARCIA of Texas changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Cárdenas (Gomez)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Pingree (Cicilline)
Cleaver (Clay)	Lee (CA)	Price (NC)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	(Huffman)	(Butterfield)
Frankel (Clark) (MA)	Lewis (Kildee)	Rush
Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	(Underwood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Lofgren (Boyle, Brendan F.)	Sánchez (Roybal-Allard)
Khanna (Gomez)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Serrano (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Gallego)	Lowe (Tonko)	Vargas (Levin (CA))
Kuster (NH)	Meng (Tonko)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
(Brownley (CA))	Moore (Beyer)	Welch (McGovern)
	Nadler (Jeffries)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
	Napolitano (Correa)	
	Payne (Wasserman Schultz)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MCCOLLUM). Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, I am opposed to the bill in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Crawford moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

DIVISION N—STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES
SEC. 91001. STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES PROHIBITION.

(a) BUY AMERICA.—None of the funds authorized or made available by this Act, or the amendments made by this Act, may be used in awarding a contract, subcontract, grant, or loan to an entity that—

(1) is owned or controlled by, is a subsidiary of, or is otherwise related legally or financially to a corporation based in a country that—

(A) is identified as a nonmarket economy country (as defined in section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(18))) as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) was identified by the United States Trade Representative in the most recent report required by section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242) as a priority foreign country under subsection (a)(2) of that section; and

(C) is subject to monitoring by the Trade Representative under section 306 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2416); or

(2) is listed pursuant to section 9(b)(3) of the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-145).

(b) EXCEPTION.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term “otherwise related legally or financially” does not include a minority relationship or investment.

(c) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with the obligations of the United States under international agreements.

Mr. CRAWFORD (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, this amendment will not kill the bill, but will instead ensure that the Democrats’ partisan wish list does not result in a windfall for the Chinese state-owned enterprises.

This amendment would prevent companies owned or controlled by the Chinese regime or the Chinese Communist Party from participating in any project or receiving any fund authorized by this bill.

This is particularly important given the hundreds of billions of dollars for programs like power grid transmission and distribution projects and broadband infrastructure investment.

We can’t afford to allow the Chinese Government to take control of our power grid or broadband system, and we all know that allowing Chinese companies to compete for these projects often opens the door to Chinese Government control.

Time and time again, China has demonstrated its hostility to America’s interests and international standards of transparency and accountability, while violating basic human morality.

China’s industrial plan makes their goal clear: Dominate global innovation and manufacturing by any means necessary. China is buying and stealing American technology explicitly to overtake our semiconductor, robotic, and electric vehicle industries.

Already, China owns a majority of the world’s lithium-ion battery production, more than 60 percent. And the Chinese Government is continually investing to increase that capacity. Already, China exports the most lithium-ion batteries and components of any other country, more than 6 times what the United States exports.

And Chinese Government subsidies are slated to expand their battery production more than 2½ times by 2026.

We have seen what happens when Chinese-Government sponsored companies like Huawei gain a foothold with telecom products, we succumb to state-directed domination of a U.S. industry, and we leave ourselves vulnerable to national security threats, espionage, and IP theft.

Without ensuring that this bill’s \$1.5 trillion spending spree on electric vehicles and other technologies are manufactured by American companies or countries that play by the rules, we will simply be aiding China in achieving its goals.

The issue of protecting our critical infrastructure is a goal many of us share.

In fact, the White House has already taken action to prevent foreign infiltration of our power grid through an executive order on bulk power systems earlier this year, and is working with industry to phase out the use of technology produced in China.

However, I make this motion not just because of China’s economic policies. The Chinese Government is responsible for: government censorship of publications, media, and social media;

The blatant theft of American intellectual property;

Refusal to abide by World Trade Organization rules;

Choosing not to report the coronavirus outbreak for months; and

Frequent mistreatment of minority ethnic groups within its borders.

Just this week, Madam Speaker, we learned that in addition to the many atrocities China has committed against the Uighur people, it is now committing genocide.

Hundreds of thousands of women are being subjected to nonconsensual implantation of birth control, forced sterilization, and even forced abortion of their unborn children.

We have a moral obligation to ensure that no government treats its citizens this way, and none of its state-sponsored companies that help them do it benefit from the majority’s spending spree.

But that is what we are doing if we pass this massive spending bill that encourages purchasing products mined and manufactured in China. We invest in their companies and sponsor their tyranny rather than supporting American workers and families.

Madam Speaker, a Democrat amendment applying these restrictions to a portion of the bill already passed 62 to 1 during the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee markup.

In an otherwise hyper-partisan markup, where Democrats refused to accept many Republican-led amendments, it was perhaps the most bipartisan moment—the “where’s the meatloaf,” mute violation notwithstanding—supported by Chairman DEFAZIO. We can do that again here, Madam Speaker.

Adopting this amendment will not kill the bill and not stop the majority from sending its wish list on to the Senate with no plan to pay for it.

But the bare minimum we can do is come together to say that as we build American infrastructure we also build up America, not China.

During the markup of H.R. 2, the chairman said he didn’t care if China was listening in on our discussions, so let’s send a clear message to China now.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the motion to recommit.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, if only we had a President who would take meaningful action against China. It has recently been revealed that the President—regular order, Madam Chair, I hear some kind of wiggling on that side—whining, whining. Okay.

Yeah, we just recently found out that he begged Premier Xi Jinping to buy more farm products to help his reelection.

And, by the way, he said he liked the prison camps, he thought they were a good idea. He actually said that.

So, you know, if we had a President who would act against dictators. Putin murdering U.S. troops, while he is still cozying up to Putin.

So, you know, anything with China is a result of the MFN for China, which granted, came under President Bill Clinton. I voted against it. A large majority of Republicans voted for it. Perhaps we have a different group of Republicans here now who wouldn’t have voted for MFN for China, or would support my resolution to withdraw from the WTO because of the WTO and the dominance of China and its lack of effectiveness. And I hope to have that vote later this year, although it was precluded during this time period by the Rules Committee.

So we have the most stringent Buy America requirements of any part of the government in the Transportation and Infrastructure sections of this bill. Most stringent. We closed the last loopholes for transit and rail being used by Communist government-owned or controlled corporations in China. We have done that.

And, you know, it is time to bring things back to the United States of America. Bring back pharmaceutical production. Let’s stop being driven by the pharmaceutical industry here.

I still remember the Medicaid part D vote, the Republican bill, it prohibited the government from negotiating lower drug prices because Big Pharma runs this place on that side of the aisle.

And now here we have—all of a sudden we developed a concern about human rights and China. Well, you have been pretty absent for the last, oh, let’s see, when you were in the majority until very recently—60 percent of my career has been in the minority. So the last time you held the majority for 10 years or so, you didn’t do anything on any of these things. You had President Bush, he didn’t do anything on these things. You have President Trump who is cozying up to the dictator of China. And now you come here, and say, Oh, we are going to fix all this with this vote.

We have taken the strongest, strongest stand in the infrastructure sections of this bill, and it is fully within the rights of the President to take further action to punish China for these sorts of things.

Madam Speaker, I recommend a “no” vote on this motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arkansas will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, is it appropriate for the gentleman to make comments about the President of the United States on the floor as he did?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is not going to offer an advisory opinion.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 224, nays 193, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 137]

YEAS—224

Abraham	Barr	Bucshon
Aderholt	Bergman	Budd
Allen	Biggs	Burchett
Amodei	Bilirakis	Burgess
Armstrong	Bishop (NC)	Byrne
Arrington	Bost	Calvert
Axne	Brady	Carter (GA)
Babin	Brindisi	Chabot
Bacon	Brooks (AL)	Cheney
Baird	Brooks (IN)	Cisneros
Balderson	Buchanan	Cline
Banks	Buck	Cloud

Cole	Hurd (TX)	Rodgers (WA)
Collins (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Roe, David P.
Comer	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Conaway	Johnson (SD)	Rogers (KY)
Cook	Jordan	Rose (NY)
Cox (CA)	Joyce (OH)	Rose, John W.
Craig	Joyce (PA)	Rouda
Crawford	Katko	Rouzer
Crenshaw	Keller	Roy
Crist	Kelly (MS)	Rutherford
Crow	Kelly (PA)	Scalise
Cunningham	Kim	Schrier
Curtis	King (NY)	Schweikert
Davidson (OH)	Kinzinger	Scott, Austin
Davis, Rodney	Kustoff (TN)	Sensenbrenner
Delgado	LaHood	Shimkus
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Simpson
Diaz-Balart	Lamb	Slotkin
Duncan	Latta	Smith (MO)
Dunn	Lee (NV)	Smith (NE)
Estes	Lesko	Smith (NJ)
Ferguson	Lipinski	Smucker
Finkenauer	Loeb sack	Spanberger
Fitzpatrick	Long	Spano
Fleischmann	Lucas	Stauber
Flores	Luetkemeyer	Stefanik
Fortenberry	Luria	Steil
Foxx (NC)	Malinowski	Steube
Fulcher	Maloney, Sean	Stewart
Gaetz	Marshall	Stivers
Garcia (CA)	Massie	Taylor
Gianforte	Mast	Thompson (PA)
Gibbs	McAdams	Thornberry
Gohmert	McBath	Tiffany
Golden	McCarthy	Timmons
Gonzalez (OH)	McCaul	Tipton
Gooden	McClintock	Torres Small
Gosar	McHenry	(NM)
Gottheimer	McKinley	Turner
Granger	Meuser	Underwood
Graves (GA)	Miller	Upton
Graves (LA)	Moolenaar	Van Drew
Graves (MO)	Mooney (WV)	Wagner
Green (TN)	Mucarsel-Powell	Walberg
Griffith	Mullin	Walden
Grothman	Murphy (FL)	Walker
Guest	Murphy (NC)	Walorski
Guthrie	Newhouse	Waltz
Hagedorn	Norman	Watkins
Harder (CA)	Nunes	Webster (FL)
Harris	Olson	Wenstrup
Hartzler	Palazzo	Westerman
Hern, Kevin	Palmer	Wexton
Herrera Beutler	Pappas	Wild
Hice (GA)	Pence	Williams
Higgins (LA)	Perry	Wilson (SC)
Hill (AR)	Peterson	Wittman
Holding	Phillips	Womack
Hollingsworth	Posey	Woodall
Horn, Kendra S.	Reed	Wright
Houlahan	Reschenthaler	Yoho
Hudson	Rice (SC)	Young
Huizenga	Riggleman	Zeldin

NAYS—193

Adams	Cohen	Garcia (TX)
Aguilar	Connolly	Gomez
Allred	Cooper	Gonzalez (TX)
Amash	Correa	Green, Al (TX)
Barragan	Costa	Grijalva
Bass	Courtney	Haaland
Beatty	Cuellar	Hastings
Bera	Davids (KS)	Hayes
Beyer	Davis (CA)	Heck
Bishop (GA)	Davis, Danny K.	Higgins (NY)
Blumenauer	Dean	Himes
Blunt Rochester	DeFazio	Horsford
Bonamici	DeGette	Hoyer
Boyle, Brendan	DeLauro	Huffman
F.	DelBene	Jackson Lee
Brown (MD)	Demings	Jayapal
Brownley (CA)	DeSaulnier	Jeffries
Bustos	Deutch	Johnson (GA)
Butterfield	Dingell	Johnson (TX)
Carbajal	Doggett	Kaptur
Cárdenas	Doyle, Michael	Keating
Carson (IN)	F.	Kelly (IL)
Cartwright	Engel	Kennedy
Case	Escobar	Khanna
Casten (IL)	Eshoo	Kildee
Castor (FL)	Espallat	Kilmer
Castro (TX)	Evans	Kind
Chu, Judy	Fletcher	Kirkpatrick
Ciulline	Foster	Krishnamoorthi
Clark (MA)	Frankel	Kuster (NH)
Clarke (NY)	Fudge	Langevin
Clay	Gabbard	Larsen (WA)
Cleaver	Gallego	Larson (CT)
Clyburn	Garcia (IL)	Lawrence

Lawson (FL) Pallone Sherman
 Lee (CA) Panetta Sherrill
 Levin (CA) Pascrell Sires
 Levin (MI) Payne Smith (WA)
 Lewis Perlmutter Soto
 Lieu, Ted Peters Speier
 Lofgren Pingree Stanton
 Lowenthal Pocan Stevens
 Lowey Porter Swozzi
 Luján Pressley Swallow (CA)
 Lynch Price (NC) Takano
 Maloney, Quigley Thompson (CA)
 Carolyn B. Raskin Thompson (MS)
 Matsui Rice (NY) Titus
 McCollum Richmond Tlaib
 McEachin Roybal-Allard Tonko
 McGovern Ruiz Torres (CA)
 McNerney Ruppertsberger Trahan
 Meeks Rush Trone
 Meng Ryan Vargas
 Mfume Sánchez Veasey
 Moore Sarbanes Vela
 Morelle Scanlon Velázquez
 Moulton Schakowsky Visclosky
 Nadler Schiff Vislosky
 Napolitano Schneider Wasserman
 Neal Schrader Schultz
 Neguse Scott (VA) Waters
 Norcross Scott, David Watson Coleman
 O'Halleran Serrano Welch
 Ocasio-Cortez Sewell (AL) Wilson (FL)
 Omar Shalala Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—13

Bishop (UT) King (IA) Roby
 Carter (TX) Lamborn Rooney (FL)
 Emmer Loudermilk Weber (TX)
 Gallagher Marchant
 Garamendi Mitchell

□ 1638

Mr. DOGGETT changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Messrs. DAVIDSON of Ohio, COX of California, PETERSON, SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and LOEBSACK changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Cárdenas (Gomez) Lawson (FL) Pingree (Evans) (Cicilline)
 Cleaver (Clay) Lee (CA) Price (NC)
 DeSaulnier (Huffman) (Butterfield)
 (Matsui) Lewis (Kildee) Rush
 Frankel (Clark) Lieu, Ted (Beyer) (Underwood)
 (MA) Lofgren (Boyle, Sánchez (Roybal-Allard)
 Hastings Brendan F.)
 (Wasserman Lowenthal Serrano
 Schultz) (Beyer) (Jeffries)
 Johnson (TX) Lowey (Tonko) Vargas (Levin
 (Jeffries) Meng (Tonko) (CA))
 Khanna (Gomez) Moore (Beyer) Watson Coleman
 Kirkpatrick Nadler (Jeffries) (Pallone)
 (Gallego) Napolitano (Correa) Welch
 Kuster (NH) Payne (McGovern)
 (Brownley (Wasserman Wilson (FL)
 (CA)) Schultz) (Hayes)

Mr. DEFazio. Madam Speaker, pursuant to instructions of the House in the motion to recommit, I report the bill, H.R. 2, back to the House in its entirety with an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:
 Amendment offered by Mr. DEFazio of Oregon:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

DIVISION N—STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES SEC. 91001. STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES PROHIBITION.

(a) BUY AMERICA.—None of the funds authorized or made available by this Act, or

the amendments made by this Act, may be used in awarding a contract, subcontract, grant, or loan to an entity that—

(1) is owned or controlled by, is a subsidiary of, or is otherwise related legally or financially to a corporation based in a country that—

(A) is identified as a nonmarket economy country (as defined in section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(18))) as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) was identified by the United States Trade Representative in the most recent report required by section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242) as a priority foreign country under subsection (a)(2) of that section; and

(C) is subject to monitoring by the Trade Representative under section 306 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2416); or

(2) is listed pursuant to section 9(b)(3) of the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-145).

(b) EXCEPTION.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term "otherwise related legally or financially" does not include a minority relationship or investment.

(c) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with the obligations of the United States under international agreements.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 233, nays 188, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 138]

YEAS—233

Adams Carabajal Costa
 Aguilar Cárdenas Courtney
 Alired Carson (IN) Cox (CA)
 Axne Cartwright Craig
 Barragán Case Crist
 Bass Casten (IL) Crow
 Beatty Castor (FL) Cuellar
 Bera Castro (TX) Cunningham
 Beyer Chu, Judy Davids (KS)
 Bishop (GA) Cicilline Davis (CA)
 Blumenauer Cisneros Davis, Danny K.
 Blunt Rochester Clark (MA) Dean
 Bonamici Clarke (NY) DeFazio
 Boyle, Brendan Clay DeGette
 F. Cleaver DeLauro
 Brindisi Clyburn DelBene
 Brown (MD) Cohen Delgado
 Brownley (CA) Connolly Demings
 Bustos Cooper DeSaulnier
 Butterfield Correa Deutch

Dingell Lawson (FL) Roybal-Allard
 Doggett Lee (CA) Ruiz
 Doyle, Michael Ruppertsberger
 F. Levin (CA) Rush
 Engel Lewis Ryan
 Escobar Lieu, Ted Sánchez
 Eshoo Lipinski Sarbanes
 Espallat Loeb sack Scanlon
 Evans Finkenauer Schiffo
 Fitzpatrick Fitzpatrick Schneider
 Fletcher Fletcher Luján
 Foster Luria Schrader
 Frankel Lynch Schrier
 Fudge Malinowski Scott (VA)
 Gabbard Maloney Scott, David
 Gallego Carolyn B. Serrano
 Garamendi Maloney, Sean Sewell (AL)
 Garcia (IL) Matsui Shalala
 Garcia (TX) McBath Sherman
 Golden McCollum Sherrill
 Gomez McEachin Sires
 Gonzalez (TX) McEachin Slotkin
 Gottheimer McNerney Smith (NJ)
 Green, Al (TX) Meeks Smith (WA)
 Grijalva Meng Soto
 Haaland Mfume Spanberger
 Harder (CA) Moore Speier
 Hastings Morelle Stanton
 Hayes Moulton Stevens
 Heck Mucarsel-Powell Swozzi
 Higgins (NY) Murphy (FL) Swallow (CA)
 Himes Nadler Takano
 Horn, Kendra S. Napolitano Thompson (CA)
 Horsford Neal Thompson (MS)
 Houlihan Neguse Titus
 Hoyer Norcross Tlaib
 Huffman O'Halleran Tonko
 Jackson Lee Ocasio-Cortez Torres (CA)
 Jayapal Omar Torres Small
 Jeffries Pallone (NM)
 Johnson (GA) Panetta Trahan
 Johnson (TX) Pappas Trone
 Kaptur Pascrell Underwood
 Keating Payne Van Drew
 Kelly (IL) Pelosi Vargas
 Kennedy Perlmutter Veasey
 Khanna Peters Vela
 Kildee Phillips Pingree
 Kilmer Kim Pocan Visclosky
 Kim Kind Porter Wasserman
 Kirkpatrick Pressley Schultz
 Krishnamoorthi Price (NC) Waters
 Kuster (NH) Kuster (NH) Quigley
 Lamb Raskin Watson Coleman
 Langevin Rice (NY) Welch
 Larsen (WA) Richmond Wild
 Larson (CT) Rose (NY) Wilson (FL)
 Lawrence Rouda Yarmuth

NAYS—188

Abraham Comer Harris
 Aderholt Conaway Hartzler
 Allen Cook Hern, Kevin
 Amash Crawford Herrera Beutler
 Amodei Crenshaw Hice (GA)
 Armstrong Curtis Higgins (LA)
 Arrington Davidson (OH) Hill (AR)
 Babin Davis, Rodney Holding
 Bacon DesJarlais Hollingsworth
 Baird Diaz-Balart Hudson
 Balderson Duncan Huizenga
 Banks Dunn Hurd (TX)
 Barr Estes Johnson (LA)
 Bergman Ferguson Johnson (OH)
 Biggs Fleischmann Johnson (SD)
 Bilirakis Flores Jordan
 Bishop (NC) Fortenberry Joyce (OH)
 Bishop (UT) Foxx (NC) Joyce (PA)
 Bost Fulcher Katko
 Brady Gaetz Keller
 Brooks (AL) Garcia (CA) Kelly (MS)
 Brooks (IN) Gianforte Kelly (PA)
 Buchanan Gibbs King (NY)
 Buck Gohmert Kinzinger
 Bucshon Gonzalez (OH) Kustoff (TN)
 Budd Gooden LaHood
 Burchett Gosar LaMalfa
 Burgess Granger Lamborn
 Byrnes Graves (GA) Latta
 Calvert Graves (LA) Lesko
 Carter (GA) Graves (MO) Long
 Chabot Green (TN) Lucas
 Cheney Luetkemeyer Marshall
 Cline Grothman Guest
 Cloud Demings Massie
 Cole Guthrie Mast
 Collins (GA) Hagedorn McAdams

McCarthy	Rodgers (WA)	Thornberry
McCaul	Roe, David P.	Tiffany
McClintock	Rogers (AL)	Timmons
McHenry	Rogers (KY)	Tipton
McKinley	Rose, John W.	Turner
Meuser	Rouzer	Upton
Miller	Roy	Wagner
Mitchell	Rutherford	Walberg
Moolenaar	Scalise	Walden
Mooney (WV)	Schweikert	Walker
Mullin	Scott, Austin	Walorski
Murphy (NC)	Sensenbrenner	Waltz
Newhouse	Shimkus	Watkins
Norman	Simpson	Webster (FL)
Nunes	Smith (MO)	Wenstrup
Olson	Smith (NE)	Westerman
Palazzo	Smucker	Williams
Palmer	Spano	Wilson (SC)
Pence	Stauber	Wittman
Perry	Stefanik	Womack
Peterson	Steil	Woodall
Posey	Steube	Wright
Reed	Stewart	Yoho
Reschenthaler	Stivers	Young
Rice (SC)	Taylor	Zeldin
Riggleman	Thompson (PA)	

NOT VOTING—10

Carter (TX)	Lee (NV)	Rooney (FL)
Emmer	Loudermilk	Weber (TX)
Gallagher	Marchant	
King (IA)	Roby	

1721

Ms. CASTOR of Florida changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, on July 1st, I was unable to be present in the House Chamber to cast my vote on amendments and passage of H.R. 2. If present, I would have voted YEA on the Graves en bloc amendment no. 6 (RC No. 134), NAY on the Foxx Amendment (RC No. 135), NAY on the Tlaib Amendment (RC No. 136), YEA on the Motion to Re-commit (RC No. 137), and NAY on H.R. 2 (RC No. 138).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on July 1, 2020 due to not being in D.C. Had I been present, I would have voted yes on rollcall No. 134; yes on rollcall No. 135; no on rollcall No. 136; yes on rollcall No. 137; and no on rollcall No. 138.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Cárdenas (Gomez)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Pingree (Cicilline)
Cleaver (Clay)	Lee (CA)	Price (NC)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Huffman (Butterfield)	Rush
Frankel (Clark) (MA)	Lewis (Kildee)	(Underwood)
Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Sánchez (Roybal-Allard)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Lofgren (Boyle, Brendan F.)	Serrano (Jeffries)
Khanna (Gomez)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Vargas (Levin) (CA)
Kirkpatrick (Gallego)	Lowey (Tonko)	Meng (Tonko)
Kuster (NH) (Brownley) (CA)	Moore (Beyer)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
	Nadler (Jeffries)	Welch (McGovern)
	Napolitano (Correa)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
	Payne (Wasserman Schultz)	

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN EN-GROSSMENT OF H.R. 2, INVESTING IN A NEW VISION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND SURFACE TRANSPORTATION IN AMERICA ACT

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of H.R. 2, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references and to make such other technical conforming changes as may be necessary to accurately reflect the actions of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I write to respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the Science, Space and Technology Committee. It has been an honor to serve in this capacity.

Very respectfully,
PETE OLSON,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND RANKING A CERTAIN MEMBER ON A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, by direction of the House Republican Conference, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1037

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY: Mr. Tiffany. COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM: Mr. Palmer, to rank immediately before Mr. Cloud.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY: Mr. Garcia of California, Mr. Tiffany.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE: Mr. Garcia of California.

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, ranked as follows on the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM: Mr. Comer, to rank before Mr. Jordan.

Ms. CHENEY (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 1, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on July 1, 2020, at 1:25 p.m.:

- That the Senate Passed S. 123.
- That the Senate Passed S. 2864.
- That the Senate Passed S. 3758.
- That the Senate Passed S. 4104.
- That the Senate Passed S. 4116.

Appointments:
Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

HONG KONG AUTONOMY ACT

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Rules be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 7440) to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons involved in the erosion of certain obligations of China with respect to Hong Kong, and for other purposes, and I ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FINKENAUER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7440

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Hong Kong Autonomy Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definitions.
- Sec. 3. Findings.

- Sec. 4. Sense of Congress regarding Hong Kong.
- Sec. 5. Identification of foreign persons involved in the erosion of the obligations of China under the Joint Declaration or the Basic Law and foreign financial institutions that conduct significant transactions with those persons.
- Sec. 6. Sanctions with respect to foreign persons that contravene the obligations of China under the Joint Declaration or the Basic Law.
- Sec. 7. Sanctions with respect to foreign financial institutions that conduct significant transactions with foreign persons that contravene the obligations of China under the Joint Declaration or the Basic Law.
- Sec. 8. Waiver, termination, exceptions, and congressional review process.
- Sec. 9. Implementation; penalties.
- Sec. 10. Rule of construction.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ALIEN; NATIONAL; NATIONAL OF THE UNITED STATES.**—The terms “alien”, “national”, and “national of the United States” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees and leadership” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Speaker and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(3) **BASIC LAW.**—The term “Basic Law” means the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.

(4) **CHINA.**—The term “China” means the People’s Republic of China.

(5) **ENTITY.**—The term “entity” means a partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, organization, network, group, or subgroup, or any other form of business collaboration.

(6) **FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.**—The term “financial institution” means a financial institution specified in section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

(7) **HONG KONG.**—The term “Hong Kong” means the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.

(8) **JOINT DECLARATION.**—The term “Joint Declaration” means the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong, done at Beijing on December 19, 1984.

(9) **KNOWINGLY.**—The term “knowingly”, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(10) **PERSON.**—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(11) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term “United States person” means—

(A) any citizen or national of the United States;

(B) any alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States;

(C) any entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including a foreign branch of such an entity); or

(D) any person located in the United States.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Joint Declaration and the Basic Law clarify certain obligations and promises that the Government of China has made with respect to the future of Hong Kong.

(2) The obligations of the Government of China under the Joint Declaration were codified in a legally-binding treaty, signed by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and registered with the United Nations.

(3) The obligations of the Government of China under the Basic Law originate from the domestic law of China by the National People’s Congress, and are widely considered by citizens of Hong Kong as part of the de facto legal constitution of Hong Kong.

(4) Foremost among the obligations of the Government of China to Hong Kong is the promise that, pursuant to Paragraph 3b of the Joint Declaration, “the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defence affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People’s Government”.

(5) The obligation specified in Paragraph 3b of the Joint Declaration is referenced, reinforced, and extrapolated on in several portions of the Basic Law, including Articles 2, 12, 13, 14, and 22.

(6) Article 22 of the Basic Law establishes that “No department of the Central People’s Government and no province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government may interfere in the affairs which the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region administers on its own in accordance with this Law.”.

(7) The Joint Declaration and the Basic Law make clear that additional obligations shall be undertaken by China to ensure the “high degree of autonomy” of Hong Kong.

(8) Paragraph 3c of the Joint Declaration states, as reinforced by Articles 2, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 22 of the Basic Law, that Hong Kong “will be vested with executive, legislative and independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication”.

(9) On multiple occasions, the Government of China has undertaken actions that have contravened the letter or intent of the obligation described in paragraph (8) of this section, including the following:

(A) In 1999, the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress overruled a decision by the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal on the right of abode.

(B) On multiple occasions, the Government of Hong Kong, at the advice of the Government of China, is suspected to have not allowed persons entry into Hong Kong allegedly because of their support for democracy and human rights in Hong Kong and China.

(C) The Liaison Office of China in Hong Kong has, despite restrictions on interference in the affairs of Hong Kong as detailed in Article 22 of the Basic Law—

(i) openly expressed support for candidates in Hong Kong for Chief Executive and Legislative Council;

(ii) expressed views on various policies for the Government of Hong Kong and other internal matters relating to Hong Kong; and

(iii) on April 17, 2020, asserted that both the Liaison Office of China in Hong Kong and the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office of the State Council “have the right to exercise supervision . . . on affairs regarding Hong Kong and the mainland, in order to ensure correct implementation of the Basic Law”.

(D) The National People’s Congress has passed laws requiring Hong Kong to pass laws banning disrespectful treatment of the national flag and national anthem of China.

(E) The State Council of China released a white paper on June 10, 2014, that stressed the “comprehensive jurisdiction” of the Government of China over Hong Kong and indicated that Hong Kong must be governed by “patriots”.

(F) The Government of China has directed operatives to kidnap and bring to the mainland, or is otherwise responsible for the kidnapping of, residents of Hong Kong, including businessman Xiao Jianhua and book-seller Gui Minhui.

(G) The Government of Hong Kong, acting with the support of the Government of China, introduced an extradition bill that would have permitted the Government of China to request and enforce extradition requests for any individual present in Hong Kong, regardless of the legality of the request or the degree to which it compromised the judicial independence of Hong Kong.

(H) The spokesman for the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress said, “Whether Hong Kong’s laws are consistent with the Basic Law can only be judged and decided by the National People’s Congress Standing Committee. No other authority has the right to make judgments and decisions.”.

(I) Paragraph 3e of the Joint Declaration states, as reinforced by Article 5 of the Basic Law, that the “current social and economic systems in Hong Kong will remain unchanged, as so will the life-style.”.

(10) On multiple occasions, the Government of China has undertaken actions that have contravened the letter or intent of the obligation described in paragraph (10) of this section, including the following:

(A) In 2002, the Government of China pressured the Government of Hong Kong to introduce “patriotic” curriculum in primary and secondary schools.

(B) The governments of China and Hong Kong proposed the prohibition of discussion of Hong Kong independence and self-determination in primary and secondary schools, which infringes on freedom of speech.

(C) The Government of Hong Kong mandated that Mandarin, and not the native language of Cantonese, be the language of instruction in Hong Kong schools.

(D) The governments of China and Hong Kong agreed to a daily quota of mainland immigrants to Hong Kong, which is widely believed by citizens of Hong Kong to be part of an effort to “mainlandize” Hong Kong.

(12) Paragraph 3e of the Joint Declaration states, as reinforced by Articles 4, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 39 of the Basic Law, that the “rights and freedoms, including those of person, of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of travel, of movement, of correspondence, of strike, of choice of occupation, of academic research and of religious belief will be ensured by law” in Hong Kong.

(13) On multiple occasions, the Government of China has undertaken actions that have contravened the letter or intent of the obligation described in paragraph (12) of this section, including the following:

(A) On February 26, 2003, the Government of Hong Kong introduced a national security bill that would have placed restrictions on freedom of speech and other protected rights.

(B) The Liaison Office of China in Hong Kong has pressured businesses in Hong Kong not to advertise in newspapers and magazines critical of the governments of China and Hong Kong.

(C) The Hong Kong Police Force selectively blocked demonstrations and protests expressing opposition to the governments of China and Hong Kong or the policies of those governments.

(D) The Government of Hong Kong refused to renew work visa for a foreign journalist, allegedly for hosting a speaker from the banned Hong Kong National Party.

(E) The Justice Department of Hong Kong selectively prosecuted cases against leaders of the Umbrella Movement, while failing to prosecute police officers accused of using excessive force during the protests in 2014.

(F) On April 18, 2020, the Hong Kong Police Force arrested 14 high-profile democracy activists and campaigners for their role in organizing a protest march that took place on August 18, 2019, in which almost 2,000,000 people rallied against a proposed extradition bill.

(14) Articles 45 and 68 of the Basic Law assert that the selection of Chief Executive and all members of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong should be by “universal suffrage.”

(15) On multiple occasions, the Government of China has undertaken actions that have contravened the letter or intent of the obligation described in paragraph (14) of this section, including the following:

(A) In 2004, the National People’s Congress created new, antidemocratic procedures restricting the adoption of universal suffrage for the election of the Chief Executive of Hong Kong.

(B) The decision by the National People’s Congress on December 29, 2007, which ruled out universal suffrage in 2012 elections and set restrictions on when and if universal suffrage will be implemented.

(C) The decision by the National People’s Congress on August 31, 2014, which placed limits on the nomination process for the Chief Executive of Hong Kong as a condition for adoption of universal suffrage.

(D) On November 7, 2016, the National People’s Congress interpreted Article 104 of the Basic Law in such a way to disqualify 6 elected members of the Legislative Council.

(E) In 2018, the Government of Hong Kong banned the Hong Kong National Party and blocked the candidacy of pro-democracy candidates.

(16) The ways in which the Government of China, at times with the support of a subservient Government of Hong Kong, has acted in contravention of its obligations under the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law, as set forth in this section, are deeply concerning to the people of Hong Kong, the United States, and members of the international community who support the autonomy of Hong Kong.

SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING HONG KONG.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States continues to uphold the principles and policy established in the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) and the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-76; 22 U.S.C. 5701 note), which remain consistent with China’s obligations under the Joint Declaration and certain promulgated objectives under the Basic Law, including that—

(A) as set forth in section 101(1) of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5711(1)), “The United States should play an active role, before, on, and after July 1, 1997, in maintaining Hong Kong’s confidence and prosperity, Hong Kong’s role as

an international financial center, and the mutually beneficial ties between the people of the United States and the people of Hong Kong.”; and

(B) as set forth in section 2(5) of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5701(5)), “Support for democratization is a fundamental principle of United States foreign policy. As such, it naturally applies to United States policy toward Hong Kong. This will remain equally true after June 30, 1997.”;

(2) although the United States recognizes that, under the Joint Declaration, the Government of China “resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong with effect on 1 July 1997”, the United States supports the autonomy of Hong Kong in furtherance of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 and the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019 and advances the desire of the people of Hong Kong to continue the “one country, two systems” regime, in addition to other obligations promulgated by China under the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law;

(3) in order to support the benefits and protections that Hong Kong has been afforded by the Government of China under the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law, the United States should establish a clear and unambiguous set of penalties with respect to foreign persons determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to be involved in the contravention of the obligations of China under the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law and the financial institutions transacting with those foreign persons;

(4) the Secretary of State should provide an unclassified assessment of the reason for imposition of certain economic penalties on entities, so as to permit a clear path for the removal of economic penalties if the sanctioned behavior is reversed and verified by the Secretary of State;

(5) relevant Federal agencies should establish a multilateral sanctions regime with respect to foreign persons involved in the contravention of the obligations of China under the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law; and

(6) in addition to the penalties on foreign persons, and financial institutions transacting with those foreign persons, for the contravention of the obligations of China under the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law, the United States should take steps, in a time of crisis, to assist permanent residents of Hong Kong who are persecuted or fear persecution as a result of the contravention by China of its obligations under the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law to become eligible to obtain lawful entry into the United States.

SEC. 5. IDENTIFICATION OF FOREIGN PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE EROSION OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHINA UNDER THE JOINT DECLARATION OR THE BASIC LAW AND FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT CONDUCT SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH THOSE PERSONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, if the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, determines that a foreign person is materially contributing to, has materially contributed to, or attempts to materially contribute to the failure of the Government of China to meet its obligations under the Joint Declaration or the Basic Law, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report that includes—

(1) an identification of the foreign person; and

(2) a clear explanation for why the foreign person was identified and a description of the activity that resulted in the identification.

(b) IDENTIFYING FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—Not earlier than 30 days and not later than 60 days after the Secretary of State submits to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership the report under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report that identifies any foreign financial institution that knowingly conducts a significant transaction with a foreign person identified in the report under subsection (a).

(c) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—

(1) INTELLIGENCE.—The Secretary of State shall not disclose the identity of a person in a report submitted under subsection (a) or (b), or an update under subsection (e), if the Director of National Intelligence determines that such disclosure could compromise an intelligence operation, activity, source, or method of the United States.

(2) LAW ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary of State shall not disclose the identity of a person in a report submitted under subsection (a) or (b), or an update under subsection (e), if the Attorney General, in coordination, as appropriate, with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the head of any other appropriate Federal law enforcement agency, and the Secretary of the Treasury, determines that such disclosure could reasonably be expected—

(A) to compromise the identity of a confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution that furnished information on a confidential basis;

(B) to jeopardize the integrity or success of an ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution;

(C) to endanger the life or physical safety of any person; or

(D) to cause substantial harm to physical property.

(3) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—If the Director of National Intelligence makes a determination under paragraph (1) or the Attorney General makes a determination under paragraph (2), the Director or the Attorney General, as the case may be, shall notify the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the determination and the reasons for the determination.

(d) EXCLUSION OR REMOVAL OF FOREIGN PERSONS AND FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) FOREIGN PERSONS.—The President may exclude a foreign person from the report under subsection (a), or an update under subsection (e), or remove a foreign person from the report or update prior to the imposition of sanctions under section 6(a) if the material contribution (as described in subsection (g)) that merited inclusion in that report or update—

(A) does not have a significant and lasting negative effect that contravenes the obligations of China under the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law;

(B) is not likely to be repeated in the future; and

(C) has been reversed or otherwise mitigated through positive countermeasures taken by that foreign person.

(2) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may exclude a foreign financial institution from the report under subsection (b), or an update under subsection (e), or remove a foreign financial institution from the report or update prior to the imposition of sanctions under section 7(a) if the significant transaction or significant transactions of the foreign financial institution that merited inclusion in that report or update—

(A) does not have a significant and lasting negative effect that contravenes the obligations of China under the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law;

(B) is not likely to be repeated in the future; and

(C) has been reversed or otherwise mitigated through positive countermeasures taken by that foreign financial institution.

(3) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—If the President makes a determination under paragraph (1) or (2) to exclude or remove a foreign person or foreign financial institution from a report under subsection (a) or (b), as the case may be, the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the determination and the reasons for the determination.

(e) UPDATE OF REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each report submitted under subsections (a) and (b) shall be updated in an ongoing manner and, to the extent practicable, updated reports shall be re-submitted with the annual report under section 301 of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5731).

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to terminate the requirement to update the reports under subsections (a) and (b) upon the termination of the requirement to submit the annual report under section 301 of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5731).

(f) FORM OF REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each report under subsection (a) or (b) (including updates under subsection (e)) shall be submitted in unclassified form and made available to the public.

(2) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—The explanations and descriptions included in the report under subsection (a)(2) (including updates under subsection (e)) may be expanded on in a classified annex.

(g) MATERIAL CONTRIBUTIONS RELATED TO OBLIGATIONS OF CHINA DESCRIBED.—For purposes of this section, a foreign person materially contributes to the failure of the Government of China to meet its obligations under the Joint Declaration or the Basic Law if the person—

(1) took action that resulted in the inability of the people of Hong Kong—

(A) to enjoy freedom of assembly, speech, press, or independent rule of law; or

(B) to participate in democratic outcomes; or

(2) otherwise took action that reduces the high degree of autonomy of Hong Kong.

SEC. 6. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS THAT CONTRAVENE THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHINA UNDER THE JOINT DECLARATION OR THE BASIC LAW.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date on which a foreign person is included in the report under section 5(a) or an update to that report under section 5(e), the President may impose sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to that foreign person.

(2) MANDATORY SANCTIONS.—Not later than one year after the date on which a foreign person is included in the report under section 5(a) or an update to that report under section 5(e), the President shall impose sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to that foreign person.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection with respect to a foreign person are the following:

(1) PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any person from—

(A) acquiring, holding, withholding, using, transferring, withdrawing, transporting, or exporting any property that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and with re-

spect to which the foreign person has any interest;

(B) dealing in or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to such property; or

(C) conducting any transaction involving such property.

(2) EXCLUSION FROM THE UNITED STATES AND REVOCATION OF VISA OR OTHER DOCUMENTATION.—In the case of a foreign person who is an individual, the President may direct the Secretary of State to deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to exclude from the United States, the foreign person, subject to regulatory exceptions to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

SEC. 7. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT CONDUCT SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH FOREIGN PERSONS THAT CONTRAVENE THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHINA UNDER THE JOINT DECLARATION OR THE BASIC LAW.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) INITIAL SANCTIONS.—Not later than one year after the date on which a foreign financial institution is included in the report under section 5(b) or an update to that report under section 5(e), the President shall impose not fewer than 5 of the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to that foreign financial institution.

(2) EXPANDED SANCTIONS.—Not later than two years after the date on which a foreign financial institution is included in the report under section 5(b) or an update to that report under section 5(e), the President shall impose each of the sanctions described in subsection (b).

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection with respect to a foreign financial institution are the following:

(1) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The United States Government may prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the foreign financial institution.

(2) PROHIBITION ON DESIGNATION AS PRIMARY DEALER.—Neither the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System nor the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may designate, or permit the continuation of any prior designation of, the foreign financial institution as a primary dealer in United States Government debt instruments.

(3) PROHIBITION ON SERVICE AS A REPOSITORY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—The foreign financial institution may not serve as agent of the United States Government or serve as repository for United States Government funds.

(4) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve the foreign financial institution.

(5) BANKING TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve the foreign financial institution.

(6) PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any person from—

(A) acquiring, holding, withholding, using, transferring, withdrawing, transporting, importing, or exporting any property that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and with respect to which the foreign financial institution has any interest;

(B) dealing in or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to such property; or

(C) conducting any transaction involving such property.

(7) RESTRICTION ON EXPORTS, REEXPORTS, AND TRANSFERS.—The President, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, may restrict or prohibit exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) of commodities, software, and technology subject to the jurisdiction of the United States directly or indirectly to the foreign financial institution.

(8) BAN ON INVESTMENT IN EQUITY OR DEBT.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations or guidelines as the President may prescribe, prohibit any United States person from investing in or purchasing significant amounts of equity or debt instruments of the foreign financial institution.

(9) EXCLUSION OF CORPORATE OFFICERS.—The President may direct the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Homeland Security, to exclude from the United States any alien that is determined to be a corporate officer or principal of, or a shareholder with a controlling interest in, the foreign financial institution, subject to regulatory exceptions to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(10) SANCTIONS ON PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—The President may impose on the principal executive officer or officers of the foreign financial institution, or on individuals performing similar functions and with similar authorities as such officer or officers, any of the sanctions described in paragraphs (1) through (8) that are applicable.

(c) TIMING OF SANCTIONS.—The President may impose sanctions required under subsection (a) with respect to a financial institution included in the report under section 5(b) or an update to that report under section 5(e) beginning on the day on which the financial institution is included in that report or update.

SEC. 8. WAIVER, TERMINATION, EXCEPTIONS, AND CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW PROCESS.

(a) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—Unless a disapproval resolution is enacted under subsection (e), the President may waive the application of sanctions under section 6 or 7 with respect to a foreign person or foreign financial institution if the President—

(1) determines that the waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on the determination and the reasons for the determination.

(b) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS AND REMOVAL FROM REPORT.—Unless a disapproval resolution is enacted under subsection (e), the President may terminate the application of sanctions under section 6 or 7 with respect to a foreign person or foreign financial institution and remove the foreign person from the report required under section 5(a) or the foreign financial institution from the report required under section 5(b), as the case may be, if the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, determines that the actions taken by the foreign

person or foreign financial institution that led to the imposition of sanctions—

(1) do not have a significant and lasting negative effect that contravenes the obligations of China under the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law;

(2) are not likely to be repeated in the future; and

(3) have been reversed or otherwise mitigated through positive countermeasures taken by that foreign person or foreign financial institution.

(c) TERMINATION OF ACT.—

(1) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than July 1, 2046, the President, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of such other Federal agencies as the President considers appropriate, shall submit to Congress a report evaluating the implementation of this Act and sanctions imposed pursuant to this Act.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The President shall include in the report submitted under subparagraph (A) an assessment of whether this Act and the sanctions imposed pursuant to this Act should be terminated.

(2) TERMINATION.—This Act and the sanctions imposed pursuant to this Act shall remain in effect unless a termination resolution is enacted under subsection (e) after July 1, 2047.

(d) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under sections 6 and 7 shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(e) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.—

(1) RESOLUTIONS.—

(A) DISAPPROVAL RESOLUTION.—In this section, the term “disapproval resolution” means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress—

(i) the title of which is as follows: “A joint resolution disapproving the waiver or termination of sanctions with respect to a foreign person that contravenes the obligations of China with respect to Hong Kong or a foreign financial institution that conducts a significant transaction with that person.”; and

(ii) the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is the following: “Congress disapproves of the action under section 8 of the Hong Kong Autonomy Act relating to the application of sanctions imposed with respect to a foreign person that contravenes the obligations of China with respect to Hong Kong, or a foreign financial institution that conducts a significant transaction with that person, on _____ relating to _____.”, with the first blank space being filled with the appropriate date and the second blank space being filled with a short description of the proposed action.

(B) TERMINATION RESOLUTION.—In this section, the term “termination resolution” means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress—

(i) the title of which is as follows: “A joint resolution terminating sanctions with respect to foreign persons that contravene the obligations of China with respect to Hong Kong and foreign financial institutions that conduct significant transactions with those persons.”; and

(ii) the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is the following: “The Hong Kong Autonomy Act and any sanctions imposed pursuant to that Act shall terminate

on _____.”, with the blank space being filled with the termination date.

(C) COVERED RESOLUTION.—In this subsection, the term “covered resolution” means a disapproval resolution or a termination resolution.

(2) INTRODUCTION.—A covered resolution may be introduced—

(A) in the House of Representatives, by the majority leader or the minority leader; and

(B) in the Senate, by the majority leader (or the majority leader’s designee) or the minority leader (or the minority leader’s designee).

(3) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—If a committee of the House of Representatives to which a covered resolution has been referred has not reported the resolution within 10 legislative days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the resolution.

(4) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

(A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—

(i) DISAPPROVAL RESOLUTION.—A disapproval resolution introduced in the Senate shall be—

(I) referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs if the resolution relates to an action that is not intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with regard to China; and

(II) referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations if the resolution relates to an action that is intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with regard to China.

(ii) TERMINATION RESOLUTION.—A termination resolution introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If a committee to which a covered resolution was referred has not reported the resolution within 10 calendar days after the date of referral of the resolution, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the resolution and the resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(C) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time after the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs or the Committee on Foreign Relations, as the case may be, reports a covered resolution to the Senate or has been discharged from consideration of such a resolution (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution, and all points of order against the resolution (and against consideration of the resolution) are waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order.

(D) RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a covered resolution shall be decided without debate.

(E) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGES.—Debate in the Senate of any veto message with respect to a covered resolution, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with the resolution, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(5) RULES RELATING TO SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(A) TREATMENT OF SENATE RESOLUTION IN HOUSE.—In the House of Representatives, the following procedures shall apply to a covered

resolution received from the Senate (unless the House has already passed a resolution relating to the same proposed action):

(i) The resolution shall be referred to the appropriate committees.

(ii) If a committee to which a resolution has been referred has not reported the resolution within 10 legislative days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the resolution.

(iii) Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which a resolution has been referred reports the resolution to the House or has been discharged from further consideration thereof, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on the resolution. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(iv) The resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution to final passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the offeror of the motion to proceed (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the resolution shall not be in order.

(B) TREATMENT OF HOUSE RESOLUTION IN SENATE.—

(i) RECEIVED BEFORE PASSAGE OF SENATE RESOLUTION.—If, before the passage by the Senate of a covered resolution, the Senate receives an identical resolution from the House of Representatives, the following procedures shall apply:

(I) That resolution shall not be referred to a committee.

(II) With respect to that resolution—

(aa) the procedure in the Senate shall be the same as if no resolution had been received from the House of Representatives; but

(bb) the vote on passage shall be on the resolution from the House of Representatives.

(ii) RECEIVED AFTER PASSAGE OF SENATE RESOLUTION.—If, following passage of a covered resolution in the Senate, the Senate receives an identical resolution from the House of Representatives, that resolution shall be placed on the appropriate Senate calendar.

(iii) NO SENATE COMPANION.—If a covered resolution is received from the House of Representatives, and no companion resolution has been introduced in the Senate, the Senate procedures under this subsection shall apply to the resolution from the House of Representatives.

(C) APPLICATION TO REVENUE MEASURES.—The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in the House of Representatives to a covered resolution that is a revenue measure.

(6) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, and supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of

that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. 9. IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to the extent necessary to carry out this Act.

(b) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of section 6 or 7 or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out that section shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

SEC. 10. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as an authorization of military force against China.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 35, line 16, strike "calendar" and insert "legislative".

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING AUTHORITY FOR COMMITMENTS FOR THE PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM

Ms. CRAIG. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 4116) to extend the authority for commitments for the paycheck protection program and separate amounts authorized for other loans under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4116

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

SECTION 1. EXTENDING AUTHORITY FOR COMMITMENTS FOR THE PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM AND SEPARATING AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED FOR OTHER 7(A) LOANS.

Section 1102(b) of title I of division A of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116-136) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) COMMITMENTS FOR PPP AND OTHER 7(A) LOANS.—

“(1) PPP LOANS.—During the period beginning on February 15, 2020 and ending on August 8, 2020, the amount authorized for commitments under paragraph (36) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) shall be \$659,000,000,000.

“(2) OTHER 7(A) LOANS.—During fiscal year 2020, the amount authorized for commit-

ments for section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) under the heading ‘BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT’ under the heading ‘SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION’ under title V of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-93; 133 Stat. 2475) shall apply with respect to any commitments under such section 7(a) other than under paragraph (36) of such section 7(a).”

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST DECLASSIFICATION BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 703(c) of the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note), and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following individual on the part of the House to the Public Interest Declassification Board for a term of 3 years:

John Tierney, Salem, Massachusetts

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, AMERICA

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as America approaches her birthday, I want to wish the American people, in this most challenging time, a happy birthday.

I want to be reminded of those whose status in this country is not a status of equality, but I do want to acknowledge the importance of the birthday and the freedom and democracy in this Nation.

I want to thank the men and women of the United States military, and I want to acknowledge that any threat against those in the United States military is a serious threat. Any Commander in Chief that initially assesses a threat as a hoax should not be in that position.

The Russian threat of bounty on our soldiers in Afghanistan must be fully investigated by every jurisdictional committee in the United States Congress, but there must be a response to Russia, because those soldiers are precious and they are precious in the fight for freedom and to their families and to this Nation.

Again, as we wish a happy birthday, let us be reminded that those who have fallen in battle have fallen to continue to build on the democracy and the justice that we fought for and to make those who are yet equal, equal in the eyes of the law. We continue to fight. We must continue to defend our soldiers as they defend us.

Happy birthday, America.

□ 1730

DEFENDING POLICE

(Mr. PALAZZO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, just a year ago, south Mississippi mourned the senseless murder of Officer Robert McKeithen, and this month, Mississippi lost one of our sheriff's deputies, James Blair, in the line of duty.

Despite the dangers from criminals and lawlessness in our communities, some in America continue to call for defunding and dismantling police departments across the country. While we watched stores looted and cities burned by street thugs and anarchists, the men and women of law enforcement were labeled as the enemy.

Madam Speaker, police officers are not the enemy. They are the thin blue line standing between good and evil, civilization and chaos. I stand here today in 100 percent support of defending our police officers and not defunding them.

Madam Speaker, I ask all the good citizens of America to stand up and do the same. Defunding law enforcement is not the answer to the problems of this country. Removing criminals from our streets is.

May God bless the men and women in blue and their families.

ONE \$1,200 CHECK IS NOT ENOUGH

(Ms. CLARKE of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to reemphasize the urgent need for the U.S. Senate to pass the HEROES Act.

Communities across the country have been and continue to be ravaged by the health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. One \$1,200 check is not enough to cover 3 months of expenses for millions of out-of-work Americans, and many families are still missing a check.

Millions of Americans are behind on rent and unable to pay their bills, worried they may be evicted from their homes. Frontline workers are risking their lives and the lives of their loved ones to ensure that our communities and our people can continue to thrive.

The coronavirus is resurging across the country, and this administration is shutting down Federal testing sites in impacted communities.

The HEROES Act will provide payments to families, create a national moratorium on evictions and foreclosures, provide hazard pay for frontline workers, and provide billions for testing and contact tracing.

While Americans suffer from this crisis, the leadership on the Senate side sits behind his desk, refusing to hold votes on a bill that will provide support and relief for millions of Americans in need.

Madam Speaker, it is time for Senator MCCONNELL to lead with empathy and pass this legislation.

As a representative of one of the hardest hit communities by the

coronavirus, I know, now more than ever, we must pass this landmark bill into law, and do it now.

HONORING THE LIFE OF COACH CHARLES RIPLEY

(Mr. HILL of Arkansas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of one of Arkansas' great coaching legends, Mr. Charles Ripley, who passed away this week at the age of 74.

In his 27-year tenure at the Little Rock School District, Coach Ripley led the Parkview Patriots to five boys State basketball titles and an overall record of 487-152.

In 1995, Coach Ripley was hired as the head basketball coach of Westark Community College in Fort Smith and then returned to Little Rock to serve as the athletic director and men's basketball coach at Arkansas Baptist College.

Coach Rip is a real hero to so many in our community and is in the Arkansas Sports Hall of Fame.

The Arkansas Baptist College Foundation has established the Rip It Scholarship Fund to fund and honor his long-time efforts to fund and assist student-athletes at Arkansas Baptist College.

I join all Arkansans in honoring this remarkable life.

Madam Speaker, I also want to say that I congratulate the House on concurring with the Senate on extending the PPP program date until August 8. This will help small businesses all over our country.

CORONAVIRUS MAKES NEED FOR AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE VITAL

(Mrs. FLETCHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. FLETCHER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Enhancement Act.

At this unprecedented moment in our country's history, when the novel coronavirus has made plain the vital need for affordable and accessible healthcare for people across our country, I was proud to cast my vote in favor of this bill, which builds on the Affordable Care Act.

Ten years ago, the Affordable Care Act expanded access to healthcare for millions across Texas and across the country. Since that time, we have also learned of critical improvements needed to the ACA to ensure that care is both affordable and accessible.

This bill lowers the cost of prescription drugs, caps premiums, and protects people with preexisting conditions.

Vitally important for Texas, with the highest rate of uninsured people in the country, this bill encourages States that haven't expanded Medicaid to do

so. And I will work with leaders in Texas to make sure that we do.

These are priorities for people across my district, across my State, and across our country. As we battle this public health crisis, I am glad the legislation that is necessary and timely has passed the House, and I urge the Senate to do the same.

MOVING FORWARD ON PATH TO SUSTAINABILITY

(Mr. LEVIN of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, today, the House of Representatives took a significant step forward for the American people by passing the Moving Forward Act, a \$1.5 trillion legislative package to invest in America's infrastructure and create jobs. I am proud to support this legislation.

Among other things, this package will help combat the climate crisis and grow clean energy jobs. It includes my Public Land Renewable Energy Development Act, which facilitates renewable energy development on public lands and sets a goal to develop 25 gigawatts of renewable energy generation on our public lands by 2025.

I also worked to ensure that the package includes local priorities like my Desalination Development Act, which will provide Federal funding for desalination projects like those in my district.

Finally, the Moving Forward Act includes my amendment to authorize nearly \$3.4 billion to construct, maintain, and renovate Department of Veterans Affairs capital infrastructure. The amendment also prioritizes service-disabled, veteran-owned small businesses to complete many of these projects.

Ultimately, the Moving Forward Act puts our country on the path to a more sustainable future, and I urge the Senate to take it up immediately.

RECOGNIZING CHRIST CORDON

(Mr. DUNN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember an outstanding member of the Panama City community, Christ Cordon.

Christ passed away last week. He was a devoted husband, father, and friend to me as well as many others.

He owned a small business and quietly gave to organizations, individuals, and causes he believed in. He generously contributed to the Children's Advocacy Center, checking on and supporting them after Hurricane Michael.

The fact that Christ gave so much without seeking any recognition speaks volumes about his character. His death is a truly huge loss for our

community. He was exceptional. He leaves behind a loving wife and a young son.

I am grateful for the time that I had with Christ Cordon and for the privilege of calling him my friend. I encourage all of us to think about the impact we have made on our communities, and how we can continue to serve our communities in the future, just as Christ did.

ADDRESSING INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS IN OUR COUNTRY

(Mr. PANETTA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I am proud to have supported H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act.

This comprehensive infrastructure package will make clean energy investments, create more affordable housing, and improve broadband across the United States.

I am proud that H.R. 2 included many of my bills, including the green bus tax credit, so that Monterey-Salinas Transit and Santa Cruz METRO, in my district, can get their fleets of zero-emission buses on the roads and also my Clean Energy Production Parity Act to support linear generators manufactured in California.

H.R. 2 also includes my amendments to increase the Reforestation Trust Fund for more job-creating environmental infrastructure and to give greater flexibility to communities using EDA funding so that we can better target Federal funding for economic recovery projects.

It is past time to address the infrastructure needs of our country. That is why I urge my colleagues in the Senate to, hopefully, take up and pass H.R. 2, so that we can continue to move our country forward to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

HONORING BRANDON CASERTA

(Mr. MOULTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOULTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Brandon Caserta.

Brandon was a 21-year-old United States Navy petty officer. He couldn't get mental health help when he needed it, and as a result, he died from suicide on the flightline of his squadron in Norfolk, Virginia.

Last week, on the second anniversary of the day that Brandon's parents, Patrick and Teri, lost their son, I was proud to introduce the Brandon Act. I am also proud to have successfully added this bill to the NDAA today in the House Armed Services Committee in honor of Brandon.

With the Brandon Act, servicemembers can seek mental health help whenever they need it, even outside the chain of command, which is important

in cases of hazing, bullying, or anything else our heroes want to handle privately by self-referral.

We won't get Brandon back, but his legacy will be the servicemembers' lives he saves when this bill becomes law. Let's pass the Brandon Act for Brandon, Teri, and Patrick Caserta, and for every servicemember who wants mental health help but can't get it. We owe it to them.

RECOGNIZING BUD COOK

(Ms. WILD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Bud Cook, the northeast Pennsylvania program director for the Nature Conservancy.

For more than 40 years, Bud has been one of the foremost advocates for conservation and environmental protection in my community and in Pennsylvania.

For decades, Bud has led efforts to conserve and protect nature in the Greater Lehigh Valley and beyond. He established Monroe County Citizens for Open Space and led a pioneering fundraising campaign in support of land protection, and he has mentored generations of conservation advocates who have gone on to spearhead successful campaigns of their own.

Bud's quick wit and passion for his work have endeared him to many and helped create opportunities for collaboration in communities that might otherwise be divided, bringing together citizens united by their mutual desire to protect their beloved natural environment.

Bud's legacy can be experienced in the Hauser Nature Center in Long Pond, in the Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge, and innumerable places across my community where natural beauty is protected and preserved in our time and for generations to come.

As Bud prepares to retire and start a new chapter, I want to recognize his exceptional contributions.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful community, we thank and congratulate him for all he has done.

□ 1745

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, it is an honor to join you in the Chamber this evening. I thank all of our professional staff, as well; our parliamentarian, our readers, our clerks, our typists for their continued commitment to this institution in this climate.

It certainly feels different. We recognize that the well is no longer open for

this time period, that we speak from the desk and from the chairs, and yet, we still speak. We still deliberate. We still conduct the dialogue and the discourse of democracy, for that is what we do in this institution, we erect and pass the Nation's laws.

And oftentimes we hear from the public that it feels so polarized, that it feels too heated, that it feels stagnant because of the polarization. Why can't you just work together? You hear that all the time. I hear that from my district that is comprised of so many Independents, people who are not registered as Democrat or Republican. They are registered to vote, and they are good Americans in Michigan's 11th district, but they are looking for us to work together.

And in part, Madam Speaker, it is because I represent so many manufacturers, so many individuals who are engineers, who are dedicated makers and creators, so many educators, people passing those technical skills down to the next generation, Madam Speaker. I know you have many of those in your district in eastern Iowa. That is something us midwestern ladies have in common, the districts we represent are full of the people who make things. And they go to work every day not under a partisan circumstance, right, they go to work to produce, to give a good day's effort for that on-time delivery. That is the privilege I have representing the largest concentration of suppliers in America.

The world changed very quickly in 2020, this new decade in this still fledgling century. It changed so quickly with the coronavirus pandemic. Almost overnight schools stopped, work stopped. Health and safety paramount. The listening and the engagement with the science, the patience that we had to provide for the science with a new virus that swept the globe in a fiscal quarter, less than a fiscal quarter. Many infected, many perished tragically and unfortunately, and yet, our economy changed as a result.

And I think it is worth noting where our economy is today and what I am seeing out of my incredible district, a manufacturing district. We have some sayings in Michigan, the metro Detroit area. We call ourselves "metro Detroit." It is southeastern Michigan. It is just an absolutely remarkable place. And we say, you know, Detroit hustles harder, that Detroit hustles harder. And I like to say that Detroit always rises, that we rise when times are steady, and we certainly rise when times are tough. And we have done it before, Madam Speaker.

There is a fly in here, but I don't mind having a little fly buzzing around the floor. Who'd a thunk? But the words continue.

Detroit always rises. And we say that because 10 years ago we were staring at the edge of another cliff. Our auto industry was looking at bankruptcy, true liquidation, in the face. And it wasn't just a nameplate company, it wasn't

just General Motors and Chrysler and Ford, but it was the thousands of suppliers with the hundreds of thousands of jobs, 900,000 jobs on the line.

And Democrats and Republicans together said, We are not going to let Main Street fail. We are going to continue to be a first world Nation with industrial assets. And that is what we did with the CARES Act. Overwhelming support passed by a Republican Senate, a Democratic House, signed by a Republican President standing up for the hardworking American and for our industrial assets that we will continue to make cars in America.

Little known fact about southeastern Michigan, we have an incredible aerospace sector, a diversified supply chain. We just launched a rocket, SpaceX, into outer space. So many of the suppliers in my region, so many of the incredible workers helped produce the parts and components that go into those rockets. It is absolutely remarkable what we continue to do and the workforce that bests all the expectations.

So what did we do when this pandemic hit and we had to say, Guess what? For the health and safety of everyone, auto manufacturing is ceased for the time being. It had to shelter, it had to hibernate. But then they stood up and said, We are going to make protective personal equipment. Ford with their respirators. General Motors with the ventilators. Chrysler with a million-masks source and on and on down the supply chain.

The hand sanitizer coming from Michigan Enterprises. It has been unbelievable having those conversations.

AlphaUSA located right in Livonia, Michigan, right where our incredible district office is located. I saw them shortly before we went into the shutdown, a UAW-run supplier company and they were making the PPE. Now, we keep our fingers on the pulse of this manufacturing sector.

And we, by the way, recognize that today it is an incredibly special day, not only because it is America's birthday coming up and we salute all of our good men and women, our veterans, our current members of our Armed Forces, and those who, throughout our communities, are going to safely engage in recognizing America's birthday.

But we are also going to recognize what July 1st is, which is, it is the new day of our competitive framework as a North American continent. The USMCA. What the freshman class, with so many of us, came here to see done right, not for some, you know, bad action for the prescription drugs or anything along those lines, but to say, We are going to make things in America. We are going to increase Buy American content. We are going to make and produce and sell to the world, and by golly, we got this trade deal done.

And so now we can go and win, and we can compete more effectively

against China. We know they are a problem. We know they are not good actors. We know they manipulate their currency. We know that they dump. But yet, it is a new dynamic here with this trade deal, and it begins today.

And I am on the phone with the trade ambassador and the deputy trade ambassador and all our manufacturers working on an effective and fair implementation, recognizing that given this pandemic, given the low demand, that sales are down. It is on the front page of our Detroit newspapers today, the free press and the news, the projected almost-40-percent decline in auto sales.

Remember my friends, Detroit hustles harder. Detroit always rises. We rise to the industrial call in this Nation. That is what we did in World War II. And we don't say those things because they are cliches. We don't hearken to the Greatest Generation because it is trite. It is because we can do big things in this Nation collectively and together. We can fight common enemies. We can protect the health and safety of everyone together.

Look at what is manifesting in the neighborhoods around this country. Certainly, in the incredible neighborhoods that I represent. Right across the street from me is an industrial park right off of Auburn Road. And then you go on down and there is a nursing home. Heroes work here.

We value work in America. And there is no better time than this era that we have found ourselves in with the respect and dignity for the value of work and organized labor and a 21st century labor movement that is going to protect enforceable standards and make sure that no one has to go to work afraid, but that they can successfully go to work and produce that outcome. Everyone matters. No one should be left behind.

Our schools, the envy, frankly, in my opinion, in my district, the envy of the world because of our training programs. We have more first robotics teams in Michigan than in any other State in the country.

Now, I was looking forward to going to Worlds, okay, it is located in Michigan. It has teams from all over the world competing, not just because they are making amazing robotic machines and pieces of equipment, but they are doing strategy, they are doing communications, they are doing sales, they are doing diplomacy. These students give me hope, and we owe them all a debt, not just of gratitude but of responsibility.

We talked a lot about the class of 2020. We talked a lot about the class. They didn't get to go through their traditional sayonaras, the traditional graduations, the proms, the engagements. Some of them have senioritis to begin with. They are ready for that next step. They are ready for that training program, that engineering degree.

Oakland University, located in my district, an amazing engineering school

leading in cybersecurity. We are a hub for cybersecurity in Michigan's 11th District in partnership with Automation Alley. And yet we think about our students who are still coming through the pipeline who missed out on a sports season, who missed out on a computer science class, and yet they are not even seniors. And we have got to think very carefully and effectively and collectively as a government, not just exclusively as the House of Representatives as one Chamber, but in partnership with our government actors.

This is why I talk to the dozens of mayors from Michigan's 11th District every week. My friends, from Commerce, to Canton, to Plymouth, to Troy. We are on the phone with one another working, deliberating, identifying, and engaging. How do we get the best results possible for the most amount of people who we represent and work for in the given time? And that is what we are doing for our students.

So I want to remind every student from the Chamber of which I am delivering this address, the House of Representatives, we work for you and we will continue to be accountable to you and for you. We will listen to you, and we are so proud of you.

For the recently graduated seniors who are going to go off to that freshman year or to that new job or to join our military, we salute you. We are grateful for you.

And for those of you still making your way through, we are not going to leave you behind, and we are going to continue to listen to you and see all the ways in which you use the tools before you to succeed. It is absolutely remarkable.

And we are going to continue with your intellect, your talent, your brilliance to be leaders in Michigan of the manufacturing economy.

Where the world looks to us leading on electric vehicle technology, companies like soulbrain that make the chemicals, the electrolytes that go into the lithium-ion batteries. They are the only one in the region, and they are one of two in the United States.

So we talk a lot about Buy American. Buy American. American jobs. Of course, we do. We are the country that makes things that the entire world wants to buy. And when we look at the complexity of supply chains and sourcing Buy American and who chooses to expand their business, we love when they come to Michigan. We do that because we have the right policies in place, and we have the right tap-estry here.

□ 1800

We are looking at our countless downtowns, small communities. I represent the suburbs, the downtown areas, the sole proprietors, the individual companies that are not reliant on a brand name, but they are reliant on themselves. They are entrepreneurs. It is really quite remarkable the leadership that they have shown.

We are going to continue to listen to them and compete on fair and level playing fields. That is certainly a big part of it.

We are going to recognize what a diverse workforce gets us, what the competition for talent gives us, and we are certainly going to talk with our community stakeholders.

We did so much in the CARES Act, Madam Speaker, to make sure that we stood up for the small businesses of America, the small businesses in our district. It is absolutely imperative to make sure that our small businesses can compete.

Now that some of our companies are back online and we are seeing our auto manufacturing go back—I was just at a great company, Clips & Clamps, a tool and die company. They bought a brand-new stamping machine, just gleaming, absolutely beautiful. They turned on the stamper; I cheered. Just amazing, the humming of making things in this country.

You have to understand the supply chain. You have to understand the complexity that goes into the payment cycles and the receivables and the need for fair and proper assurance.

We only have to bat our eyes a couple of times and then we remember what we were looking at when we had the largest drop in automotive sales in recent history. In 2008, credit dried up, and our suppliers were left wondering, "Am I going to get paid? Am I going to continue to be able to do the on-time delivery?" We have to do that today, right?

Liquidity in the supply chain is a real thing, and boy, is it complex to talk about. It certainly doesn't fit into a nice hashtag or a 140-character sound bite.

We wrote the Secretary of the Treasury about this, Senator GARY PETERS and I, along with the Michigan delegation.

This is a great coming together of our government if we can get this done and make sure that our suppliers can continue to supply the original equipment manufacturers. That is all they are asking for. That is all we are looking for in that.

I believe, with the right wherewithal in the Treasury, you can bring the banks together, you can listen to the workforce, you can make sure people still have jobs and that we continue to make things and compete as effectively as possible.

OPS Solutions is located in Wixom. I invite everyone to come over to Wixom, Michigan, home of the shuttered Ford Lincoln plant from 2007, a rebuilt area.

There were people who were singing the swan song of my region not too long ago. We know what they were saying. We stood up and said something different.

OPS Solutions is run by Paul Ryznar and his incredible team of people doing light-guided parts assembly. You can do it from home. You can do it with a

disability. It is something for all workers.

We talk about education and the need for equal funding in education. We talk about educating students of all abilities and jobs for people with all abilities. OPS Solutions was formed in the downturn in Ryznar's basement, a furloughed auto engineer creating this incredible new enterprise.

OPS Solutions just today joined the World Economic Forum, one of 50 companies in the advanced manufacturing and technology space.

The quiet humming that comes out of Michigan's 11th District is the determination for where the world is going to go with how we make things, how we sell things, and how we operate in a digital economy.

When we think about the plight of these last 20 years—I was talking to another small business owner in my district in the retail sector. "Oh, boy," he was saying, "these last 20 years have really been a whopper. We had 9/11. We had a recession. Now, we have a global pandemic. And every day, I am going into work, and I am working to sell, and I am working to connect with customers. And now, it is really different, connecting with customers."

You look at us as a Nation, and so many of these students today, these young adults, were just being born when our Twin Towers fell down and when our Pentagon was attacked.

I was a young freshman myself at American University, dropped off for school, a kid from the Midwest who got a chance to study political science at an incredible school just a few miles from the Pentagon. My mom and my brother dropped me off, and they left.

I had been talking to my mom about my new Government 101 political science course. I said, "Mom, I am so excited. This is such an amazing class. It is four credits, and that extra credit is experiential learning, and we get to go to the Pentagon." That was the last conversation I had with my mom before 9/11/2001.

She was calling my dorm room. She was calling my dorm room, and she was trying to get in touch with me. Everyone was trying to get in touch with their loved ones, before the smartphone. She couldn't get through. I signed on to AOL Instant Messenger: "Hey, mom."

What happened next, as a Nation? It is a long story, but economically, we were the ones who proliferated the internet in Industry 4.0, as some people like to describe it, the industrial Internet of Things, making faster, better, closer together, re-localizing manufacturing, re-shoring the production of things.

I believe that device, those flat-screen devices, came from the great innovation of America.

That is what we celebrate. That is what we work toward. That is the tapestry that we are working to put together in this Chamber.

Come visit us at the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee

under EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON's fabulous leadership, Chair EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, an incredible leader.

Shortly before this pandemic was declared, we passed a bipartisan energy and R&D package through the committee. JIM BAIRD and I, my ranking member, as I have the privilege of serving as the chair for the Research and Technology Subcommittee, passed the Building Blocks of STEM Act, investing in our next generation through the National Science Foundation.

We can do these things with a return on the taxpayer dollar, by the way. We can have the conversation about effective and efficient spending. Just as this institution made money from the auto rescue, the taxpayer made money.

I am optimistic about what is ahead. I am committed to what is ahead because of the stories and the people whom I have the privilege of working alongside in Michigan's 11th District.

I thank you, Madam Speaker, for your time and your diligence this evening, and all the people who continue to make our House of Representatives hum.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN LEGION EARL GRAHAM POST 159

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. FLORES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100-year anniversary of American Legion Earl Graham Post 159.

American Legion Post 159 was chartered 13 February 1920 and named after First Lieutenant Cyrus Earl Graham, Texas A&M University class of 1916.

Lieutenant Graham was a member of the United States Army Air Corps and was killed in action in France on 9 November 1918.

From the beginning, The American Legion created an egalitarian organization open to membership regardless of race, gender, or religion. Post 159 has embodied these goals and has been a community-minded organization since its inception 100 years ago.

During this period, Post 159 has been dedicated to serving the local Brazos Valley community through events such as the Brazos County Fair and the historical Juneteenth Celebration, both of which were hosted on The American Legion grounds. These events saw over 1,000 people come together to embrace our community.

Post 159 of The American Legion continues its commitment to the community to this day, with programs that provide activities for local youth and veterans, as well as support for Active Duty military members serving overseas.

The annual Resource Fair and Veterans Assistance program provides over

\$20,000 in financial assistance to veterans in need.

Madam Speaker, it is clear that The American Legion Earl Graham Post 159 has had a significant and positive impact on the Brazos Valley during its 100-year history.

I have requested the United States flag be flown over our Nation's Capitol to recognize this significant milestone and their contributions to our veterans and to our community.

As I close today, I urge all Americans to continue praying for our country, for our veterans, and for our military men and women who protect us and for our first responders who keep us safe at home.

HONORING CLIFFORD SPIEGELMAN, PH.D.

Mr. FLORES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Dr. Clifford Spiegelman of College Station, Texas, who passed away on 14 May 2020.

Dr. Spiegelman, known as Cliff to his family and friends, was born on 15 May 1948 in Long Island, New York, to Charlie and Doris Spiegelman.

In school, he was recognized as an accomplished athlete and won numerous awards for track and other sports. He also excelled in the classroom and pursued a career in academics, receiving his bachelor of science from the State University of New York at Buffalo in 1970, his master's degree in managerial economics from Northwestern University in 1973, and his Ph.D. in statistics and applied mathematics from Northwestern University in 1976.

Cliff started his career with the agency now known as the National Institute of Standards and Technology, commonly called NIST. He later became a tenured professor at the Department of Statistics at Texas A&M University.

Serving on the faculty at Texas A&M for over 30 years, Cliff became renowned in his field and a highly sought-after expert in the application of statistical expertise to forensic science, chemistry, and medicine. In 2019, he was named a distinguished professor of statistics, the university's highest rank for faculty. His contributions to the field of statistics were further recognized in his appointment as a regents professor in 2019.

Cliff was particularly known for his helpful nature and deep commitment to justice and fairness in the criminal justice system. He was nationally recognized for his research on statistical interpretation of criminal evidence, such as bullet fragment analysis and firearm tool marks.

He was a fierce advocate of accuracy by investigators to prevent false convictions. He further expanded his advocacy through his work with the Innocence Project, testifying pro bono in evidentiary admissibility hearings and providing research that played critical roles in overturning false convictions of innocent individuals.

His commitment to justice extended outside of the courtroom as well. He

served on the Texas Forensic Science Commission as well as the Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission, where he worked to ensure that the death statistics of the Holocaust and other genocides are reliably reported.

Dr. Spiegelman leaves a professional legacy that is unmatched in his field. However, his proudest accomplishments were outside of the workplace.

Cliff married Dr. Katherine Bretzlaff in 1990, a fellow professor at Texas A&M. Together, they raised two daughters, Lindsey and Abigail, who each carry their parents' commitments to academic excellence, strong work ethic, and kindness to those around them.

In the tributes written by the many individuals and organizations positively impacted by Cliff's work, nearly all spoke of Cliff's pride in his family and his frequent excitement to share the achievements of his daughters.

Madam Speaker, Dr. Clifford Spiegelman's life was defined by his outstanding accomplishments as a professor, mentor, and expert in statistics, as well as his commitment to his family and friends. He will be forever remembered for his strong principles and commitment to excellence and as a devoted husband, father, and friend.

My wife, Gina, and I offer our deepest and heartfelt condolences to the Spiegelman family. I have requested the United States flag be flown over our Nation's Capitol to honor the life, legacy, and service of Dr. Clifford Spiegelman.

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HONORING THE LIFE OF LEWIS MERRIMAN BUTTERY

Mr. FLORES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Mr. Lewis Merriman Buttery of Lampasas, Texas, who passed away on 20 December 2008. Lewis Buttery was born on 20 March 1924 in San Angelo, Texas, to Albert James and Dorothy Hoss Buttery.

On his 18th birthday, just 3 months after the attack on Pearl Harbor, he attempted to enlist in the United States Navy. He had hoped to join his older brothers in service—one, an Army artillery officer, and the other, a naval aviator. Unfortunately, Lewis was denied enlistment at that time due to health issues.

This denial only strengthened his resolve to serve his country. Each month he attempted to enlist until he was finally accepted and sworn in on 20 October 1942.

Lewis was called to Active Duty in June of 1943 and was sent to the University of Texas to continue pursuit of his engineering degree. He was later sent to Midshipmen School at Columbia University in New York. In March 1944, Lewis was commissioned as an ensign and ordered to San Francisco to complete gunnery school.

He was ultimately assigned to USS Patrol Craft Escort 880 in Adak, Alaska, as a gunnery officer.

In preparation for the invasion of Japan, his ship was converted into a weather ship, and he became the aerological, or weather, officer. The ship was transferred to the Marshall-Gilbert Islands area to transmit weather observations and to guide Army Air Corps bombers which were preparing the way for the invasion of Japan. The invasion did not occur due to the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, after which Japan quickly surrendered.

Prior to being released to Inactive Duty in the Ready Reserve in July 1946, he became the executive officer of the ship and was promoted to lieutenant junior grade.

Lewis was called back to Active Duty in June 1950 at the start of the Korean war, but his orders were ultimately canceled before he could reach his ship in San Diego. Ultimately, Lieutenant Buttery received an honorable discharge in 1954.

Following World War II, Mr. Buttery came home and finished his degree in chemical engineering at the University of Texas at Austin. He also married Virginia Kerzee in Limestone County, Texas, raised a family, and had a successful career.

Lewis was also a student of maps and cartography. Prior to the war in 1941, he completed courses in surveying and mapping at Texas A&M University and continued that avocation through the rest of his life. During his extensive work-related travels, Mr. Buttery collected numerous atlases and maps, which he and his wife later donated to the University of Texas at Arlington's Cartographic History Library.

He was a founding member of the Texas Map Society and author of numerous monograph and facsimile portfolios devoted to early Texas. One of his works, entitled, "Regional Maps of Texas: 1720–2001; Region 1 North Texas," contains many valuable insights about the mapping history of large portions of Texas. The maps that he and Virginia donated and the works that he published will continue to educate future generations interested in cartographic history.

He was very proud of his time in the Navy and believed that it molded and shaped him throughout the remainder of his life. In recognition of this, the "Navy Hymn" was solemnly played at his funeral.

I have requested that a United States flag be flown over our Nation's Capitol to honor the life, legacy, and service of Lewis Merriman Buttery.

As I close today, I urge all Americans to continue praying for our country in these difficult times, for our military men and women who protect us, and the first responders who protect us at home.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MICHAEL TY SPRADLIN

Mr. FLORES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Senior Airman Michael Ty Spradlin of Bryan, Texas, who passed away on 5 February 2020. Known as Ty to his family and friends, he was killed in a motorcycle accident at Yokota Air Force Base in Japan.

Ty was born 5 March 1991 in Wheelock, Texas, to Theresa Lynn Spradlin and Michael Todd Spradlin. He graduated from Bryan High School in 2009 and enlisted in the United States Air Force in 2012.

Over his 8 years of service in the United States Air Force, Ty worked as a crew chief on a variety of C-130 planes. He traveled to many countries and enjoyed the opportunity to see the world.

During his service, Ty traveled to the Philippines, Australia, Thailand, Kuwait, and Korea. He served at three different squadrons over those 8 years, including: the 353rd Special Operations Group, Kadena Air Force Base in Okinawa, Japan; the 755th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base in Arizona; and the 374th Maintenance Squadron, Yokota Air Force Base in Japan.

Senior Airman Spradlin bravely served his country, and his legacy will be forever woven into our American military history. Ty was not only a proud public servant; he was a friend to all, a loving son, a brother, and an uncle.

My wife, Gina, and I offer our deepest and heartfelt condolences to the Spradlin family.

I have requested the United States flag be flown over our Nation's Capitol to honor the life, legacy, and service of Senior Airman Michael Ty Spradlin.

As I close today, I urge all Americans to continue praying for our country, for our veterans, for our military men and women, and for our first responders who protect us at home.

HONORING THE LIFE OF WAYNE PURSELLEY

Mr. FLORES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Wayne Purselley of Waco, Texas, who passed away on 29 February 2020.

Wayne was born on 27 June 1932 in Loving, Texas, to Herman and Ida Purselley. He attended Texas A&M University and, upon graduation, was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Air Force, ultimately serving for 22 years. He flew 6,000 hours as navigator and served as a missile launch officer before retiring as a lieutenant colonel.

Following his retirement from the Air Force, Wayne became a teacher and planetarium director for Richfield High School in Waco, where he wrote and taught the "Christ Revealed in the Stars" lecture series for many years.

Wayne was a dedicated member of Highland Baptist Church for 45 years, where he served in both leadership and teaching roles. In addition to his many roles within the church community, Wayne served as the president of the local Military Officers Association of America chapter, as well as the chairman of the McLennan County Republican Club.

Wayne served our community and country for many years, and his legacy will be forever woven into our American history.

Wayne was a committed and faithful husband to his wife, Barbara; a loving

father; a committed teacher; a mentor; a community servant; and a friend to many.

My wife, Gina, and I offer our deepest and heartfelt condolences to the Purselley family.

I have requested the United States flag be flown over our Nation's Capitol to honor the life, legacy, and service of Wayne Purselley.

As I close today, I urge all Americans to continue praying for our country, for our veterans, for our military men and women who protect us, and for our first responders who keep us safe at home.

HONORING THE LIFE OF COLONEL GLENN STARNES

Mr. FLORES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Colonel Glenn Starnes, who passed away on 30 March 2020.

Glenn was born 27 January 1959 as the second son of Charles and LaVerne Starnes. He graduated from Texas A&M University in 1981 and was commissioned as an officer in the United States Marine Corps.

Colonel Starnes led a life of service to both his country as a dedicated marine and to the Texas A&M community as a member of the Office of the Commandant's staff.

Glenn served in the Marines for 30 years and commanded at every level, from field artillery battery to field artillery regiment. While serving his country, he was stationed in seven States and two countries. He fought in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom through two tours of duty in 2003 and 2005. Glenn also served on joint duty with the U.S. Central Command and later served as an exchange officer with the United Kingdom's Joint Headquarters.

Colonel Starnes was awarded the Legion of Merit with two Gold Stars, the Bronze Star with Combat "V" Device, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with Gold Star, and the title of Officer of the Order of the British Empire from the Queen of England.

After 30 years of service Glenn retired from the Marine Corps in 2011.

In 2012, Colonel Starnes joined the Texas A&M University community as assistant commandant for operations and training for A&M's internationally recognized Corps of Cadets.

In his 8 years on this job, Glenn was a tireless worker who loved the Corps and the opportunity to serve as mentor for many of its members.

He was highly respected by his colleagues, and many Aggies feel fortunate enough to call him friend. Colonel Starnes' 30 years of dedicated service embody the core values of Texas Aggies: respect, excellence, leadership, loyalty, integrity, and selfless service. His loss will be deeply felt by the Texas A&M community and the Corps of Cadets.

Madam Speaker, Colonel Starnes served his country proudly for many years, and his legacy will be forever

woven into our American history. He was not only a dedicated public servant, he was a loving son, a husband, a father, an effective mentor, and a loyal friend to hundreds.

My wife, Gina, and I offer our deepest and heartfelt condolences to the Starnes family.

I have requested the United States flag be flown over our Nation's Capitol to honor the life, legacy, and service of Colonel Glenn Starnes.

As I close today I urge all Americans to continue praying for our country, for our veterans, for our military men and women who keep us safe, and for our first responders who keep us safe at home.

HONORING THE LIFE OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DENNIS LEE HASSMAN

Mr. FLORES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Lieutenant Commander Dennis Lee Hassman of College Station, who passed away on 12 April 2020.

Lieutenant Commander Hassman graduated from Texas A&M University in 1988 and subsequently enlisted in the United States Navy.

During his 20 years in the Navy, he served as a remote control mission commander and E-2C airborne mission commander. Dennis also served as a naval flight officer and antiterrorism/force protection officer. In 2005, Lieutenant Commander Hassman received an MBA from the Naval Postgraduate School.

In 2008, Dennis retired from the Navy and returned to Texas A&M University to serve as a member of the Office of the Commandant's staff and as a cadet training officer for A&M's internationally recognized Corps of Cadets.

During this time, he worked closely with cadets, providing guidance and direction to cadets at the unit, major unit, and Corps levels.

Madam Speaker, Dennis served his country proudly for many years, and his legacy will be forever woven into our American history. The passing of Lieutenant Commander Hassman will be deeply felt by all of those in the Texas A&M community and by his family and his friends.

My wife, Gina, and I offer our deepest and heartfelt condolences to the Hassman family.

I have requested the United States flag be flown over our Nation's Capitol to honor the life, legacy, and service of Lieutenant Commander Dennis Hassman.

As I close today, I ask all Americans to continue praying for our country during these difficult times, for our veterans, for our military men and women who protect us, and for our first responders who keep us safe at home.

HONORING THE LIFE OF EDWIN H. COOPER

Mr. FLORES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Edwin H. Cooper of San Marcos, Texas. Edwin passed away on 29 March 2020.

Edwin was born 3 September 1930 to Margaret and Leslie Cooper. He graduated from San Marcos High School in

1949 and enrolled in Texas A&M University, where he was a proud member of the fighting Texas Aggie band. While at Texas A&M, Cooper was also a member of the Alpha Zeta Fraternity and was a distinguished student.

During the summer of 1951, Edwin married his high school sweetheart, Peggy Jean Martin.

In 1953, Edwin received a bachelor of science in wildlife management degree and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Army. He attended Armor Basic Camp in Fort Knox, Kentucky, before being assigned to the Second Armored Division in Baumholder, Germany.

After his honorable discharge, Edwin returned to Texas and his family to work as an assistant agriculture county agent in Travis County.

Edwin's professional career combined his two loves: wildlife and Texas A&M University. Beginning as a specialist in wildlife conservation, he worked his way up to director of office school relations and coordinator of special projects—Education Information Services, all at Texas A&M University.

Edwin's professional experience also included specialist in wildlife conservation at the Texas Agriculture Extension Service, assistant to President Earl Rudder, director of civilian student activities, assistant to President Jack K. Williams, director of admissions; dean of admissions and records, director—Office of School Relations, and coordinator of special projects—Education Information Services, all at Texas A&M University.

He is the author of four books, including one entitled: "Forty Years at Aggieland," published in 2013, which detailed his career at Texas A&M.

Upon his retirement, Edwin and his wife, Peggy, moved to Camp Creek Lake in Robertson County, where he continued to enjoy fishing, hunting, and spending time outdoors with his family and friends.

□ 1830

Edwin's civic involvement included vice president of the Bryan-College Station Jaycees, president of the Brazos County A&M Club, councilman of the Texas A&M Association of Former Students, and vice president of the Bryan-College Station Chamber of Commerce, and Board of Directors of the Aggie Band Association.

Mr. Cooper has served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the A&M Consolidated Independent School District, chairman of the Board of the St. Joseph Hospital, class agent of the Texas A&M class of 1953, president of the Executive Committee of College Board-Southwest Region, and trustee to College Board. He also served 2 years as chairman of the National Membership Committee of College Board. Edwin was enthusiastically involved in Methodist church activities in Bryan-College Station and in Franklin, Texas.

Madam Speaker, Edwin served his country proudly for many years, and

his legacy will be forever woven into our American history. Edwin was not only a public servant; he was a proud Texas Aggie, a devout Methodist, and a committed family man. I will always remember Mr. Cooper because his signature is affixed to my Texas A&M diploma.

My wife, Gina, and I offer our deepest and heartfelt condolences to the Cooper family. I have requested that a United States flag be flown over our Nation's Capitol to honor the life, legacy, and service of Edwin H. Cooper.

As I close today, I urge all Americans to continue to pray for our country during these difficult times, for our veterans, for our military men and women who protect us, and for our first responders who keep us safe at home.

HONORING COLONEL DAVID MCINTYRE, PH.D.

Mr. FLORES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Dr. David McIntyre of College Station, Texas, who passed away on 8 June 2020.

Dr. McIntyre was born on 13 May 1949, in Houston, Texas, to David and Mary McIntyre. From a young age, Dave felt a sense of duty and a call to selfless service which guided him throughout his life. He followed this call to the United States Military Academy at West Point where he was commissioned as armor officer in 1971. Following graduation from Airborne School and U.S. Army Ranger School, Dave was assigned as a scout platoon leader and jumpmaster in the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg in North Carolina.

Over 30 years of dedicated service, Dave traveled all over the United States and to more than 45 foreign countries. He served with an armored cavalry reconnaissance unit at the Czechoslovakian border, flew to the base of Mt. Everest in a Russian Mi-17 Hip helicopter, participated in the changing of the guard with the Gurkha Rifles at the Khyber Pass, and led a delegation to Angkor Wat.

In addition to his many years of service in the field, Dave placed great focus on academics and serving our country through education. He graduated with honors from the Command and General Staff College and earned his first master's degree from Auburn University. He then went on to serve as a professor of English literature at West Point while earning a Ph.D. from the University of Maryland. After 30 years of service, Dave retired as a colonel from his post as Dean of Faculty and Academics at the National War College in Washington, D.C.

In June 2008 Dave was appointed to the National Security Education Board by President George W. Bush and confirmed by the Senate. He served on this board for 4 years until 2012. From 2010 to 2014 he was a Distinguished Visiting Fellow at the Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute in Washington, D.C. His time in D.C. also included providing congressional testimony and national strategic documents for the Army Chief of Staff and

serving on the National Board of Directors of the InfraGard National Members Alliance. In addition to serving on many other boards and committees, he also served as a board member of the Homeland Security and Defense Education Consortium.

Following his retirement, David accepted a position as a professor at Texas A&M University through his role as founding director of the Texas A&M Bush School of Government and Public Service graduate Certificate in Homeland Security program, his legacy of expertise in homeland security will live long through the knowledge and expertise in homeland security that he shared with his students.

Also, while serving as a professor at Texas A&M, Dave continued to advise the U.S. Government on many projects and published a series of textbooks on homeland security. Dave also spoke at conferences and events as a premier subject matter expert of homeland security.

Dave's life was dedicated to his call to service, and through this journey he met his wife, Cathy. Together they raised two sons who share their father's spirit of service. He relished spending time with his family and seven grandchildren at home in College Station, Texas.

I first met Colonel McIntyre when he and I ran for this congressional seat in 2010. As I got to know him, I found him to be a fierce competitor, a policy expert, a committed public servant, a man of integrity, and an ultimate gentleman. I can tell you firsthand that we will miss his contributions to Brazos Valley and to our Nation.

Madam Speaker, Dr. David McIntyre's life was defined by his outstanding accomplishments as Army officer, professor, an expert in homeland security, as well as his commitment to his family and friends. He will be forever remembered as a true leader in his field, a devoted husband, father, and friend.

My wife, Gina, and I offer our deepest and heartfelt condolences to the McIntyre family. I have requested that the United States flag be flown over our Nation's Capitol to honor the life, legacy, and service of Dr. David McIntyre.

As I close today, I urge all Americans to continue praying for our country during these difficult times, for our veterans, for our military men and women who protect us, and for our first responders who keep us safe at home.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

POLICE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about the very important topic of police reform and qualified immunity.

Last week, I joined my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in voting in favor of the Justice in Policing Act, a bill that the National Fraternal Order of Police said, "we believe, after good-faith discussions, will create a law that will have a positive impact on law enforcement and policing in our country."

My Republican colleagues who voted in favor of this bill did so because we must move the legislative process and negotiations forward so we can begin to repair the social contract again between our police officers around the nation and the communities that they serve.

That being said, we believe that the qualified immunity provision in the bill, as it is currently drafted, must be fixed so that we can ensure that we protect our hero police officers both from physical harm and potentially frivolous lawsuits.

Qualified immunity is a judicially created doctrine that grants government officials who are performing discretionary functions immunity from civil suits unless the plaintiff shows that the official violated clearly established statutory or constitutional rights that a reasonable person would have been aware of.

Madam Speaker, to put it simply, qualified immunity states that if an officer acts in good faith and is doing what he or she believes is in line with their responsibilities of being a police officer, then they are protected from personal liability.

While I believe that qualified immunity is a very important doctrine, it should be reformed but not abolished. There must be reforms that address personal responsibility, accountability, and transparency in law enforcement, no doubt. However, the Justice in Policing Act includes a provision on qualified immunity that must be amended in conference committee prior to final passage. I, for one, will be insisting on that prior to any bill being sent to the President's desk.

Madam Speaker, as it currently stands, this provision would specify that a defendant is not immune from lawsuits just because they were acting in a way that they thought was reasonable or lawful at the time or because they were not violating a clearly established law.

The overwhelming majority of our Nation's police officers conduct themselves responsibly, appropriately, and within the confines of the law. Madam Speaker, I know this because I was one myself. We must reform qualified immunity to allow our police officers to act in a way they need to to perform their jobs while also removing protections that would shield those who illegally deny citizens of the rights given to them by the United States Constitution.

Having served as a lifelong Federal law enforcement agent and a Federal prosecutor, I will be playing an active role in bridging this gap and bringing

our law enforcement officials in our communities together, as will my Republican colleagues who voted in favor, as we move to conference committee to merge the Senate and House proposals into one bill that works for everybody and protects our police officers.

I will insist that the final package be written in a way that both protects citizens' constitutional and civil rights and preserves the noble profession of law enforcement—the profession that I have dedicated the majority of my adult life to, the profession that my great-uncle Phil sacrificed his life and paid the ultimate price for having been killed in the line of duty as an NYPD police officer.

Madam Speaker, this moment calls on all of us to come together and repair this social contract so that we as Americans can start to heal. I firmly believe that we are all capable of rising to this challenge because my own community in Bucks and Montgomery Counties in Pennsylvania has been a model when it comes to police-community relations.

We need to apply the community model of my amazing colleagues back home in law enforcement, always making improvements based on self-reflection, listening, understanding, and learning, and show the rest of our Nation and the world that we are a country of law and order, a country that respects the rights, dignity, and equality of every single individual, and a country where police officers are one with the communities in which they serve, which is certainly the case back home.

I am so proud of our law enforcement officers. We have a chance at real positive change, Madam Speaker. Let us not miss this moment. We can support our law enforcement officers and enact meaningful reform. I, for one, will be insisting on both before any final bill goes to the President's desk.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

AND STILL I RISE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. And I rise tonight to express my support for H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act.

I have supported this legislation because it is not only good for my congressional district, it is also good for the country.

This legislation will allow us to do something that I think is quite important. I sit on the Financial Services Committee, and it allows us to address housing as a part of our Nation's infrastructure. The Honorable MAXINE WATERS has worked tirelessly to get housing included in this legislation. I believe it will benefit many people, especially those people who may find themselves with rent due and an inability to pay their bills.

I also am proud to say that it will help our ports. We have the Port of Houston, and that is a port that is very significant as it relates not only to Houston but to the country.

It will help with our schools, and it will help with broadband. It is a very good piece of legislation.

But there is one additional thing in this legislation that I think would be of benefit, not only to the young people in this country but also to our police officers. This is H. Res. 169 which is a piece of legislation that emanated in my office. This would have a driver and an officer safety education component.

We talk about the conversations that African American parents have with their children. This is a conversation that takes place because of a history that we too well understand. This legislation addresses that conversation, but it addresses it not only as it relates to the young person, the person who is going to be driving the car, it also addresses it as it relates to the officer.

It would grant States moneys for grants such that they would be able to train officers about the interactions with civilians and train civilians, give them the education that they need so that they will understand how to properly interact with officers.

Understanding can change the course of history. It can make a difference in the lives of people. My hope is that with this legislation in H.R. 2 it will cause somebody to benefit from just knowing how to interact with a person who happens to be a police officer or a police officer getting a better understanding of how to interact with someone from a given community.

As important as this piece of legislation is, I do understand that if we are to have the kind of change that we seek, we will probably have to have another piece of legislation that I am proud to offer. This is a piece of legislation calling for a department of reconciliation. A lot of what is happening in our country is systemic. It is institutionalized. If we want to deal with systemic and institutionalized problems, especially as they relate to race, then we need to have a department so that we can approach these systemic issues not only in the short term but over the years and over the decades.

This department of reconciliation will, of course, have a secretary of reconciliation. This secretary will have the responsibility of devising the strategy and implementing a strategy to eliminate racism and invidious discrimination in our country.

□ 1845

This department will be properly funded. We would like to see it funded with a minimum of 10 percent of what the Department of Justice receives. This would be the equivalent—the money would not come from the Department of Justice—but the equivalent of 10 percent of what the Department of Justice receives as a minimum in funding.

This department would be one that would give us the opportunity to look into the future and devise a means by which we can avoid some of the systemic problems that we currently have.

Madam Speaker, my hope is that this resolution will get the support of my colleagues. It has gained support every day, and I look forward to getting the continued support of my colleagues for the resolution. The resolution, of course, is the forerunner to a bill, a bill that will actually develop this department of reconciliation.

We found that there is a Labor Department, and this Labor Department, of course, deals with issues associated with labor. We have other departments that are specialties. They specialize in dealing with certain issues. Well, why not a department of reconciliation so that we can do something that has long been needed since the Emancipation Proclamation?

While we had the invidious discrimination known as segregation, through the years, we have not done what we need to do, and that is reconcile, settle our differences, come to a conclusion as to what is appropriate when it comes to some of the icons that we have in this country with reference to Civil War memorabilia and where it can be placed. These kinds of things can be resolved through the department of reconciliation.

Madam Speaker, my hope is that we will have the department available to us in the near future. My hope is that this is something that Presidential candidates will embrace and want to talk about. I will surely put it before candidates when given the opportunity because the secretary will report directly to the President of the United States. This will give us the insight that we need into the Office of the Presidency. And the President can, of course, provide legislation by and through the secretary.

It is a good piece of legislation, and my hope is that we will get it passed.

Finally, this: I am honored to say that I, too, support law enforcement. My uncle was a deputy sheriff. He had a great amount of influence on my life. I believe that I am in Congress today because of some things that he said and urged me to do.

Madam Speaker, I support law enforcement. I don't paint all law enforcement officers with the same brush, just as I don't want all protesters to be painted with the same brush.

I support the right to peacefully protest. I believe that if we who support the protest movements and support peace officers, if we would actually let people know that there are some persons who are in the police forces that are not acceptable because of their behavior, and there are some people who are associating themselves with the protest movement who are not acceptable because of their behavior—persons who do things that are inappropriate, persons who would burn buildings, this

is inappropriate. I don't support that. Officers who would put their knees on the necks of persons, that is inappropriate. No one would support that, I would hope.

Madam Speaker, I just think that, as we move forward, let's not conclude that there is something wrong with the protest movement because of some of the people who associate themselves with the movement, just as I don't conclude that there is something wrong with all police officers because of the actions and behavior of some police officers. There are people within both of these entities that I speak of who are good, and the bad ones, we, of course, should eliminate.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend, Judge AL GREEN. He is a brother, and I appreciate him very much. We have differences of opinion, but I know we are going to end up the same place together.

Madam Speaker, there is so much that has been going on that has been disrupting the country, and I am not sure what all my good friend, a former judge in Houston, was saying. I didn't get to hear that. But I believe he was addressing some of the unrest.

He and I both want to see freedom. We want to see equality. We want to see people treated fairly and equally. Those are things we share, and I know that is what is on his heart.

But I am highly concerned about the legitimate peaceful protests that were taking place as a result of the cruel death, the killing of George Floyd. And his family, and the way they approached it, was inspirational. There deserve to be protests over that horrendous death.

The Floyd family pointed out they did not want the legacy of George Floyd to be violence and suffering and death and looting. That was not, and is not, what they want for the memory and legacy of George Floyd.

But the movement has been hijacked. The violence they don't want, just the justice they want. It has been hijacked. And it is very important that Americans understand what is going on here, so that it is not just those who have spent our lifetimes studying history that see so clearly what is going on by instigators who want to see the country that has been in an ongoing state of getting better and better—for years, even with unfairness and inequality, it has still been the hope of the world when it comes to freedom and a shot at equality.

Antifa, short for antifascist—and there has been no greater irony in the

world that Hitler and Stalin—two mad men, evil men with a globalist desire—ended up against each other. Of course, it is quite ironic that when they got together and signed a treaty, both of them, behind the scenes, were talking about the day when that individual would breach the treaty with the other.

One of the things Stalin was so furious about when Hitler moved east was that Hitler broke the treaty before Stalin had the chance to. They were two evil people, and they were pushing an evil idea: with Hitler, the evil of fascism; with Stalin, the evil of Marxism, communism, socialism, whatever you want to call it. It is all about the same thing.

So, you have communism and fascism. Both of them want globalism. They want to control the world, and they don't want anybody else to control it. They want to control it.

The treachery and the evil that went under both of those leaders is legendary. Hitler killed over 6 million Jews in some of the most horrific and evil ways conceivable. Stalin did the same thing, except he killed many millions more.

Then in China, decades after that came Mao, who brought communism to China. It is hard to get your arms around a proper number. We know Stalin killed around 20 million Ukrainians, starving them to death, but he killed no telling how many millions more. You just look at the evil treatment of the poor Polish people that when he liberated them, he took so many who were what he saw as good slave labor and brought them back in slavery to the Soviet Union, where they either worked as slaves under Stalin or they were killed.

When the Iron Curtain fell, just as many historians, including a brilliant historian I eagerly learned under at Texas A&M—she was not allowed back in the Soviet Union after she wrote about the evil that was done to so many of the Polish officers and people. One of my favorite history teachers, she was terrific, brilliant. But when the Iron Curtain fell, we found out the things that she said and discovered, and others did, were exactly right.

Reagan was right. It was an evil empire. And the one Hitler was trying to build was just about as evil—in some ways, much more evil.

But it is important that young people and millennials understand what we are talking about here. This country, warts and all, has been, as movie-maker Ron Maxwell said, "a history of liberation." It wasn't founded on slavery. It was on the march toward liberation, each step.

So many Christians, like the Pilgrims and so many others, came to avoid persecution for being Christians. Sometimes, people came who were considered unwanted in other countries.

If you look at the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, who owned slaves,

had entered what probably was the biggest paragraph setting out a grievance against King George. It is spelled out in this grievance against King George, that he ever allowed slavery to get going in the Colonies, because it was so terrible. It was evil, and it took too long and cost too many lives to get rid of it.

By the way, that grievance didn't end up in the final draft because there were States that objected, that supported slavery. So that grievance Jefferson had originally put in was taken out. It was not in the final draft.

□ 1900

But it took a war that took half a million lives in a country that didn't have half a million lives to spare, devastated the United States.

Lincoln believed the Union should be held together, and it would be held together, and this would be the capital of the whole country.

And he wanted no malice to anyone at the end of the war. He wanted to bring the country together. But it took an ordained Christian minister named Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and so many others, including some who served in Congress, it took them standing for equality and what is right to ensure that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution would mean what it said.

In some ways, in recent years, we have been distracted by people who have been at war, on offense against Christianity, so that now we are to the point where, if you believe what Jesus said, as set out in the New Testament, then you, among so many millions now in our country, are to be an object of scorn and hate.

So, as you see these groups that are really Marxist groups—antifascist does not mean it is a good group; it means it is Marxist. And that is where they want to take us, and it means Christianity will be persecuted to the extent we have seen, with the horrors we have seen over the centuries since Jesus was here.

So there is an article by Igor Norinsky, June 28, in American Greatness, talking about Black Lives Matter.

I really don't believe at all that there is a single member of Congress who doesn't agree Black lives matter. I don't know anybody who is in Congress who does not believe that Black lives matter.

This article starts out saying: "To the 60 percent of Americans not polling for Trump, many firmly left-of-center, a thought experiment as November draws nearer: What must be true so that Trump gets your vote? It is a miserable question because many Americans are, to put it mildly, negative on the President."

The article goes on—don't have time to go through the whole thing. But the point is made here: "The emotional call-and-response appeal of 'black lives matter'"—and that is with little B, little L, little M—"entices all who repeat

it into believing they are antiracists and that everyone else must be the opposite. But 'black lives matter'—with small letters—which no one disagrees with, is not the same as"—capitalized—"Black Lives Matter."

They had what they believed at one time—that has since been taken down, as I understand it—and substituted for one that is a little more palatable, but make no mistake: You look at the history of this group, it is a Marxist group.

The article points out: "Communism," which is simply "Marxism applied, was responsible for over 100 million deaths during the last century alone, which says nothing of the psychological terror, the Auschwitz of the mind, that imprisoned the untold millions who did not perish. The systematic oppression and terror Marxist ideas engendered is nowhere better described than Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's 'Gulag Archipelago,' a painstaking and harrowing account of the forced labor camp system under Soviet Communism. In a telling passage, he provides an insight into the engine that made the tyranny possible."

And he quotes from Solzhenitsyn:

"Macbeth's self-justifications were feeble—and his conscience devoured him. Yes, even Iago was a little lamb, too. The imagination and spiritual strength of Shakespeare's evildoers stopped short at a dozen corpses. Because they had no ideology. Ideology—that is what gives evildoing its long-sought justification and gives the evildoer the necessary steadfastness and determination. That is the social theory which helps to make his acts seem good instead of bad in his own or other's eyes. . . . That was how the agents of the Inquisition fortified their wills . . . the colonizers, by civilization; the Nazis, by race. . . . Without evildoers, there would have been no Archipelago."

The writer says: "I was spared those horrors thanks, in part, to being born near the dismal end of the Soviet Union and thanks, in part, to the courage of parents who dared seek permission to leave from a central authority notoriously brutal to the unbelievers. As Jews ostensibly bound for Israel, we had the great fortune of being unwanted anyway. Almost all of your life's possessions stay behind—they belong to 'the people,' after all—but the scars most certainly do not. Scars travel with you. The many hundreds of thousands of refugees and exiles from Communist countries living in America today can fill entire libraries with the stories behind those scars. Go seek them out and listen.

"Whether in Stalin's Russia, Mao's China, Pol Pot's Cambodia, the precepts of Marxism led humanity as close to the abyss as it has ever come."

"Neither do Marxism's purveyors and apologists all sit in Beijing. For years, many intellectuals in the West openly espoused Marxism. Its great utopian appeal should come as no surprise par-

ticularly in our present age of social justice. Solzhenitsyn would later lament at the West's failure to accept the grim warnings of his testimonial."

And, again, from Solzhenitsyn: "Modern society is hypnotized by socialism. It is prevented by socialism from seeing the mortal danger it is in. And one of the greatest of all is that you have lost all sense of danger; you cannot even see where it's coming from as it moves swiftly toward you.

"You imagine you see danger in other parts of the globe and hurl arrows from your depleted quiver there. But the greatest danger of all is that you have lost the will to defend yourselves."

Hate Donald Trump if you want. So far, for now, we have that freedom. But the fact is, he saw the dangers from China before anybody in public office did and talked about them.

But anyway, Solzhenitsyn wrote that "in 1976 as the United States was deep into the Cold War. Nearly 45 years later, long after the Cold War has ended, the generation that is driving today's revolutionary agenda has little to no conception of what socialism is and what brand of misery it left in its wake. It is nearly impossible to cultivate any sense of dread or urgency in a society where connection to that chapter of the human experience has all but been severed. But we have to try."

And he is so right.

"BLM," he says, "is pure ideology. It appears bent on redefining America and its institutions pursuant to progressively tribalistic commandments. Draped in the powerful, albeit deceptive, cover of racial indignation"—which we should all stand for equality there—"the movement has convinced many Americans that being White is an original sin, that America is evil, and that the sinner's day in court has arrived. It prescribes class struggle, exponentially amplified by the battle cry of racial reckoning."

"Revolutions vilify the past."

And he goes on.

But it is important that people understand that, as we try and move closer and closer to end any injustice in America—it will never be perfect, but it is the closest humanity has ever gotten, and still there are things we can do to make it better—it is critical to understand the evil that is so close to taking over and embracing this country, because we have generations now that have not learned true history. They have learned some misbegotten professor's idea, as he or she dealt with their own hate and own prejudice, as they rewrote our history.

But if you look fairly at the history, you see injustice, none more so than slavery's existence.

But if you go back to the late 1940s, early 1950s, when Whittaker Chambers, who had had a very unpleasant childhood, unpleasant family life growing up, thought maybe communism, Marxism was the way to go, and he began

working with people like Alger Hiss, who was one of the most respected people in the State Department, right at the top. And because he had an Ivy League education, Ivy Leaguers loved the man, just thought he was fantastic.

But both Alger Hiss, Whittaker Chambers, and others with whom they worked and believed in communism, were working to bring down the United States, just as antifa and so many others are today.

When Whittaker Chambers began to see that this Marxism that he thought so much of actually caused more suffering than the very type of government he was trying to bring down, that was revolutionary in his mind, and he realized he was fighting the wrong people.

His book "Witness"—I should have read it years and years ago, but it is only in the last couple of years I read it. Some great statements he has in his book.

"Few men are so dull that they do not know that the crisis exists and that it threatens their lives at every point. It is popular," he said, "to call it a social crisis. It is, in fact, a total crisis—religious, moral, intellectual, social, political, economic. It is popular to call it a crisis of the Western world. It is in fact a crisis of the whole world. Communism . . . is itself a symptom and an irritant of that crisis."

He quoted Stalin's statement: "Is it not true that social democracy and social fascism are twins?"

Our current chairman of the Judiciary Committee has gotten very upset when some of us have pointed out that Hitler and Hitler's party were the National Socialist Workers Party in Germany. And he tried to draw that distinction, but Stalin himself says: Isn't it true that social democracy and social fascism are really twins?

But Dostoevsky, he quoted, saying: "The problem of communism is not economic problem; the problem of communism is the problem of atheism."

I have seen it, lived it for a summer in the Soviet Union. They didn't want Christianity. They only allowed one authorized seminary. I was told, when I visited there, that they allowed only 40 people to go to the only authorized seminary back during those oppressive years under communism.

Whittaker Chambers says: "One day the Communist really hears those screams. The screams . . . do not merely reach his mind. They pierce beyond. They pierce to his soul."

"A communist breaks because he must choose at last between irreconcilable opposites—God or man, soul or mind, freedom or communism."

□ 1915

This Marxist ideology that is being pushed on us by groups that hate America is very dangerous. Chambers points out ". . . the crisis of the Western world exists to the degree it is indifferent to God. It exists to the degree in which the Western world actually

shares communism's materialist vision, is so dazzled by the logic of the materialist interpretation of history, of politics, and economics, that it fails to grasp that, for it, the only possible answer to the communist or Marxist challenge is to choose either faith in God or faith in man. . . ."

He said: "Freedom is a need of the soul and nothing else. It is in striving toward God that the soul strives continually after a condition of freedom."

I think every American has felt that.

He says: "God alone is the insider and guarantor of freedom. He is the only guarantor. External freedom is only an aspect of interior freedom. Political freedom, as the Western world has known it, is only a political reading of the Bible. Religion and freedom are indivisible. Without freedom, the soul dies. Without the soul, there is no justification for freedom."

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin made this comment on religion in a November 1913 letter: "Every religious idea of God, even flirting with the idea of God, is unutterable vileness . . . of the most dangerous kind."

I think that is why, on visiting that sole recognized seminary at Zagorsk decades ago, I was struck because there was a building there, and on the side of the building—this is where you turn into the gates of the seminary—was a big painting of Lenin's face and the words: "Lenin s nami." "Lenin is with us."

So anyone going into this Christian seminary had to see, as they went in, that message from the government. You may be going into this Christian seminary, but don't ever forget it is Lenin who is with us.

Now, I had a chance to see Lenin in his tomb. There were rumors that his ear was deteriorated and had been replaced by a rubber ear. I don't know if that was true, but Lenin was not with us, I can verify. He is long gone to his just reward, such as it was.

Whittaker Chambers said: "If I had rejected only communism, I would have rejected only one political expression of the modern mind, the most logical because the most brutal in enforcing the myth of man's material perfectibility. What I sensed, without being able to phrase it was what has since been phrased with the simplicity of an axiom."

This axiom is: "Man cannot organize for himself without God; without God, man can only organize the world against man." The gas ovens of Buchenwald and the communist execution cellars exist first within the minds."

He said: "What I grasped was that religion begins at the point where reason and knowledge are powerless and forever fail—the point at which man senses the mystery of his good and evil, his suffering, and his destiny as a soul in search of God."

"Against liberalism's social optimism," which is progress by reform, "and the social optimism revolutionary left," which is progress by

force, "Dostoevsky asserted the eternal necessity of the soul to be itself. But he discerned that the moment man indulged his freedom to the point where he was also free from God, it led him into tragedy, evil, and often the exact opposite of what had been intended. In human terms, there was no solution for the problem of evil."

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(b) of House Resolution 967, the House stands adjourned until tomorrow at 10 a.m.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Thursday, July 2, 2020, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4632. A letter from the OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Modification of DFARS Clause "Notification of Anticipated Contract Termination or Reduction: (DFARS Case 2019-D019) [Docket: DARS-2019-0060] (RIN: 0650-AK56) received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4633. A letter from the OSD Federal Liaison Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Market Research and Consideration of Value for the Determination of Price (DFARS Case 2019-D027) [Docket: DARS-2019-0050] (RIN: 0750-AK65) received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4634. A letter from the OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of Annual Reporting Requirements to Congressional Defense Committees (DFARS Case 2020-D004) [Docket: DARS-2020-0015] (RIN: 0750-AK91) received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4635. A letter from the OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Justification and Approval Threshold for 8(a) Contracts (DFARS Case 2020-D006) [Docket: DARS-2020-0016] (RIN: 0750-AK93) received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4636. A letter from the OSD Federal Liaison Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Qualifications Requirements for Contracting Positions (DFARS Case 2020-D012) [Docket: DARS-2020-0017] (RIN: 0750-AK99) received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4637. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Home Mortgage Disclosure (Regulation C) [Docket No.: CFPB-2019-0021] (RIN: 3170-AA76) received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4638. A letter from the Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Remittance Transfers Under the Electronic Fund Transfer Act (Regulation E) [Docket No.: CFPB-2019-0058] (RIN: 3170-AA96) received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4639. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Modernizing Ignitable Liquids Determinations [EPA-HQ-OLEM-2018-0830; FRL-10006-71-OLEM] (RIN: 2050-AG93) received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4640. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fulvic acid; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0152; FRL-10007-74] received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4641. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Plywood and Composite Wood Products Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2016-0243; FRL-10009-65-OAR] (RIN: 2060-A066) received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4642. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Maine: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [EPA-R01-RCRA-2019-0617; FRL-10010-59-Region 1] received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4643. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Finding of Failure To Attain the 1987 24-Hour PM10 Standard; Reclassification as Serious Nonattainment; Pinal County, Arizona [EPA-R09-OAR-2020-0151; FRL-10010-56-Region 9] received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4644. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's correcting amendment — Air Plan Approval; California; Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District; Reasonably Available Control Technology [EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0528; FRL-10007-00-Region 9] received April 23, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4645. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Environmental Protection

Agency Acquisition Regulation (EPAAR); Award Team Incentive [EPA-HQ-OARM-2018-0610; FRL-10006-81-OMS] received April 23, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4646. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters, New Residential Hydronic Heaters and Forced-Air Furnaces [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0195; FRL-10006-74-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AU00) received April 23, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4647. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Nebraska; Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department (LLCHD) [EPA-R07-OAR-2019-0666; FRL-10008-62-Region 7] received May 8, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4648. A letter from the Chief, Office of Policy, Regulation and Analysis, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Air Quality Control, Reporting, and Compliance [Docket ID: BOEM-2018-0038] (RIN: 1010-AE02) received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4649. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Alaska; Hunting and Trapping in National Preserves [NPS-AKRO-27791; PPAKAKROZ5, PPMRLE1Y.L00000] (RIN: 1024-AE38) received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4650. A letter from the Branch of Delisting and Foreign Species, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing the Borax Lake Chub From the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife [Docket No.: FWS-R1-ES-2017-0035; FF09E22000 FXES11130900000 201] (RIN: 1018-BA43) received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4651. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Uniform National Discharge Standards for Vessels of the Armed Forces-Phase II Batch Two [EPA-HQ-OW-2016-0351; FRL-9949-12-OW] (RIN: 2040-AF53) received June 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. CRAIG (for herself and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 7437. A bill to extend the authority for commitments for the paycheck protection program and separate amounts authorized for other loans under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. COMER, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. YOHO):

H.R. 7438. A bill to amend section 719 of title 31, United States Code, to require the Comptroller General of the United States to analyze certain legislation in order to prevent duplication of and overlap with existing Federal programs, offices, and initiatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 7439. A bill to establish the Retirement Savings Lost and Found, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself, Mr. YOHO, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BARR, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. PERRY):

H.R. 7440. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons involved in the erosion of certain obligations of China with respect to Hong Kong, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned; considered and passed.

By Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana (for herself and Miss RICE of New York):

H.R. 7441. A bill to expedite hiring by the Department of Veterans Affairs of medical department personnel separating from the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ALLEN:

H.R. 7442. A bill to extend the authorization for Augusta Canal National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ALLRED (for himself and Mr. HAGEDORN):

H.R. 7443. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide the representative of record of a claimant for compensation or benefits administered by the Secretary an opportunity to review a proposed determination regarding that claim; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 7444. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to review and report to Congress on the status of the professional military education enterprise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BOST (for himself, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 7445. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for home loans from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to certain members of the reserve compo-

nents of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. POCAN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. TONKO, Mr. WELCH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. HIMES):

H.R. 7446. A bill to establish the Financing Energy Efficient Manufacturing Program at the Department of Energy to provide financial assistance to promote energy efficiency and onsite renewable technologies in manufacturing facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CLYBURN (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. COX of California, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. REED, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. NORMAN, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 7447. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to take certain actions to accelerate the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Phase I auction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. HICE of Georgia):

H.R. 7448. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to make permanent the authority of the United States Patent and Trademark Office to conduct a telework travel expenses program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KILMER, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. PINGREE, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HIMES, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 7449. A bill to refinance Federal and private student loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CRIST (for himself and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 7450. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to designate organizations as National Centers of Excellence in Harmful Algal Bloom Research, Prevention, Response, and Mitigation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. EVANS:

H.R. 7451. A bill to provide forgivable physical disaster loans to businesses damaged due to civil unrest, and for other purposes; to the

Committee on Small Business, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FINKENAUER:

H.R. 7452. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to provide relief from hardship due to the COVID-19 pandemic to certain borrowers of rural development loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. FLETCHER:

H.R. 7453. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit members of the Armed Forces to continue to participate in Skillbridge programs after their date of discharge or separation from active duty in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FULCHER:

H.R. 7454. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 2014 to modify the treatment of revenue from timber sale contracts and certain payments made by counties to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior under good neighbor agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. GABBARD (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 7455. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make adjustments to payment rates for skilled nursing facilities under the Medicare program to account for certain unique circumstances; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. PALAZZO):

H.R. 7456. A bill to establish a grant program for domestic maritime workforce training and education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GIBBS (for himself and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 7457. A bill to establish a national motor carrier safety selection standard for entities that contract with certain motor carriers to transport goods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HAGEDORN:

H.R. 7458. A bill to provide supplemental appropriations to provide direct assistance for domestic pork producers and during the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SOTO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 7459. A bill to authorize the President to reestablish the Coronavirus Service Corps as a means of providing gainful employment to unemployed and underemployed citizens of the United States through the performance of useful public work, and for other pur-

poses; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana):

H.R. 7460. A bill to extend the authority for the establishment by the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation of a commemorative work to commemorate the mission of the Peace Corps and the ideals on which the Peace Corps was founded, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEVIN of California:

H.R. 7461. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Department of Veterans Affairs for construction and maintenance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 7462. A bill to provide for nationwide, on-the-ground road safety assessments focused on pedestrian and bicycle safety; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 7463. A bill to require States to meet assisted living facility reporting requirements to qualify for future COVID-19 response funds; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York (for himself, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. GIBBS):

H.R. 7464. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a merchant mariner education loan program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7465. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to remove the Andrew Jackson statue and marble base in Lafayette Square in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself and Ms. GABBARD):

H.R. 7466. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to remove the Emancipation Monument from Lincoln Park in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 7467. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to allow a grantee of revolving loan funds to transfer certain funds to other eligible projects; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RASKIN (for himself and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 7468. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to impose prohibitions relating to machines designed for the manufacturing of frames or receivers for firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 7469. A bill to establish an advisory commission regarding eligibility for health care furnished by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 7470. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to help build a stronger

health care workforce; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 7471. A bill to require frontline personnel of the Department of Homeland Security, air carriers, rail carriers, and employees of airports and train stations to wear personal protective equipment when interacting with members of the public, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 7472. A bill to authorize the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to award grants to eligible State, Tribal, and territorial public health agencies to develop and administer a program for digital contact tracing for COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California (for himself and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 7473. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow small businesses to defer the payment of certain employment taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. TRAHAN (for herself, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. CISNEROS):

H.R. 7474. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance for the review of suicide events involving members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. VELA:

H.R. 7475. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the period of a nationwide pandemic is a special enrollment period under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. VELA:

H.R. 7476. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit a report to Congress on programs to notify veterans of potential exposure to certain herbicide agents outside of Vietnam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself and Ms. OMAR):

H.R. 7477. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to establish a program to provide grants for job guarantee programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WEXTON (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. BEYER, Ms. DEAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 7478. A bill to require Federal agencies to conduct a benefit-cost analysis on relocations involving the movement of employment positions to different areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. COLE, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN):

H.R. 7479. A bill to provide for a regional center for security studies for the Arctic in

the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H. Res. 1036. A resolution expressing support for the Fourth of July, America's birthday, and bringing celebration and fireworks to our Nation's "Shrine of Democracy" at Mount Rushmore; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. CHENEY:

H. Res. 1037. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives and ranking a certain Member on a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Ms.

KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CLAY, Ms. MOORE, Mr. WELCH, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. EVANS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. RICHMOND, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. LURIA, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. OMAR, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. MENG, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. TRONE, Ms. LOFGREN, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas):

H. Res. 1038. A resolution recognizing the forthcoming centennial of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico (for herself, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. POSEY, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SOTO, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. COLE, and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H. Res. 1039. A resolution expressing support for the designation of April 13, 2020, as "National Borinqueneers Day"; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. VAN DREW):

H. Res. 1040. A resolution supporting the designation of July 2020 as Uterine Fibroids Awareness Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 7437.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 7438.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 (the Necessary and Proper Clause) which gives Congress the power make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 7439.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 7440.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana:

H.R. 7441.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Clause 8

By Mr. ALLEN:

H.R. 7442.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

Section 8—Powers of Congress. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ALLRED:

H.R. 7443.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which gives Congress the power to make "all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 7444.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 provides Congress the authority to "make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces"

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 7445.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 7446.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.R. 7447.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 7448.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 7449.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. CRIST:

H.R. 7450.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. EVANS:

H.R. 7451.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I., Sec. 8 of the Constitution: "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . ."

By Ms. FINKENAUER:

H.R. 7452.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: "The Congress shall have Power . . . to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes"

By Mrs. FLETCHER:

H.R. 7453.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FULCHER:

H.R. 7454.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 14: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

By Ms. GABBARD:

H.R. 7455.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The United States Constitution, Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 7456.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GIBBS:

H.R. 7457.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HAGEDORN:

H.R. 7458.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have

power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 7459.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H.R. 7460.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the Constitution

By Mr. LEVIN of California:

H.R. 7461.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 7462.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Cl. 18

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 7463.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (Necessary and Proper Clause)

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 7464.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7465.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7466.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 7467.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 7468.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 7469.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 7470.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 7471.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 7472.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California:

H.R. 7473.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8; Sixteenth Amendment

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 7474.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. VELA:

H.R. 7475.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. VELA:

H.R. 7476.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 7477.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. WEXTON:

H.R. 7478.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 7479.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clause 14), which provides Congress with the power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 40: Mr. MFUME, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. VEASEY, and Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 372: Mr. KIM.

H.R. 445: Mrs. DEMINGS.

H.R. 584: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 865: Ms. PLASKETT.

H.R. 1069: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 1083: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 1109: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 1694: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 1766: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. VELA, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 1776: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 2048: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 2208: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 2279: Mr. SIREN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. COLE, Ms. DEAN, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. SHALALA, and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 2329: Mr. POSTER, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 2350: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 2431: Mr. MCADAMS.

H.R. 2526: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H.R. 2654: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 2730: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 2775: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 3082: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 3114: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 3306: Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 3316: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 3348: Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 3453: Mr. MAST and Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 3739: Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 3827: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 3884: Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 3934: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 3975: Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 4027: Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 4179: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 4301: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 4681: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 4701: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 4764: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 5265: Ms. SHALALA.

H.R. 5434: Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 5971: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 5995: Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. HURD of Texas, and Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 6082: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.

H.R. 6131: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MFUME, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 6192: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 6257: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 6336: Mr. ROY.

H.R. 6393: Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 6394: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 6425: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 6482: Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 6506: Mr. ROSE of New York.

H.R. 6515: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 6519: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

H.R. 6626: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 6644: Mr. MCADAMS and Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 6646: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 6708: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 6763: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 6794: Mr. HIMES, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 6829: Ms. DEAN, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. GARCÍA of California.

H.R. 6848: Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 6885: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 6902: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 6909: Ms. BARRAGÁN and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 6918: Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 6958: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 6959: Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 6990: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 6994: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

H.R. 7023: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. KATKO, Mr. KIM, and Mr. HURD of Texas.

H.R. 7027: Mr. RYAN and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 7029: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 7032: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 7048: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 7062: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

H.R. 7072: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 7078: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 7092: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 7117: Mr. VELA.

H.R. 7136: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 7177: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. NORTON, and Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 7179: Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 7197: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 7216: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 7226: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 7227: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 7232: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 7265: Mr. WALBERG and Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 7285: Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 7289: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 7308: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr.

SCHNEIDER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. RYAN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 7317: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 7326: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H.R. 7358: Mr. PALMER, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, and Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 7371: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 7380: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 7383: Mrs. RADEWAGEN and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 7415: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 7425: Mr. ROUZER, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. BALDERSON.

H. Res. 783: Mr. STEUBE.

H. Res. 823: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H. Res. 902: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. PETERS.

H. Res. 972: Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. TAKANO, and Ms. NORTON.

H. Res. 989: Ms. NORTON.

H. Res. 990: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. POCAN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. WELCH, Mr.

RICHMOND, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H. Res. 992: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H. Res. 1010: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H. Res. 1014: Ms. OMAR and Mrs. HAYES.

H. Res. 1024: Ms. ESCOBAR and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H. Res. 1032: Ms. ESCOBAR and Mr. KILDEE.

H. Res. 1033: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. SIREN.

H. Res. 1035: Mr. TED LIEU of California and Mr. SMITH of Washington.



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No. 121

Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Mighty God, You are the strength of our lives, our safe fortress, and our shelter from life's storms. During this season of a raging tempest, speak Your peace to our Senators. Remind them that You continue to rule Your universe through the unfolding of Your prevailing providence, and that Your truth continues to march on in our Nation and world.

Lord, prosper the works of the hands of our legislators as they strive to glorify You with their thoughts, words, and actions.

May faith replace fear, truth defeat falsehood, justice triumph over greed, and love prevail over hate.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BLACKBURN). The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute in morning business.

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

RUSSIA

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, if reports are true that Russia has been paying a bounty to the Taliban to kill American soldiers, this is a very serious escalation of what Russia expert Edward Lucas dubbed "The New Cold War." Mr. Lucas said that back in 2008.

This sort of movement by Russia, if it is proven—and there are a lot who believe with Russia it is possible—it demands a strong response. And I don't mean a diplomatic response.

We have had previous things like this happen with Russia. President Bush tried playing nice with Russia, then talking tough when Putin showed his true nature.

President Obama repeated this cycle—you know the word—"resetting" relations, despite Russia having just occupied parts of our ally Georgia, and then switching gears when Russia invaded Ukraine.

Putin is a KGB guy who understands only strength. His popularity has taken a hit lately. It makes him very unpredictable. That may be why he is doing these things, even though Russia has a reputation for doing them all the time.

So we need to increase deterrence on NATO's eastern flank. We should also hit back where it hurts.

Dictators like Putin fear their own people—and, of course, for good reason. Putin and his cronies have enriched themselves at the expense of ordinary Russians.

This week Russia is having a referendum on waiving term limits, allowing Putin to stay in power when his term is up. Of course, Russia will probably be conducting a rigged election.

We should point out to the Russian people that they don't have to accept that.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

PROTESTS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I had planned to speak first today about the NDAA. I had planned to discuss our work to ensure American servicemembers can protect our Nation and secure peace for the United States.

Unfortunately, the inexplicable passivity and weakness of local leaders in our own country has denied some citizens peace and security right here at home.

Here we are in Congress, equipping our Armed Forces to protect the homeland. Yet some local leaders have apparently felt it would be too politically incorrect to do their jobs and keep the peace.

It has now been 22 days since radical demonstrators seized control of several blocks of downtown Seattle, drove the police out of a precinct, and declared an autonomous zone, which the mob itself would rule.

It is worth pausing to consider how the mainstream media and leading Democrats might have reacted if tea party protesters in 2009 had forcibly created a breakaway zone within a major city and barred the actual authorities from entering. Somehow I am skeptical the press would have bent over backward to find a sympathetic light. Somehow I doubt these same politicians would have felt compelled to curry favor with the occupiers or flirt with their demands.

But we are talking about the American left in 2020. So, instead, what we get is a major newspaper lavishing praise—praise—on the "liberated streets" and a mayor and local government that have expressly declined to restore order and the equal protection of the law.

The mob has gotten its way.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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S4083

There have been numerous shootings in this lawless place. About a week ago, a 19-year-old was shot and killed. Last weekend, after yet another shooting, a 16-year-old is dead and a 14-year-old was injured. Some reports suggest these two boys were shot by a self-appointed security squad. These are miscellaneous citizens who roam the area with guns drawn after the occupiers drove the real police out.

We are talking about Seattle, WA, in the United States of America?

The rule of law cannot fade in and out with the fashions of the radical left. No leaders should have sacrificed small businesses to riots and mobs a few weeks back, and no leader should let threats or leftwing jargon persuade them to tolerate occupations for weeks on end.

I understand that, just this morning, Seattle's mayor finally—finally—released a new order that at last empowered police to bring an end to this. So let's hope the rule of law finally—finally—prevails.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on an entirely different matter, the Senate has indeed turned to what will be the 60th annual National Defense Authorization Act. If you look at the world news, it would appear we have done so not a moment too soon.

After months of threats, President Xi and the Chinese Communist Party finally delivered the punch in the mouth to the city of Hong Kong that they are calling a "national security law." As I and others have warned for months, it tramples all over the freedoms and autonomy that have set Hong Kong apart.

Today marks the 23rd anniversary of Hong Kong's handover from the United Kingdom. Normally this anniversary would have occasioned peaceful demonstration. Instead, the new law has brought scores of arrests and boasts from local authorities about how many peaceful demonstrators they have jailed, new harsh penalties for Hongkongers for new and vague offenses, and new authority from Beijing to intervene at will.

It appears to directly—directly—violate China's international promises and effectively end the "one country, two systems" policy.

I have discussed at some length the specific consequences China will face for this. I will continue to discuss them in the future.

This same week, we received new confirmation that China's ethnic cleansing campaign against the Uighur people in Xinjiang includes forced abortions, forced birth control, and State-enforced sterilizations on a systematic scale.

All of this is in addition to the international provocation that China has only stepped up during this pandemic—which they helped worsen—against Taiwan, against India, against the Philippines, and so on.

China is not our only adversary occupying the spotlight. Recent days have intensified questions about Russia's negative role in the Middle East.

I have long warned that Russia and other adversaries will exploit any American passivity or retreat from this important region. Whether in Syria or Afghanistan, the question is whether we will stand our ground and exert our influence or allow Iran, Russia, and terrorists to literally push us out of the region.

Sadly, as the Senate turns to the NDAA, the need to continue making swift progress on our national defense strategy is staring us plain in the face. Fortunately, Chairman INHOFE, Ranking Member REED, and our colleagues on the Armed Services Committee have put forward a bill that rises to the challenge.

The bill establishes the Pacific Deterrence Initiative. It lays out a clear vision for making our Pacific joint force more adaptable and our commitments to regional partners more feasible, smarter basing for forward-deployed Americans, more supplies and equipment repositioned.

It will encourage more streamlined technology so that, from weapons platforms to information security, America and its allies in China's backyard stand ready to counter aggression together.

This NDAA authorizes full funding for the European Deterrence Initiative, doubling down on our NATO alliances as we check the worst impulses of Putin's Russia. The bill will further limit the information Putin gets pertaining to missile defense, bring more focus on tracking Russian support for terrorist proxies and despotic regimes, and renew our commitment to have U.S. forces support, train, and keep watch alongside our partners.

But it isn't enough to check our adversaries today. We also need to outrun them toward the future. So this legislation will also support critical reserves to help us secure a decisive edge in everything from hypersonic weapons to 5G communications.

Threats to our Nation are pulling American servicemembers in all directions. Fortunately, this NDAA has all of their backs.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on one final matter, while the Senate maintains the serious approach that builds bipartisan successes like the CARES Act and the Great American Outdoors Act, the House Democrats appear addicted to pointless political theater.

Well, our absentee neighbors have finally arrived back in the Capitol, and they have wasted no time resuming old tricks. The Speaker has chosen to spend the House's time this week on a multithousand-page cousin of the Green New Deal masquerading as a highway bill.

You don't have to take my word for it; the chair of the House Transpor-

ation and Infrastructure Committee said so. He said: "This is the application of the principles of the Green New Deal." And he is right, because here are the four pillars of the Green New Deal: No. 1, spend an insane amount of money; No. 2, check every far-left ideological box; No. 3, propose bad policies; and No. 4, forget about making law from the very beginning so you can legislate in a world of pure fantasy—pure fantasy. Check, check, check, and check.

This so-called infrastructure bill would siphon billions in funding from actual infrastructure to funnel into climate change policy. By putting a huge thumb on the scale for mass transit and electric vehicles, it revises the old Obama-Biden focus on disproportionately helping major metro areas, leaving less for the rest of our country. No wonder it came out of committee in the House on a purely bipartisan vote. No wonder the White House declared it not a serious proposal and made it clear this will never become law.

Naturally, this nonsense is not going anywhere in the Senate. It will just join the list of absurd House proposals that were only drawn up to show fealty to the radical left. Here in the Senate, we will keep at the serious work of our Nation.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 4049, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the following:

A bill (S. 4049) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Inhofe amendment No. 2301, in the nature of a substitute.

McConnell (for Portman) amendment No. 2080 (to amendment No. 2301), to require an element in annual reports on cyber science and technology activities on work with academic consortia on high priority cybersecurity research activities in Department of Defense capabilities.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

AMERICAN WORKFORCE RESCUE ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, this morning, I have come to the floor with Senators WYDEN and BENNET to talk about a really bold new idea to extend enhanced unemployment assistance for as long as economic conditions in the country warrant it. I will speak about that legislation more in a moment, but first, two other issues.

S. 4049

Madam President, first, last night President Trump threatened to veto the National Defense Authorization Act—the bill on the floor this week—because it contains a provision to rename military bases named after Confederate generals.

Let me make a prediction. First, that provision will not change in this bill as it moves through the House and Senate. Second, let me predict that President Trump will not veto a bill that contains pay raises for our troops and crucial support for our military. This is nothing but typical bluster from President Trump. The NDAA will pass, and we will scrub from our military bases the names of men who fought for the Confederacy and took up arms against our country.

CORONAVIRUS

Madam President, on a second matter, before I get to the main topic of this morning, all week, Democrats have been trying to force action on the Senate floor to make progress on crucial issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic. As Senate Republicans continue to mindlessly delay the next round of COVID-19 relief, we have tried day after day to jolt the Senate into action. Last night, we made notable progress.

In the late hours of last evening, we were able to pass a monthlong extension of the Payment Protection Program, whose loan authority expired at midnight with over \$130 billion left in the program. We had to force our Republican colleagues to act on this very simple and noncontroversial extension—a date change—to help small businesses across America, particularly underserved businesses, minority-owned businesses that had trouble accessing the PPP program in its early days.

Throughout the day, we heard, to our surprise, that our Republican friends might block the legislation, but when the time came, Senator CARDIN's consent request was agreed to. It certainly is something to celebrate, but I would have hoped that our two parties could have worked this out before last night as a small part of much broader legislation to address the many challenges posed by COVID-19 rather than a consent request forcing the Republicans to act.

But Senate Republicans, unfortunately, seem dead-set on delaying almost any action on COVID-19 until after July, after they have had time, in the words of Leader MCCONNELL, "to assess the conditions in the country." The obstruction is deeply regrettable

and impossible—impossible—to explain.

We have other deadlines before us, not just the PPP. Today is July 1. With the first of the month comes a new rent payment for millions of American families who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own. Senate Democrats, led by Ranking Member SHERROD BROWN, are going to ask the Senate to pass rental assistance and an extension on the moratorium on evictions. Will Senate Republicans agree to our request or leave millions of renters out in the cold?

I would say to my Republican friends, let the extension of the PPP program be a metaphor. Democrats are going to keep pressing for Senate action on COVID-19-related issues. Let the Republican response be quick and generous, not stingy and halting. Senate Republicans are going to have to respond one way or the other and either support urgent and necessary pieces of legislation or explain to their constituents why they are blocking them. It would be far better to pass these measures earlier rather than later and be more generous rather than stingy.

(The remarks of Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. WYDEN and Mr. BENNET pertaining to the introduction of S. 4143 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 6

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I come to the floor this morning on an issue that is topical. It is an issue that, over the last several days, has become a national centerpiece of conversation.

It reflects a decision of just a few days ago by the Supreme Court that rejected President Trump's efforts to repeal deportation protections for Dreamers—young immigrants who came to the United States as children. In an opinion by Chief Justice John Roberts, the Court held that the President's decision to rescind DACA, the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program, was "arbitrary and capricious."

It was 10 years ago that I joined with Republican Senator Dick Lugar, of Indiana, on a bipartisan basis, to call on President Obama and beg him to use his legal authority to protect Dreamers from deportation. President Obama responded by creating the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program, known as DACA. It provided for Dreamers temporary protection from deportation—2 years at a time—if they registered with the government, paid substantial fees, and passed criminal and national security background checks. More than 800,000 Dreamers came forward and received DACA protection.

DACA unleashed the full potential of these Dreamers, who are contributing to our Nation in a variety of ways—as soldiers, as teachers, as nurses, as

small business owners. More than 200,000 DACA recipients are currently "essential critical infrastructure workers." That is not my term. It is the way President Trump's Department of Homeland Security describes the work of these DACA recipients now—200,000 of them "essential critical infrastructure workers." Among those DACA recipients, 41,700 of them are in the healthcare industry. This includes doctors, intensive care nurses, paramedics, and respiratory therapists. They are the healthcare heroes we salute, and at the same time, they are the DACA recipients this President loathes.

On September 5, 2017, President Trump repealed DACA. Hundreds of thousands of Dreamers faced losing their work permits and faced being deported to countries many of them barely remembered, if they remembered at all. Thankfully, the Supreme Court stepped in and rejected that strategy by President Trump.

What was the President's reaction?

To no surprise, the President responded by attacking the Court and threatening to try to repeal DACA, even again, in the closing months of his first term.

Congress must step in immediately.

After that Supreme Court decision, President Trump tweeted, "I have wanted to take care of DACA recipients better than the Do Nothing Democrats, but for two years they refused to negotiate."

Here is the reality. The President has rejected numerous bipartisan proposals to deal with DACA and the Dreamers.

May I be specific?

On February 15, 2018, the Senate considered bipartisan legislation that was offered by Republican Senator MIKE ROUNDS and Independent Senator ANGUS KING—a bipartisan measure. The bill, which included a path to citizenship for Dreamers, was supported by a bipartisan majority of the Senate. Why did it fail to reach 60 votes? Because President Trump openly opposed it. That is why. He said: I have a better idea.

On the same day that the Senate voted on the President's immigration proposal, we found his so-called "better idea" failed by a bipartisan supermajority of 39 to 60.

On June 4, 2019, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 6—on June 4, 2019, which was more than a year ago. H.R. 6, the Dream and Promise Act, is legislation that would give Dreamers a path to citizenship, and it passed the House with a strong bipartisan vote.

The Dream and Promise Act has been pending in the Senate for more than a year. I have come to the floor, day after day, and heard the Republican leader, Senator MCCONNELL, bemoaning the fact that we are so busy here in the Senate and that the House just isn't doing its work. Yet the House has sent some 400 pieces of legislation to Senator MCCONNELL's desk—90 percent of it bipartisan. He refuses to consider it. He refuses to bring it to this empty

Senate floor so that we can do our work. One of those measures, sadly, is the Dream and Promise Act—the bill that would solve at least part of the immigration challenge we now face in America. Last week, I sent a letter, signed by all 47 Democratic Senators, calling on Senator MCCONNELL to immediately schedule a vote after the Supreme Court decision. As of today, the Senator has not replied.

Over the years, I have decided that the only way to tell the story of the Dreamers and the story of DACA is to introduce them here in the Senate. I have asked them to come forward, if they wish, provide me with photographs, and let me tell their stories. This is the 124th story I am going to tell. It is the story of a remarkable young woman named Cinthya Ramirez.

Cinthya Ramirez came to the United States from Mexico at the age of 4. She grew up in Nashville, TN. She wrote me a letter. Here is what she wrote about growing up:

Moving to the United States gave me the gift of education. I learned English by the first grade, and that is when I learned that I loved school and I loved learning.

While in high school, Cinthya was on the track team and was a student council representative and a great student. She graduated at the top of her high school class with the highest honors. Cinthya went to Lipscomb University, which is a private Christian college in Nashville, and she graduated with a nursing degree. Today, thanks to DACA, Cinthya works as a cardiac registered nurse at Vanderbilt University Medical Center—the largest hospital in Nashville, TN. Cinthya is on the frontline of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Here is what she writes about this experience:

I am a very spiritual person, and I pray a lot. I remind myself that this is the job that I was meant to have. If the time comes for patients to die and they cannot have their families with them, we have to be there for them.

Cinthya's greatest fear is that of bringing the coronavirus home to her family when she comes home after her nursing shifts at the hospital.

Here is what she writes:

I take every precaution before entering the house. I take off my clothes, clean my phone, go straight to the shower. The rest is in the hands of God.

I thank Cinthya Ramirez—a DACA recipient—for her service. She is an immigrant healthcare hero. She is a DACA healthcare hero. She is putting herself and her family at risk to save the lives of others. She should also not have to wake up every morning in fear that actions taken by the Trump administration will lead to her being deported back to a country she can barely, if at all, remember.

This is a classic example of this debate and what it is about—and to think that, in a year, we have not even taken up this issue that was sent to us by the House while it winds its way through

our judicial process all the way to the highest Court in the land, where the ruling was in favor of Cinthya and the DACA recipients who have this protection.

In that year, did we step forward in the U.S. Senate—the so-called greatest deliberative body on Earth—to even debate the bill that passed the House of Representatives? No. No, there was no time for that. As you can see, we are so busy here on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

There is so much more that we could do here. Shouldn't we start with the highest priority—protecting Americans in the midst of this pandemic?

This woman, Cinthya Ramirez—undocumented, protected by DACA—risks her life every single day because of this pandemic. Can we risk ourselves politically for a minute in the Senate and actually take up a measure that could have a direct impact on the lives of the 800,000 DACA recipients and the thousands of others who could have applied for that protection during the months that we have debated this in court?

Sadly, we have been unable to do that, and it is all because of a decision being made by the President of the United States and by the Republican majority leader, and it is a decision which needs to be addressed directly.

In a few moments, I am going to offer a unanimous consent request, when it comes to moving this bill, that was sent over by the House of Representatives more than a year ago. I am really going to call the bluff of this President, who asks: Why doesn't Congress act? Why don't you come up with a bipartisan proposal?

Mr. President, here is our chance. Here is an opportunity.

We have a bill that has been sitting here for a year that would address Cinthya Ramirez's future and the future of thousands of others. The question is whether or not the Members on the other side of the aisle, on the Republican side of the aisle, will at least let us address this issue now.

Give us an opportunity to bring before the U.S. Senate a measure which is no surprise, nothing revolutionary or new. It is a measure we have considered in various forms over the last 20 years, but it is a measure that would address this issue and do it in a thoughtful way.

This is an opportunity which we should seize. Wouldn't it be remarkable, maybe a headliner, if the Senate actually did something—if we actually took an issue of the day that affected real people, real lives, in the middle of this coronavirus epidemic and actually decided that this young woman and thousands like her were worth the effort?

I think America would be shocked that this U.S. Senate responded that way, and don't tell me we have better things to do. I am all for doing the military authorization bill. We can get that done and be back in 2 weeks and take this up immediately. We know the

bill is here. We know that the bill is prepared and covers the areas that would protect this young lady and so many others and give them a future in the United States of America. At this point, it is really up to us.

Now, there may be an objection when I make this unanimous consent request. Listen carefully to the objection. It has nothing to do with resolving the issue before us—the issue of the future of this young woman and thousands of others just like her.

But we are in a position at this moment where we have to act. I am awaiting the arrival of a Republican Member, who I hope is on the way, and so at this point I am going to suspend and yield the floor with the hopes that we can return to another colleague coming to the floor momentarily.

I yield the floor.

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. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I am here to urge my colleagues on the Republican side not to object—follow last night's example and allow this simple, humane, and good-for-our-economy amendment to go forward.

First, I want to salute Senator DURBIN. There has been no voice—no voice of any elected official whom I know who has had a stronger, longer, and more passionate defense of the DACA kids, many of whom are now adults.

And he has pricked the conscience of the Nation so that now the DACA kids and their families are, really, by most Americans respected and by many Americans just loved. I am one of those in the latter category. I love these kids and their families.

I have watched them, on the frontlines during the coronavirus crisis in New York, risk their lives, even though they are not allowed to be full Americans, to help.

Now we have an opportunity here to simply say: Stop harassing them. Let them do their jobs. Let them live their lives. Let them be with their families here in America so they can help us in our economy recover from COVID, as they have been doing, without looking over their shoulder and worrying about being deported or having one of their family members being deported every 5 minutes.

It is such an important amendment. It is so good for the country. The idea that immigrants are bad for America, that DACA kids are bad for America, is a regressive, nativist, and often bigoted idea that some use for political purposes, but nothing, nothing, nothing could be further from the truth.

So I urge my colleagues not to object to Senator DURBIN's fine amendment to help America live up to its ideals and

its dreams. That lady in the harbor in the city in which I live—"Give me your poor, your tired, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free"—that has been part of the American fabric for centuries.

This is a chance to bring us back to that fabric, that wonderful fabric that has been so good for our country for those centuries.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I want to thank my colleague and friend Senator SCHUMER. We have been fighting this battle for a long time, Senator.

Eight of us who came, four Democrats and four Republicans, put together a comprehensive immigration reform bill which should have passed 7 years ago—68 votes on the floor of the U.S. Senate. It was a bipartisan measure, which we joined with Senator McCain to put together to bring to the floor.

I thank you for your heartfelt comments.

I am going to speak a little longer and make a unanimous consent request.

This measure I am asking for unanimous consent on, the American Dream and Promise Act, was introduced by Representative LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, Democrat of California, on March 12, 2019, with 202 original cosponsors.

It would provide Dreamers, temporary protected status recipients, and individuals with deferred enforcement departure with protection from deportation and an opportunity to obtain permanent legal status in the United States if they meet certain requirements.

It passed the House of Representatives 237 to 187—7 Republicans joined the 230 Democrats who were present to support the legislation.

Protections in the American Dream and Promise Act would allow nearly 700,000 DACA recipients, as well as another 1.6 million eligible Dreamers brought to the United States as children to stay in our country legally.

The bill's protections would also allow over 300,000 temporary protected status holders and 3,600 individuals that I described earlier with the same opportunity.

It would create a conditional permanent resident status valid for up to 10 years that would protect Dreamers, including DACA, from deportation and allow them to work legally in the United States. Cinthya Ramirez could continue working as a nurse long after this pandemic is gone.

To qualify for this, the Dreamers would need to meet requirements. They must have come to the United States before the age of 18—she came at the age of 4—and continuously lived here for at least 4 years.

They must demonstrate they have been admitted to an institution of higher education, earned a high school

diploma or equivalent, or are currently in the process of doing that. She is a graduate of Lipscomb University with a degree in nursing.

They must pass government and background security checks, submit biometric and biographic data, demonstrate good character with no felonies, misdemeanor offenses of domestic violence, or multiple misdemeanor convictions, and they must register for the Selective Service, if applicable—she has already met all these standards by the examination she has been put through for DACA—and, of course, pay their application fee.

DACA recipients and other DACA-eligible Dreamers who still meet the requirements needed to obtain DACA would automatically qualify for conditional permanent resident status.

When the President ended DACA in September of 2017, we stopped accepting applications from those who were eligible. Now these young people would have the chance, if they meet the requirements and the test that is required of them.

They must complete one of three tracks: graduate from college or university or complete at least 2 years of a bachelor's or higher degree program in the United States; complete at least 2 years of honorable military service or have worked for a period totaling at least 3 years while having valid employment authorization; maintain continuous residence in the country; demonstrate an ability to read, write, speak English; understand American history, principles, and form of government.

It is a high standard, but it is one they are prepared to meet and they should meet to become part of America's future.

How important are they? Well, they are extremely important in every single State. We know that there are some 780,000 DACA recipients across the United States. There are 109,000 of them in the State of Texas—109,000. The average age of arrival for them is 7. They came here as kids. Their annual tax contributions are in the millions. I could read the numbers.

In the State of Texas, there are 30,000 of these DACA recipients who have been characterized by the Trump administration as essential workers—30,000—4,300 DACA healthcare workers in the State of Texas.

The States of Texas, Arizona, California, Florida, and others are going through a resurgence of infection and death from this pandemic. These DACA young people—many of them are on the frontline fighting this disease, as Cinthya Rameriz is in Tennessee.

The notion that we want them to leave now—4,300 leave Texas now—healthcare workers? Unimaginable. It makes no sense.

It is time for us to do something. At a minimum, for goodness' sake, in this empty Chamber, can we come together and debate this issue?

The President has challenged us to do it. Let's do it—not be afraid of it.

Put it through an amendment process on the floor. I have lived through that before. It actually would resemble the U.S. Senate, which many people remember from the history books, where people actually came to deliberate and vote on amendments. That is all we are asking for. Bring this under unanimous consent to the floor. Let's do it. The President has challenged us.

I am going to make a unanimous consent request. I see the Senator from Texas is on the floor here, and I want to make sure I get the right copy. Here it is.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 112, H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, reserving the right to object.

You know, someone watching this at home might think that Senate Democrats want to actually enact amnesty for the so-called DACA recipients. Of course, they could have done so earlier.

President Trump offered Senate Democrats a deal that would have granted permanent amnesty for all the DACA recipients, and the Democrats turned it down. They didn't want the deal. They hoped, instead, to have an issue in November.

You know, we are right now in a time of crisis in our country. We have a global pandemic, and we have 44 million Americans out of work. This is, on the economic side, the greatest crisis our country has seen since the Great Depression.

Yet what we are seeing in the Senate is a continuation of something we have seen for several years, which is that today's Democratic Party doesn't value working men and women—American working men and women.

Last week, we saw a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States on amnesty. It was a particularly disgraceful opinion. Unfortunately, it was authored by Chief Justice Roberts; it was joined by the four liberals; and it concerned President Obama's illegal amnesty.

DACA, when it was issued, was illegal. Actually, for years, President Obama admitted that. When activists asked him: Will you decree amnesty unilaterally, as an executive, he told them over and over again: I can't do that. I am bound by Federal immigration laws. I am not a King. I am not an Emperor. That is what President Obama said repeatedly.

But then as the election approached, I guess they reassessed and decided that being a King or Emperor sounded pretty good, and so DACA, the day it was issued, was directly contrary to law.

Federal immigration law says in the statute books that if you are here illegally, it is illegal for you to stay, to get work permits, and the Obama administration ignored Federal immigration law and simply printed what were called work authorizations.

My friend from Illinois has a picture of a lovely young lady whom he has spoken about.

What he doesn't have a picture of is what happened after Executive amnesty was granted for those who came illegally as kids, which is that the number of unaccompanied children skyrocketed.

In the State of Texas I have been down to the border many, many times. I have visited with the Border Patrol many, many times. You know, when you go online, you see cages with children in them. What many of the people online don't tell you is that it was the Barack Obama administration that built those cages, and it was Executive amnesty that resulted in tens of thousands of little boys and little girls being sent alone with violent drug traffickers, with coyotes. Far too many of those kids were physically assaulted and sexually assaulted. You are not helping children by incentivizing little boys and little girls being in the hands of violent traffickers. That is not humane. I have seen child after child after child abused by this system, and every time the Democrats offer more amnesty, the predictable result is that more children are going to be physically and sexually assaulted. Amnesty is wrong.

It is also the wrong priority of today's Democratic Party. Their priority is on people here illegally and not on American workers, not on keeping American workers safe.

What we should be doing—and in just a moment, I am going to ask unanimous consent for this body to take up and pass Kate's Law. I am the author of Kate's Law in the Senate. Kate's Law is named for Kate Steinle, a beautiful young woman in California who was murdered on a California pier by an illegal immigrant who had come into this country illegally over and over and over again. He had multiple violent criminal convictions over and over and over again, but our revolving-door system kept letting him out.

As Kate Steinle died on that California pier, her father held his daughter in his arms, and her last words were "Daddy, please help me."

I have had the opportunity to visit with Kate Steinle's family. What happened to her was wrong. It shouldn't happen, and the reason it happens is that our broken system keeps letting go violent criminal illegal aliens. What does Kate's Law provide? Common-sense legislation that says aggravated felons—people with serious felony convictions—who repeatedly enter the country illegally face a mandatory minimum prison sentence; in other words, we are not going to let them out and allow them out to commit mur-

ders, rapes, and assaults. We are not going to let them out to abuse and threaten children.

Kate's Law is overwhelmingly bipartisan common sense. If you go into the great State of Illinois and ask the voters of Illinois "Does Kate's Law make sense?" overwhelmingly, they say yes. That is true in every State in the country.

By the way, it is true of voters who aren't just Republicans. It is true of Democrats, and it is true of Independents. It is true of everyone except the 47 elected Democrats in this Chamber and their colleagues in the House of Representatives because the reason Kate's Law is not the law is that every time I have tried to bring it up, the Democrats have objected to it.

If Kate's Law had been on the books, Kate Steinle would still be alive because the violent criminal who kept coming in over and over and over again illegally would have been in jail instead of murdering that young woman.

Amnesty is wrong. Illegal Executive amnesty is wrong, and we need to have as our first priority protecting the American workers and keeping the American people safe.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, it is my understanding that the Senator from Texas was going to offer a consent request.

Mr. CRUZ. Yes.

Mr. DURBIN. I think this is the moment to do it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—KATE'S LAW

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Kate's Law, which is at the desk.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, listen carefully to what we just heard from the Senator from Texas. First he talked about amnesty. Amnesty as I understand it is a blanket forgiveness for the commission of a crime.

Cinthya Ramirez has DACA—the DACA protection that I described—2 years at a time. She was brought here to the United States from Mexico at the age of 4. She has paid her fee, has gone through her background check, and receives 2-year protections to continue in this country. According to the Senator from Texas, that is amnesty for a crime—amnesty for a criminal. It is certainly not that.

This young woman has been as open with our government as she could possibly be, and for it she has received 2 years at a time to build a life, and what a life she has built. Undocumented and uncertain of her future, a person who is doomed by the Trump administration's policy finishes her medical education in nursing school at Lipscomb University, a Christian college in Nashville, and works at one of the best hospitals in the whole region, saving the lives of people who are facing COVID-19, and in the eyes of the Senator from Texas, she is just another criminal looking for amnesty. Really? I am sorry, that doesn't add up. It doesn't add up at all.

To say today that because we are seeking help on DACA, Democrats do not value American workers—another statement made by the Senator from Texas—may I remind the Senator that all of the people we are talking about in the DACA Program are currently in the United States legally working because of DACA? It is not as if they are taking jobs away by coming into this country and displacing others. Many of them are unemployed because of the economy too. She is doing work people are afraid to do, exposing herself to the coronavirus every single day.

You heard the routine she goes through when she comes home from work: taking off her clothing, rushing into a shower, washing off her cell phone, cleaning it before she sees her family. This is a person who is a criminal? She is a criminal for what she does, Cinthya Ramirez—really? I don't understand the thinking.

To call the decision last week—the week before—before the Supreme Court disgraceful is to say that she should have no chance. She should be gone. What has she got to offer to the United States of America, to the State of Tennessee, to our future? She has a lot to offer, and most Americans, even an overwhelming majority of Republicans, get that part of it.

Now the Senator comes before us today with a consistent record on Dreamers. Every moment that he has been in the U.S. Senate, whenever he has been given a chance—whenever—to help the Dreamers or to help DACA, the junior Senator from Texas has voted no, time and time and time again. He is consistent. Bless him for his consistency.

Today he is not even offering an alternative that would give this woman a chance—no alternative to the Dream and Promise Act. Instead he offers his own bill, which has nothing whatsoever to do with DACA and the Dreamers. The Cruz bill would increase penalties for immigration offenses, but anyone who commits any of the offenses that have been described by the Senator from Texas is already ineligible under DACA—ineligible. DACA requires applicants to clear criminal and national security background checks. Cinthya Ramirez has done that. To say that she is even close to committing a crime is an outrage.

Let's be clear. The junior Senator from Texas is in the majority in the U.S. Senate. If he were serious about advancing his bill, he could ask the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee to hold a committee vote on the bill. The Senator from Texas serves on that committee. Then he could ask the majority leader to schedule a floor vote. But he hasn't done that. This bill that he brings to the floor today he has not even introduced as a bill in this session of Congress.

In this session of Congress, with the Republicans in the majority, the immigration subcommittee chaired by the other Senator of Texas has held one hearing. The Senate Judiciary Committee has voted on one immigration bill. There has not been a single vote on an immigration bill on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

Clearly, the Senator from Texas has no intention of trying to advance this bill that he passionately defended on the floor. He is offering it today to try to muddy the waters and somehow tie up this wonderful young nurse in Tennessee with a horrible crime that was committed in California. She had nothing to do with it. There is nothing in her life that is even close to that crime, and to put that as the alternative to DACA and the Dream Act is fundamentally and totally unfair.

As long as I am in the Senate, I will come to the floor of the Senate to advocate for Cinthya Ramirez and all of the Dreamers. What an American tragedy it would be to deport this brave and talented young nurse who is saving lives in the midst of this pandemic.

America is better than that. We must ensure that Cinthya and hundreds of thousands of others in our essential workforce are not forced to stop working. We need them now more than ever, and we must give them the chance they desire to let them become citizens of the United States.

Madam President, I object to the unanimous consent request by the Senator from Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

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

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

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, COVID-19 has taken a wrecking ball to our Nation's health and economy. No corner of the United States has been spared.

Communities of color are being hit the hardest. We here in Congress must focus our work on helping these communities. We must take on the longstanding systemic reasons that these communities entering this crisis are

entering at a greater risk. We must enact real reform so that the next time the next pandemic or economic downturn hits, it is not these same communities that once again bear the brunt of the disaster.

Today, I want to focus our attention on American Indian and Alaska Native communities—communities where infection and mortality rates are much higher than the overall U.S. population and communities that can't escape the economic hardships this pandemic has caused.

We already knew that pandemics like this take an awful toll on Native communities. This was true 100 years ago during the 1918 flu pandemic when Native Americans died at four times the rate of the rest of the country. This was true a decade ago during the 2019 H1N1 outbreak when Native Americans died at the same high rates.

It is unforgivable that the administration was not better prepared.

The underlying reasons that Native peoples—whether living on Tribal lands, in urban settings, or elsewhere—are at risk are multifaceted. They are all rooted in historic systemic injustice.

First and foremost, many Native Americans do not have ready access to quality healthcare, despite the Federal Government's trust and treaty obligations to provide it—trust and treaty obligations taken on by this government in exchange for millions of acres of land and countless lives lost.

On the large, rural reservations and in remote Alaskan Native villages, the nearest healthcare facility might be hours away, and when you get there, if you can get there, there often aren't enough doctors or nurses or hospital beds.

These logistical barriers are compounded by the chronic, historic underfunding of the Indian Health Service, which many of us have fought for years to correct. While we have made progress, the IHS budget still only covers an estimated 16 percent of the need.

As a result of centuries of discriminatory land, agricultural, and environmental policies, Native communities also face the highest rates of underlying conditions, like diabetes, heart and lung disease, asthma, and obesity, that result in worse COVID-19 outcomes.

Battles over water rights and underinvestment in Tribal infrastructure have compounded the problems. We all know that washing our hands is a critical measure to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Yet Tribal communities are 3.7 times more likely to lack complete indoor plumbing than other U.S. households. On the Navajo Nation, which is confronting one of the worse coronavirus outbreaks in the Nation, 18 percent of households don't have complete indoor plumbing. So, again, it is no surprise that researchers have already found that COVID-19 cases are more likely to occur in Tribal communities, with a higher proportion of homes lacking indoor plumbing.

We also know that social distancing is key to preventing the spread of the virus. Yet almost one in six Native households is overcrowded, making social distancing not just difficult but physically impossible for many families.

All these institutional barriers combine to create a perfect storm. These barriers aren't the result of chance; they are the result of policy. It is these institutional barriers that we must acknowledge and finally address so that this pandemic is not one more example of the failure of the United States to meet our obligations. This time must be different. We must meet our responsibilities and help build a more just and equitable society.

Throughout this crisis, Native communities have fought back. They are resilient. They have fought back hard. For example, in my home State of New Mexico and in Arizona and Utah, the Navajo Nation has imposed strict curfews to prevent the spread. They have ramped up testing despite the complete lack of testing supplies in the beginning, and they have now, as of today, tested about 25 percent of their population, compared to 10 percent nationally.

Tribal responses to the pandemic have been repeatedly hamstrung by this administration and congressional inaction. As vice chair of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, I fought hard for funding targeted for Tribes. When the administration offered nothing for Tribes, we secured over \$10 billion in the CARES Act. When the administration fumbled distribution of Tribal funding, missing the statutory deadline for distribution by almost 2 months, Congress and the Tribes pushed back. Because Tribes are in crisis, days matter. It took a lawsuit and a Federal court order for Tribes to get their share of the \$8 billion set aside for them under the CARES Act.

Today, the Senate Indian Affairs Committee will hold an oversight hearing on implementation of Federal programs to support Tribal COVID-19 prevention, containment, and response efforts. Tribal witnesses will testify that policies and practices at FEMA, the CDC, HRSA, and a number of other Federal Agencies have made Tribal access to Federal COVID-19 resources much harder.

Whether it is denying Tribes access to coronavirus surveillance data, creating a confusing, Byzantine bureaucracy for requesting emergency medical supplies, or delaying access to grant funds, this administration continually makes decisions that disadvantage Native communities, decisions that threaten Native lives and prolong this country's legacy of systemic injustice.

The administration must do better, and Congress must do much more. Each day we fail to act to advance policies to address the disparities faced by Indian Country is a day we fail to uphold our oath of office. The Republican Senate majority has delayed far too

long. Infections are on the rise. The United States has surpassed every other nation in the world in the spread and death and destruction of this virus.

Now, 20 million Americans are out of work, which is the highest unemployment level since the Great Depression. State and local and Tribal governments and healthcare systems across the Nation are shuttering essential services and furloughing essential workers. None of this should come as news to the Republican majority.

Inaction in the face of this disaster is unconscionable. This body must get down to the business that we are here for and we are elected to do. It is long past time we pass another COVID-19 relief package. Our next package must include targeted funding and programs for Native communities and Tribes. We must infuse IHS with additional funding for Tribal healthcare and ensure it has parity in accessing Federal programs. We must provide Tribal governments with the resources they need to keep their communities up and running safely by providing \$20 billion in additional targeted funding within the Treasury's Coronavirus Relief Fund.

The Senate should pass bills I have introduced that have already been adopted by the House of Representatives in its Heroes package, which was passed over 6 weeks ago. We must make our strategic stockpile available to Tribes. Tribes should be able to access PPE, ventilators, and other necessary medical equipment just as States can. We must make sure that Tribes have equal access to the Centers for Disease Control and their resources to prepare for public health emergencies like this pandemic.

Seventy percent of Native Americans live in urban settings. Yet the Medicaid reimbursement rate for Urban Indian Health facilities is lower than the Federal reimbursement rate at other IHS facilities. We need to balance the scales and help the 43 Urban Indian Health facilities across the Nation expand their services.

As so much of our lives move to the internet, we must make sure that Native schools, healthcare facilities, and government services are not left on the wrong side of the digital divide. All Tribes must have access to high-speed broadband.

This public health and economic crisis has hit us all hard, but we shouldn't deny that some communities have been hit hard. We need to send immediate relief to those communities that have been so severely hurt, including Native communities, and we need to set our sights on genuinely taking on the systemic and institutional barriers these communities have faced for far too long. We can, we should, and we must do better.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today, with my colleague, the Senator from New Mexico, TOM UDALL, to call for urgent action by Congress to respond to the needs of Tribal nations and urban indigenous communities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

We have not done enough. We have not lived up to our shared trust and treaty obligations. And in this moment, we are called upon to respond to the historic injustice and systems of oppression and institutional violence that are harming communities of color and indigenous people.

Over the last month, people in Minnesota and across our country have focused our attention on the deep systemic inequities that Black, Brown, and indigenous people face. This injustice is not new. It is as old as the colonization of our country, but, colleagues, this is a unique moment.

This public health crisis presents us with an opportunity to show that we are serious about repairing the damage done by our broken promises to sovereign Tribal nations and urban indigenous communities.

Some have said that COVID-19 is the great equalizer, but we know that COVID hits hardest those without a safe place to call home, those struggling with low wages and poverty and lack of healthcare, and Black, Brown, and indigenous people living with the trauma of having their identity and their very humanity called into question, even before this virus spread.

The impact of COVID on Native communities has been devastating. Native people have been hospitalized for COVID at five times the rate of White people. In mid-May, the Navajo Nation reached a higher per-capita infection rate than any other hotspot in the country.

Why is it that COVID is hitting Tribal nations so hard? Despite repeated calls from Tribal leaders and urban indigenous leaders, over the past few decades, the Federal Government has stood by and allowed the budget of the Indian Health Service to dwindle. They have neglected Indian housing programs, and they have ignored growing health inequities.

The Federal institutions dedicated to serving Indian Country are not broken. Unfortunately, these institutions have never been adequate to live up to our trust and treaty responsibilities, and they represent a broken promise.

The Federal Government's failure has life-and-death consequences for Native people—for their health, for their well-being, and for their opportunity to provide for their families.

Think of this striking statistic: Unemployment in the indigenous community in the Twin Cities is at a terrible 47 percent—higher than any other group in our State.

Within Tribal nations, the economic impact of the coronavirus is equally devastating. Early this spring, Tribal governments in Minnesota and all around the country made the difficult decision to voluntarily close Tribal enterprises in order to protect public health. As a result, they lost significant government revenue and also experienced massive unemployment, not only for their members but for members from the surrounding communities. This lost revenue meant that Tribal governments were forced to scale back essential services, like nutrition assistance for elders, public safety, and education programming.

In the CARES Act, Congress agreed to \$8 billion in emergency relief to help Tribes respond to COVID. Even after congressional action, though, Tribal governments have had to continue fighting to get their fair share of those dollars. The Trump administration argued that some of this relief should go to for-profit Alaska Native corporations. Then it took the Treasury Department 40 days to distribute just the first 60 percent of the funds to Tribes, and not until 2 weeks ago, almost 3 months after passage of the CARES Act, did Tribal governments receive the rest. To be clear, these funds cannot be used to replace lost revenue.

We have so much work to do to fulfill our commitment to indigenous people and the simple proposition that Native families should have equal access to healthcare and housing opportunity as White Americans.

When I speak to Tribal leaders in my State about this cycle of historic underinvestment, inequity, and broken promises, I share their frustration. I don't know how anybody couldn't.

Indigenous leaders in Minnesota know that a lack of housing on Tribal lands leads to overcrowding, which increases the risk of contracting COVID. Tribes have asked over and over for sufficient funding for housing programs. They shouldn't have to ask anymore.

Indigenous leaders know a lack of access to healthcare and substance abuse disorder treatment lead to chronic health conditions, like diabetes, heart disease, and asthma, which worsen COVID symptoms. Tribes have asked over and over for sufficient funding to address these health inequities, and they shouldn't have to ask anymore.

Indigenous leaders know that a lack of access to credit and capital prevents urban indigenous households and folks living on Tribal lands from building wealth like their White neighbors, who can more easily, therefore, weather the storm of unemployment.

Native communities have asked over and over to enforce fair lending laws and to ensure access to credit for minority borrowers, and they shouldn't have to ask anymore. Long before COVID, these inequities have harmed indigenous people. Our inaction has placed Tribal nations in the untenable position of having to ask for what they are already owed.

So let's take this extraordinary moment—a terrible moment but a moment of real opportunity, a moment when our country is called to respond to this terrible pandemic and to reckon with systemic inequities that have hurt Native people and even sought to erase them—and let's turn this moment to good.

We have an opportunity not only to address the public health and economic crisis of COVID but also to live up to our obligation to Tribes, like providing them with the tools to build resiliency in their communities.

First, we need to provide rapid, flexible support to Tribal governments so that they can respond to COVID-19 and provide essential services to Tribal members at the same time.

Second, let's live up to our promises and fully fund the Indian Health Service and the NAHASDA housing programs. When we do this, we will be addressing the shortage of physical and behavioral healthcare for young adults and parents and elders, and we will make it easier for families to find affordable safe places to live and to build wealth through homeownership.

We can do this. It is within our power. We can end this cycle of underinvestment and institutional violence. This is the best moment in a generation to accomplish this.

I am committed to lifting up the voices of indigenous leaders in Minnesota and around this country. I follow their lead, and I will continue to advocate for these changes because they are so long overdue.

I urge my colleagues in the Senate to join me in this work.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

FOURTH OF JULY

Mrs. LOEFFLER. Mr. President, 160 years ago, Abraham Lincoln reminded us that "at all times . . . all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of fraternal feeling."

That bond—our commitment to coming together to move our country forward, our embrace of the challenges our country faces because we know we will come out of these moments strong—has made the United States exceptional.

As we approach the Fourth of July holiday, I want to take a moment to recognize what makes America who she is today and the values that have allowed us to carry on the Great American Experiment for 244 years.

The United States—the shining city on a hill, the land of opportunity, the land of the free and the home of the brave, the red, white, and blue—our country is exceptional precisely because we have never settled for anything less.

It was that very reason it was Americans who first discovered electricity, built the airplane, put a man on the Moon, developed chemotherapy, and

that other countries look to us for leadership during troubled times. It is why we prevailed in two world wars, defeated the axis of evil, and have since maintained the greatest Armed Forces in the world. It is why the ideal of the American dream exists.

Importantly, it is the American people, past and present, who have shaped our American character—the 56 men who put their lives on the line to draft and sign the Declaration of Independence in 1776; the volunteer army of farmers and shopkeepers who defeated the British and today has grown into the best fighting force the world has ever seen.

Fifty-five Americans came together to write the U.S. Constitution, guaranteeing the freedoms for Americans to worship, to speak out, to bear arms, and to peaceably assemble. In the years that followed, America fulfilled its promise to form a more perfect union while acknowledging it is not perfect but always striving to do better.

We ended the injustice of slavery; 100 years ago this year, gave women the right to vote; overcame the Great Depression; fought for the equal rights of all Americans during the civil rights movement; and persevered after September 11.

Today we still have those heroes who make America what she is today. We see these works in our midst every day: our service men and women who bravely protect us across the globe and keep the enemy away from our shores; the dedicated men and women of law enforcement who work tirelessly to keep our communities and our families safe; our teachers, who provide the gift of education to our youth; our doctors and nurses, who save lives every day and have bravely taken on the challenge of COVID-19.

American exceptionalism started with our humble beginnings, and it has endured throughout the challenges our country faces.

It is tempting to focus on the divisions in America today, but we have much more in common that unites us. This Fourth of July is a reminder of the blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness that all Americans deserve.

President Reagan once said:

Freedom is a fragile thing and is never more than one generation away from extinction. It is not ours by inheritance; it must be fought for and defended constantly by each generation, for it comes only once to a people.

I agree, and I hope this Fourth of July we can stand together, proud that we will strive to make this country a more perfect union.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

S. 4049

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I rise to address a glaring inequality in the law—one that leaves our servicemembers with fewer protections from discrimination than civilians. On June

15, the Supreme Court issued a momentous decision—welcomed by Members of both parties—extending civil rights employment protections to LGBTQ individuals in workplaces across America. That decision, however, does not apply to servicemembers. That means our servicemembers, who often come from communities that have for generations bravely sacrificed for the United States, currently enjoy fewer statutory protections than their civilian counterparts.

Think about what that says about our country: The law treats the people willing to risk their lives to defend our freedoms as second class citizens. It is unconscionable, and it is un-American. In this moment of reckoning on civil rights, we must ensure those rights extend to all of our military servicemembers.

The push for the desegregation of our troops, for gender integration into combat, and for the repeal of don't ask, don't tell were all met with similar arguments about how increased opportunity for the group in question would hamper readiness, unit cohesion, or otherwise weaken the military. Those arguments have been proven wrong every single time.

It is, in fact, the lack of protections for these groups that hamper readiness. Without protections, an able platoon sergeant can be stigmatized and driven from the military because he is transgender. His years of experience and the immense investments the military has made in him can be erased with the stroke of a pen.

Our military has grown only stronger as it better represents our country. But, right now, in the year 2020, people who are willing to make extraordinary sacrifices for our freedoms are being told no simply because of who they are.

We must do better. And we can. We can make sure the National Defense Authorization Act includes discrimination protections for all servicemembers.

My amendment with Senator COLLINS would codify in the law that servicemembers of all races, religions, and sexes are protected from discrimination. It would affirm that Americans of every race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, and national origin have the right to join and serve and sacrifice in our military.

I was proud to have Senator John McCain join me in leading similar legislation to protect transgender troops 3 years ago. The late Senator said: "Any member of the military who meets the medical and readiness standards should be allowed to serve—including those who are transgender." I hope this will be the year that we deliver the results he wanted for our troops.

Placing language safeguarding this right into the NDAA can help us begin to overcome an unfortunate legacy of creating artificial, blatantly unfair barriers to service by underrepresented groups. It is a legacy that continues to

this day with the Trump administration's ban on transgender servicemembers.

That discriminatory ban is not only an insult to members of the transgender community who have served our country; it is an insult to every LGBTQ person who has given their life to protect it. Arguments against open transgender service have no basis in experience or in science.

Transgender individuals served openly in the military for more than 2½ years without any readiness or cohesion issues. I know because I asked all four service chiefs and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and they all confirmed it. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mark Milley, who was then Chief of Staff of the Army, told me that he had received "precisely zero reports of issues of cohesion, discipline, [or] morale" caused by transgender individuals in the service.

The American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association, and other experts agree: There is no medically valid reason to exclude transgender individuals from military service. Anyone who can meet the military standards should be allowed to serve—and serve in an environment free from discrimination. It is that simple.

Our Armed Services should reflect the best of what this country has to offer—in their values and in their ranks. We cannot allow for laws that unnecessarily limit their ability to recruit and retain the best person for the job.

I ask my colleagues to support our troops with more than lip service. I ask my colleagues to extend to them protections from discrimination based on race, religion, or sex. These are people who are willing to fight for our country. These are people who are willing to die for our country. This body and our country must be willing to fight for them. My amendment will do exactly that. I ask all of you to support its inclusion in this year's NDAA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. COLLINS). The Senator from New York.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Madam President, I rise again to address another issue. I rise because, according to the Pentagon's recent biannual survey, almost 21,000 servicemembers were sexually assaulted in the year 2018. That was a 38-percent increase from the year before.

I rise because the current climate of retaliation in our armed services and the lack of justice provided by the chain of command meant nearly three-quarters of those assaults went unreported, and less than 10 percent of cases considered for command action went to trial—less than 10 percent.

I rise because I stood in this very Chamber in 2013 and shared essentially the same statistics.

Year after year, the leaders of our armed services come to Congress and commit to making things better. They commit to us in hearing after hearing:

We will get this right. Yet, year after year, thousands of servicemembers are raped and sexually assaulted, and their assailants are not held accountable.

In many of those cases, the assailant is someone in the survivor's chain of command—the same chain of command that will decide the case, picking judge, jury, prosecutor, defense counsel—all decided by a commander in that chain of command.

There is no other judicial system in America that would ever allow this to happen. This system is not delivering justice. The chain of command is not delivering justice. These decisions—these fundamental civil rights decisions—need to be made somewhere else. They need to be made by trained, impartial military professionals, prosecutors, lawyers—people who are trained to make this very hard decision.

We are asking survivors to come forward in an environment where they know that there is less than a 10-percent chance that the chain of command will try their assailant for a crime and—worse—that there is only a two in three chance that they themselves—they themselves—will face retaliation.

Despite repeated efforts to stamp out the scourge of retaliation against military sexual assault survivors, the most recent Pentagon survey found that 64 percent of these survivors have experienced some form of retaliation for reporting the crime. This figure is statistically unchanged from 2016. It is unacceptable.

I ask you: Who is this system designed for?

I think so often about a Marine veteran who told me:

When I reported the assault, my command responded with retaliation . . . ostracism, intimidation, and isolation. The humiliation of the retaliation was worse than the assault because it was sanctioned from those same leaders I once would have risked my life for.

The climate of retaliation comes from the top. It comes from the chain of command. They should not be deciding these cases. They do not have the background or the impartiality necessary to deliver justice. This system is broken, and it is failing our servicemembers.

This Congress has passed and spent hundreds of millions of dollars on incremental reforms since 2013. During this time, an estimated 137,000 servicemembers have been assaulted.

Let me say that again. During that time, 137,000 servicemembers have been sexually assaulted.

What are we doing here? Can we not hold the U.S. military accountable? Can we not do our jobs? Can we not stand up for the men and women who risk their lives for us every day?

Incremental change that leaves the power in the hands of the chain of command is not enough. We have the proof and the evidence.

"We've got this ma'am; we've got this." They say it every year. They don't have it, and they haven't had it for the last 7 years we have been fo-

cused on this very issue. It does not do enough to protect our servicemembers from sexual assault in the ranks or to punish perpetrators who commit these violent crimes.

Just for a minute, imagine this is your daughter or your son. Imagine just for a minute that your children decide to go into the military. Do you think they will be protected?

My bill, the Military Justice Improvement Act, is being offered as an amendment to the NDAA. This amendment will professionalize how the military prosecutes serious crimes like sexual assault, and it will remove the systemic fear that survivors have to report these crimes. Survivors don't report these crimes because they fear the retaliation against them.

This bipartisan and commonsense reform leaves the majority of uniquely military crimes, as well as all crimes punishable by less than 1 year of confinement, within the chain of command. It would only move one decision—literally, one decision—that only 3 percent of commanders actually have the right to make, and that decision will be made by a trained military prosecutor.

These prosecutors, or military JAGS, are required to be licensed attorneys in good standing with their State bar associations and are subject to professional rules of ethics. Those are commonsense standards, but they are not the standards that commanders have to meet. Commanders aren't typically lawyers. They are not typically criminal lawyers. They are not trained in how to make this fundamental decision about whether a crime has been committed. So why wouldn't you let military police investigate the crime just as they do today?

They take that investigation and, instead of putting it on the commander's general counsel's desk, they will put it on a military prosecutor's desk. The military prosecutor gets to make a decision: yes or no; I can prosecute or I can't. Then, that file goes right back to the commander. So when the commander wants to do nonjudicial punishment, he gets to do it. Every time a prosecutor says there is no case here, he gets to have the same authority he has today.

Under today's standards, only 10 percent of these cases go to trial. That would mean the commanders don't get to make that one decision that 3 percent of them get to make 10 percent of the time because 90 percent of the time it comes right back to the commander to do whatever nonjudicial punishment he or she thinks is appropriate.

This is a very small but important change because when you make this change, the survivor sees that the decision isn't being made within her chain of command. She or he sees that the decision is being made by somebody trained to make the decision—someone who is actually a prosecutor. He or she will then believe it is worth reporting the crime.

So many of these crimes don't even get reported and, sadly, the percentage of those that are being reported is going up—the percentage of those reported confidentially. It doesn't show that there is any faith in the system if people will only report if they don't name their perpetrator.

This reform is nothing new. This reform has been done all across the world by our allies. Our allies in the United Kingdom, Canada, Israel, Germany, and Australia have all removed reporting and prosecution of violent sex crimes out of the chain of command. Leaders in those militaries have reported that these changes have not diminished their ability in any way. It has not diminished their commanders' ability to maintain good order and discipline, to train their troops, and to do what they are there for.

Congress owes our servicemembers a debt of gratitude that can never be fully repaid. These brave men and women who have experienced the unimaginable are counting on us this year to finally take real action. Until we do, we continue to fail in our responsibility to protect them.

Madam President, this is something we have worked on together for over 7 years. This is something that, on a bipartisan basis, this Chamber has worked on for 7 years. We have been denied a vote on this over the last 5 years—denied a vote on this the last 5 years. The military has fought tooth and nail to not put in these fundamental reforms. They ask us over and over: Trust us; we got this. Trust us; we got this.

They don't have it. They haven't had it, and they don't focus on it.

If you just look at the report from this year alone, we are up to 20,000—over 20,000—sexual assaults in the last year. The percentage of cases that are being reported confidentially is going up. The percentage of cases that are being reported openly is going down. The percentage of cases that are going to trial is going down. The percentage of cases ending in conviction is going down. So under no measure today has the military succeeded in this mission, under absolutely none. They say they got this. They don't have it. They never have. And if we don't do our job this year, they never will.

This is not something new. This is something that other countries that are our allies have done. It professionalizes the military. It gives hope to survivors. It creates permission for them to report these crimes. If more crimes are reported, more prosecutions will be completed, and more cases will end in conviction.

Send a message: Convict perpetrators. Protect survivors. Honor the sacrifice and legacy of every man and woman who serves in the military today who will give their life for this country. That is our responsibility.

I urge everyone in this Chamber to stand with our troops. Stand with the men and women who sacrifice every-

thing, and do the right thing. It is our job. We are supposed to provide oversight and accountability over the U.S. military. It is the Senate's job, and every year that we don't address this fundamental scourge is another year we fail.

I am tired of this Chamber failing our servicemembers. I am tired of our commanders and our military failing our servicemembers. We owe everything to them.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MCSALLY). The clerk will call the roll. The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, last night, the Senate approved legislation to extend the Paycheck Protection Program, better known as PPP, through August 8, while we continue bipartisan negotiations on a bill to provide additional assistance to our small businesses that have been especially hard hit by COVID-19 mitigation measures.

I very much hope that the House of Representatives will act quickly to extend this important lifeline for our small employers, as new PPP loans cannot be issued until the bill that passed the Senate last night is enacted and signed into law, even though approximately \$130 billion remains available for the program.

Let me, again, commend my partners in this endeavor, Senators MARCO RUBIO, BEN CARDIN, and JEANNE SHAHEEN, for their continued work on this vital program.

Back in March, the four of us formed a small business task force. We looked at ways that we could help our small employers and their employees survive this pandemic. We put forth a bold plan, the Paycheck Protection Program, to help small employers and their employees. Our concept was straightforward: provide forgivable loans to small employers to help them maintain that vital connection with their employees, so that both could rebound and thrive once the pandemic passes.

In some cases, that meant that a small business could retain an employee who, otherwise, would have been laid off. In others, it has meant that the small business could recall workers who had already been laid off. And in yet other cases, it allowed employers to continue to send paychecks to employees who had been furloughed so that we could keep that link between employers and their employees, so that when the reopening occurred, they could be reunited quickly and the business could get up and running much more rapidly.

The response to this program has been phenomenal. Since its launch in

early April, it has provided \$518 billion in forgivable loans to 4.8 million small employers across the Nation.

According to an ongoing U.S. Census Survey, nearly three out of every four small business respondents reported that they had received assistance under the PPP program. In Maine, nearly 27,000 small businesses have received forgivable loans, totaling more than \$2.2 billion. Just to give you an idea of how much of a stimulus that is, that is equal to almost half of the entire State budget. That works out to an average loan size of \$83,400, which translates into a small business with approximately seven employees. All told, this program is helping to sustain nearly 200,000 jobs in the State of Maine.

As Treasury Secretary Steve Mnuchin testified last month:

The [Paycheck Protection Program] is supporting the employment of approximately 50 million workers and more than 75 percent of small business payroll in all 50 states. This is an extraordinary achievement.

It is, indeed. It has made such a difference to our small employers. It has kept our small businesses afloat, prevented them from giving up and shuttering their doors forever, and provided paychecks to their employees.

When we first drafted this program in early March, we did not know how long government-ordered closures would last. In fact, most of them had not even gone into effect at the time that we drafted the law. We also did not know how severe the impacts of these government-ordered closures would be. We did not know how long the pandemic would last. How I wish that we could announce today that COVID-19 had been conquered; that America's small businesses were flourishing once again; and that the millions of jobs that they provide had been fully restored. Unfortunately, that is not the case, and we have a long road ahead of us.

According to a survey released last week by NFIB, an organization that is dedicated to providing a voice for America's small businesses, half of its members anticipate needing additional financial support in the next 12 months.

I fear that, if Congress fails to act, despite our good work to date, millions of our small businesses will be put at risk, and millions of jobs will be lost.

A case study of how the pandemic has threatened the viability of small businesses can be found in Maine's tourism sector. Tourism is one of our State's largest economic sectors. It supports 110,000 jobs. That is one out of every six jobs in our State. In 2018, total tourism expenditures exceeded \$6.2 billion. That is \$7 million per day.

In late March, there was the expectation that the 2020 tourism season would certainly be lower than the norm but active enough for the tourism businesses to survive. But, as the Fourth of July draws closer, near empty hotels, inns, B&Bs, and restaurants portend a long-lasting disaster, as many of our

State's seasonal businesses rely on the busy summer season and fall season to pay their major bills for the year, including their mortgage and property taxes, not to mention their all-important employees.

Two weeks ago, a Maine innkeeper in York County told me that her inn would normally have a 94-percent occupancy rate at this point in the summer. She currently has an occupancy rate of 6 percent.

As one observer put it, the word "Vacationland," which appears on our license plates in Maine, might well be replaced with "Vacancy Land."

I have heard from so many hotel owners throughout Maine, and their stories all have a familiar theme: Reservations made months ago for July and August are being canceled, and cancellations for the fall are also starting to come in. In addition to putting hotel staff at risk of losing their jobs, or having their hours cut drastically, or not being hired in the first place, the vendors that supply these establishments are losing sales. Local retailers and restaurants are losing summer customers. Planned improvements and expansions are being postponed, causing harm for local tradespeople.

I talked to a restaurant owner who operates a wonderful restaurant in Portland. Right now, she has to depend on outside seating and lives in fear of a bad storm, where people won't be able to eat outside. Only slowly is Maine allowing in-restaurant eating to resume in the most populous parts of our State. All of us understand that we have to put the health of people first, but these restaurant owners are getting desperate, and they are trying very hard to comply with all the CDC regulations.

There is no doubt that similar disruptions are occurring across the country. That is why it is so important that we reach bipartisan agreement to allow those small businesses that have been especially hard hit by the pandemic to receive an additional forgivable loan. As we continue our bipartisan negotiations on such a plan, I have come to the floor to outline some of my own priorities for a second Paycheck Protection Program loan.

First, I do believe that we will achieve bipartisan agreement to allow the hardest hit small business employers—those who have seen their revenues decline by 50 percent or more in any quarter this year compared to the same quarter last year—to receive an additional PPP loan. This is absolutely essential to the ability of these businesses to survive as the fight against COVID-19 continues.

Second, because we must stretch the \$130 billion that remains in the PPP funds as far as we possibly can, I support generally limiting eligibility to entities that have 300, rather than 500 or fewer, employees with a special provision for seasonal employers.

Third, I believe that we need to expand forgivable PPP expenses in some

commonsense ways. For example, we should allow forgiveness for supplier costs and investments in facility modifications and personal protective equipment that employers are buying to protect their employees and their customers, such as plexiglass shields, patio installations for outdoor dining, masks, gloves—that kind of equipment. It is especially important to restaurants facing dining restrictions and those struggling to get the high-quality food supply that they need. We should also clarify that employer-provided group health benefits are included in forgivable payroll costs.

Fourth, we should extend the PPP to small 501(c)(6) organizations that are not lobby organizations. I am talking about local chambers of commerce, business leagues, economic development associations, and boards of trade, which are doing a great job but are struggling to themselves survive.

Fifth, we should clarify in statute that forgivable loan funds can be spent through December 31 and allow borrowers to apply for loan forgiveness, at the time of their choosing, after 8 weeks from loan origination.

Finally, to ensure transparency in the PPP loan program, we should require the Small Business Administration to comply with data and information requests from the Government Accountability Office or Federal inspectors general within 15 days.

There are many other ideas that the four of us who are members of the Small Business Task Force are taking a look at, but today, I just wanted to outline for my colleagues some ideas that I am particularly interested in including in this bill.

As the shutdowns have grown longer, it has become clear that millions of small employers need additional help if they are to keep their heads above water and survive. It also has been clear that many of these employers must make substantial investments to modify their operations, to protect their employees and customers, to mitigate the spread of the COVID virus.

Most of all, we need to always keep in mind that we are talking about employees. It is the small businesses of our country that employ the majority of the people who are working.

We are close to reaching a bipartisan agreement, and I know we are going to be working very hard over the recess to do so. I also know that, for small businesses that are struggling, such an agreement cannot come soon enough.

Again, I want to thank my colleagues—Senator MARCO RUBIO, Senator BEN CARDIN, Senator JEANNE SHAHEEN—for their dedication and good-faith efforts to reach an agreement.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I came before the Chamber yesterday and made the case as to why Congress needs to begin negotiations on another

COVID-19 emergency supplemental bill and to do it now. The needs are real. They are immediate. In fact, when the House passed the Heroes Act, we should have begun those negotiations in the first week after it had passed it, but we didn't. We should have begun the negotiations in the second week after it had passed it, but we didn't. We should have begun the negotiations in the third week after it had passed it, but we didn't—and the fourth and the fifth and the sixth.

Every day, I talk with Vermonters, sometimes hundreds at a time in statewide conference calls. From small businesses, to families, to schools, to hospitals, to Federal employees, I hear their urgent needs. So I want to talk today about just one of those urgent needs—funding for the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, USCIS.

It plays an important role in our Nation's immigration system. It processes requests for immigration benefits, American citizenship, and it screens asylum seekers. The agency is staffed by more than 19,000 dedicated men and women across the country, including roughly 1,700 in my home State of Vermont.

Last Friday, furlough notices were sent out to 13,350 of the 19,000 USCIS employees. They are effective next month, on August 3. That is just 4 weeks from now. In Vermont, 1,111 men and women received this notice, which is over 65 percent of the USCIS workforce in Vermont. These are men and women who, day after day, do important work for the Nation. They have continued to do that work every day even during the COVID-19 pandemic.

And they have been told, even though they have been doing the work loyally and effectively, after August 3, a month from now, they can no longer do their job; they will no longer receive a paycheck.

Nationwide these are 13,350 new and urgent reasons why the Senate must act on our Nation's real and immediate needs, and the Senate majority must make that possible now. We have lost 6 weeks since the House acted on this. It is time the Senate acts.

I have been ringing the alarm bells for more than a month on this issue. We know that due to declining revenue, immigration-related application fees coming into USCIS, the agency is facing a budget shortfall of \$1.2 billion, and the furlough notices that were suddenly sent out last week are the result of this shortfall. USCIS is simply saying they can't pay employees with revenues they do not have.

I would remind everybody the shortfall is not entirely due to COVID-19. The agency has not lived within its budget for the last 3 years of this administration, and, frankly, the Trump administration's mismanagement and extreme immigration policies have only worsened the situation.

As part of the President's efforts to erase our identity as a nation of immigrants, he has not just tried to shut

our Nation's doors to asylum seekers and refugees, he has attempted to restrict almost all immigration to this country.

He has created obstacles for immigrant workers, created a wealth test for immigrants, even exploited the current public health emergency to impose additional immigration restrictions that have nothing to do with public health.

And because USCIS has not been able to issue visas or process other immigration benefits as they normally do as a result of President Trump's anti-immigrant policies, revenue, of course, has fallen.

No matter the cause, the budget shortfall is real. We have to address it. Furloughs would not only disrupt the processing of immigration benefits and American citizenship and other critical services provided by USCIS, but it is going to cause unnecessary hardships on thousands of Federal employees and Federal contractors. It is going to come at a time when our Nation is already dealing with record job losses.

The loss of these valuable jobs will also cause hardship to the communities across the Nation where these Federal workers live and work. These are communities already struggling with the pandemic. They were dealing with people who have skills that have been built up over years of experience.

So let's craft a fair, responsible solution to this problem. That would require emergency appropriations and accompanying legislation to ensure transparency and accountability.

Time is of the essence. I know, as vice chairman of the Appropriations Committee, we have agreement on the vast majority of the possible appropriations bills. There has been a concern by the Republican majority not to bring them up because they do not want something on COVID.

Well, every Senator can go home and talk to their people in their State. They will hear, as I do every single day in my calls from Vermonters, there is a need to do something regarding COVID.

Now, there have been numerous calls by myself and the Democratic leadership in the Senate, and despite those calls, the White House and the Republican majority have refused to move forward on a fourth COVID-19 emergency appropriations bill where we could address this and other critical issues caused by the coronavirus pandemic.

We should not wait any longer. In fact, we must not wait any longer. I call on Majority Leader McCONNELL to begin bipartisan negotiations on a COVID-19 emergency relief bill now so we can solve this problem before furloughs are necessary.

The Senate is about to recess for 2 weeks, but that doesn't mean our work stops. With millions of people working from home due to the coronavirus, including in the U.S. Senate, we have shown that we can do our job from wherever we are located.

I know, on the major COVID bill, my staff and I worked 7 days a week, sometimes very late into the night, and we are all in separate locations, but we got it done, and we got an appropriations bill through here that almost all Republicans and Democrats voted for because people worked together. We worked together. We passed legislation this country needed.

We showed it can be done, so we can and we should begin bipartisan, bicameral negotiations. Do it during the next 2 weeks so that when the Senate is back in session, we have legislation to consider and debate. We can enact the bill into law expeditiously.

If there are amendments people want or things they want to change, vote them up or vote them down. We should be willing to stand here and vote, and then we can enact a bill into law and do it expeditiously.

The American people deserve no less. The dedicated men and women at USCIS deserve no less, but I would say the men and women of every single one of our States deserve no less.

There are 100 of us here. We have shown we can work together. We have done it before. We have done it with appropriations bills. We sat here, voted for or against amendments, and then did what is best for the country. Let's do it. Let's not be afraid to vote.

I see my distinguished friend from Texas on the floor.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I thank my friend from Vermont for his courtesy.

Yesterday, Texas reported almost 7,000 new coronavirus cases, setting a new single-day record.

As cases have climbed in recent weeks, it has become clear that we need to take what we have learned about this virus and adjust our strategy.

In the beginning, we were still learning about this novel virus and how it is transmitted, while also trying to maximize scarce resources. I think the best analogy I can think of—we were trying to design and build an airplane while we were flying it.

Because of that, only individuals with symptoms or who had been in contact with a person who had tested positive could be tested themselves, but we know a lot has changed in the last few months. We have learned that individuals can have the virus even if they aren't showing symptoms.

Recent studies in North Carolina and New York have shown that somewhere between 12 and 20 percent of people could have the COVID-19 antibodies. In other words, they have had the virus, and they recovered, but they didn't even know they were sick in the first place, but the problem is they can still spread it to others.

As our knowledge about the coronavirus has increased, so have our testing capacities, but I think it is im-

portant to take stock of where we are and to see how we need to adjust further to, again, what we have learned by hard experience.

On Sunday, I traveled to Dallas, TX, with Vice President MIKE PENCE for a briefing on the coronavirus response efforts, and we were joined by two of those members—Dr. Deborah Birx and HUD Secretary Dr. Ben Carson.

On the flight down, I was able to spend some time talking with Dr. Birx about testing strategies and the ways we can more effectively identify positive cases and stop the spread, especially among asymptomatic individuals who have no incentive, no motivation to request a test in the first place. If I am feeling well, why would I go ask for a coronavirus test unless I am just curious. That is the conundrum.

Dr. Birx talked about the concept of pool testing, which is one of the most efficient ways to test large numbers of people using the least amount of time and resources.

Let's say, for example, that a number of employees at a meat packing plant are tested simultaneously. Rather than running each sample individually to see if any of the employees had the virus, you would pool the sample together and run it as a group. If the pool sample comes back negative, you know that each individual within that pool is negative. And if it comes back positive, each sample is run individually to identify positive cases.

But this is a way to magnify the number of testing cases we can do by maybe as much as a factor of 10.

This pool-testing model makes it much easier to conduct repeated tests for individuals in a single setting such as workplaces, schools, or nursing homes.

This is exactly the kind of strategy we are going to need as we contemplate sending our children back to school.

Dr. Birx was recently quoted as saying: "If you look around the globe, the way people are doing a million tests or 10 million tests is they're doing pooling."

So as we are seeing spikes in Texas and a number of other States across the country, it is clear we need to adapt to everything we have learned and embrace a new and different strategy. We need more efficient and effective ways to test broad swaths of people so we can identify positive cases as soon as possible.

Now, we know this virus is particularly deadly if you are over 80 years old or if you have underlying health problems. For the rest of us, honestly, if you get symptoms, you are probably going to recover. Sadly, some will have to be hospitalized, but, actually, the level of fatalities we have seen from the coronavirus infection have remained remarkably low because our healthcare providers have discovered new treatments and new ways to save lives.

A data scientist and associate professor at Cornell University named

Peter Frazier has said about pool testing that “if you don’t test people without symptoms and focus only on symptomatic people, then you miss the epidemic and continue spreading.”

We need to constantly reevaluate and adapt our strategy to ensure that we are identifying cases as soon as possible to stop the spread and to protect the most vulnerable among us.

I know the administration and the task force are working around the clock on this, but to be frank, we need to up our game, and I hope we will focus on developing a comprehensive testing strategy based on what we have learned from this hard experience to combat the rise in cases and community spread we are seeing in places like Texas and elsewhere.

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Madam President, this week, the Senate is fulfilling one of our most basic responsibilities—and that is to support our common defense.

Passing the strong, strategic, and bipartisan national defense authorization bill is something we have done for the last 60 years. It is how this body has ensured that generations of servicemembers would be paid, that they would have the equipment and training they need, as well as the weapons, the planes, and the ships to bring them home safely. It is how we have taken stock of the evolving threat landscape and made adjustments to ensure that our military remains the very best in the world. It is a belief in peace through strength.

We know our adversaries are constantly watching us to see whether we are hesitant or pulling back from our world leadership or maybe we are not investing like they are in modern weapons systems that can defeat our defenses.

Well, we know for all the technologies and innovation that have made our lives simpler and more efficient, that these changes in technology have made safeguarding our national security that much more challenging.

We are seeing new technologies on the battlefield, and the race to develop next-generation weapons, such as hypersonic missiles, has allowed our competitors to get a few steps ahead of us. The bottom line is, unless we continue our investment and our determination to remain No. 1, we are going to be losing ground against our adversaries. We no longer enjoy the across-the-board strategic edge that we used to have, and it is time for us to take bold action to reverse the tide before it is too late. That is what I believe we can achieve with this year’s National Defense Authorization bill.

I appreciate Chairman INHOFE and the members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, which operates almost entirely on a bipartisan basis. It really is a great tradition and one we don’t want to break, passing the Defense authorization bill each year.

It also provides funding to both modernize and grow our aging fleet, so we

can send our troops around the world with the confidence that they have the best equipment available.

I’m glad this legislation includes a provision I offered to increase the number of new F-35 aircraft. When we talk about providing our servicemembers with the best possible equipment, the F-35 is a prime example. This 5th generation fighter gives our servicemembers an edge in stealth, surveillance, and weapons systems.

Growing our F-35 fleet has been a priority for a number of years, and this legislation will continue moving us in the right direction. These aircraft will be made by hardworking Texans in Fort Worth, and provide our servicemembers around the world with the most advanced and capable aircraft to see them through their missions.

But maintaining a competitive edge requires much more than a fleet of top of the line aircraft or a stockpile of innovative weapons. It also requires end to end security in our supply chains.

The COVID-19 pandemic has really shone a light on the vulnerabilities that come from a reliance on other countries for critical manufacturing. We lean heavily on China and other countries for masks, gloves, gowns, ventilators—all the equipment we’ve needed over the past few months. That reliance has led to a shortage of these supplies at the most critical time, and forced our medical workers to go into battle without their traditional armor.

It’s been a wake-up call on supply chain vulnerabilities, and a reminder that we need to keep our most critical supply chains right here at home. One area where we need improvement is with 5G. For all the rewards that come with this advanced technology, there are also a lot of risks, and we need to ensure we’re protecting this critical asset. That’s why Senators BURR, WARNER, and I introduced the Secure 5G and Beyond Act, which is now law.

It requires the President to develop a strategy to ensure the security of next generation telecom systems, and help our allies protect their systems as well. But I believe we need to take this a step further, and safeguard not only the networks themselves but the supply chains that produce them. The reality is, a lack of domestic industry has caused the U.S. to fall behind our foreign adversaries in developing 5G technologies.

I’m glad the NDAA includes an amendment I offered to support these critical supply chains. It would give the Department of Defense the flexibility to partner with industry for commercial development and deployment of 5G technologies. This will ensure we’re investing in American companies to strengthen and secure our critical networks, which are vital not only to our national security, but to our everyday lives.

Beyond supporting 5G, another critical supply chain we need to support is for semiconductors.

These devices are everywhere—they’re the underlying technology in

everything from our cell phones, to computers, to cell towers, to missile defense systems. Despite the pervasiveness of these devices in our everyday lives, we’re largely relying on other countries to manufacture them. Since 2000, the U.S. has dropped from producing roughly a quarter of the world’s semiconductors to only 12 percent.

Meanwhile, China has gone from manufacturing zero chips to 16 percent of the world’s supply, and plans to invest another \$1.4 trillion in semiconductor technologies. America has lost ground to global competitors, and unless the U.S. takes action, it’s estimated that by 2030, 83 percent of global semiconductor manufacturing capacity will be in Asia. We need to bring back some of the talent that was first created here in the U.S.

Of course, that’s much easier said than done. Building a new foundry is a very expensive undertaking, and it’s going to require an investment from the federal government.

That’s why Senator WARNER and I introduced the CHIPS for America Act, and I hope we can include a version of this bill as an amendment to the NDAA. This would create a federal incentive program through the Department of Commerce to encourage semiconductor manufacturing in the U.S.

In short, this would help stimulate domestic advanced semiconductor manufacturing, and boost both our national security and global competitiveness.

I mentioned, these devices are everywhere—military systems, telecommunications, healthcare, agriculture, manufacturing. Virtually every industry stands to benefit from a more secure semiconductor supply chain and our economy would reap the benefits of bringing these manufacturing jobs back to the United States.

This legislation would serve as a boon to both our national security and our economy, and I’m hoping it will be included as part of the NDAA.

I’d like to once again thank Chairman INHOFE and Ranking Member REED for upholding the now 60-year tradition of a bipartisan process to get this legislation over the finish line on time. I’m glad this legislation prioritizes advancements in the critical technologies that will modernize our national defense, and restore our competitive edge.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, first of all, I would make a comment in reaction to the comments of our good friend from Texas. What he says is true, and the American people are not aware—and I don’t say this critically of the previous administration—but during the Obama administration, his top priority was not really defense. He had his own agenda, and, consequently, we suffered at that time.

In the last 5 years, which would have been from 2010 to 2015, he reduced the

funding of our military by 25 percent. What people don't realize is, during that same timeframe, Russia increased theirs by 34 percent, and China increased the funding of their military by 83 percent. That put us in a situation in which we have to do what we are doing, and that is why this and the last bills have been very important.

We are still working on the National Defense Authorization Act. I consider it to be the most important bill of the year. I know my colleagues agree with me that this is very significant, and this is something that we know is eventually going to pass. This will be the 60th consecutive year.

Our military is the best in the world. This week, with this bill, we are going to make sure it stays that way. The goal of having a strong military is deterrence—to make sure that we don't have to use it—and to send a signal to our enemies that they can't win against us. This is the message we need to send today, tomorrow, and forever. That is what the national defense strategy tells us.

I don't have the national defense strategy book here, but we have been adhering to it. It is a strategy that was put together a few years ago by 12 Democrats, 12 Republicans, and all the experts in the field, and we have been using it as our model ever since. So we want to make sure that we have enough ships and planes and everything in place.

China and Russia have caught up in some areas, and I think it is important, as the Senator from Texas said about the hypersonic weapons, that we are talking about offensive and defensive weapons; we are talking about something that is state of the art. They actually are ahead of us right now, but with this bill we are going to get caught up.

Our superiority rests on our staying ahead of our competition. We ceded that advantage under the last administration, and we are going to correct that. That is where we are right now.

I see the minority leader is here, and I would like to propose a unanimous consent request.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—AMENDMENTS
EN BLOC

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that, at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Democratic leader, the following amendments be made pending en bloc and the Senate vote in relation to the amendments in the order listed without intervening action or debate: Paul amendment No. 2011; Sanders amendment No. 1790; third, Cornyn-Schumer-Cotton amendment No. 2244.

I further ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be called up en bloc and the Senate vote on adoption of the amendments en bloc with no intervening action or debate.

I hesitate to do this. It will take me a minute to actually name all of the amendments because it is important

for our Members who are watching to be aware of where they stand in line.

I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be called up en bloc and the Senate vote on adoption of the amendments en bloc with no intervening action or debate: Moran, No. 1694; Hyde-Smith, No. 1881; Romney, No. 1883; Portman, No. 1891; Kennedy, No. 1987; Romney, No. 2018; Sullivan, No. 2391; Johnson, No. 2077; Wicker, No. 2178; Fischer, No. 2231; Risch, No. 2238; Gardner, No. 2241; Portman, No. 2243; Inhofe-Reed, No. 2248; Peters, No. 1753; Warner, No. 1803; Coons, No. 1808; Warner, No. 1907; Tester, No. 1968; Bennet, No. 1977; Smith, No. 2058; Cortez Masto, No. 2186; King, No. 2215; Merkley, No. 2251; Cantwell, No. 2255; Cantwell, No. 2256; Hirono, No. 2269; Menendez, No. 2270, and Peters, No. 2275.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Democratic leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Reserving the right to object, while I know the committee is working hard and I know the Senator from Oklahoma and the Senator from Rhode Island are working hard together in a very good way, I know they have been trying to work up an agreement on three amendments to come, as well as a managers' package, but there are certain amendments that our side feels should be debated.

In a moment I will ask the chairman to modify his request to include reasonable numbers of amendments that we believe should have rollcall votes. None of these are "gotcha" amendments. None of these are extraneous. They are not dealing with impeachment or the records of the President or anything like that. Every one of them is related to the NDAA bill, and there is sincere feeling on our side that these amendments should be debated and voted on.

This is not an attempt to block or obstruct; this is an attempt to come together. As we know, to make this work, we need bipartisan agreement. All of them, as I said, are related to the NDAA bill.

The modification I am asking for also includes the two Republican amendments, one from Senator CORNYN and one from Senator PAUL.

I appreciate the chairman's desire to start voting on these amendments, but I hope he will modify his request so that several more Members of the Senate on both sides of the aisle can amend the bill as well, and we can move forward.

So I ask this question of my friend the chairman: Will the Senator modify his request to include the following amendments to be called up and voted on in relation to Sanders No. 1788, in lieu of Sanders amendment No. 1790—that is the 10 percent cut to the Pentagon; Tester No. 1972 on Agent Orange; Shaheen No. 1729 on the PFAS study; Gillibrand No. 1755 on transgender policy; Manchin No. 2361 on NNSA; Menendez No. 2396 on the Bounty Act; Van Hollen-Rubio No. 1845

on the DETER Act; and Schatz-Murkowski No. 2252 on the section 1033 program?

I ask the Senator to modify his request to add those amendments, and then Members on our side who have serious concerns can have their amendments considered.

Mr. INHOFE. First of all, let me respond by saying that this has been a long process, and it is one that has involved leadership on both sides, and we are attempting to do that. I think that by looking at the list I have read off, the Senator will see a lot of Democrats and a lot of Republicans there. For that reason I think we have an adequate number that several of us have agreed on, so I would object to modification of my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection to the modification is heard.

Is there objection to the original request?

Mr. SCHUMER. Reserving the right to object, I hope we can continue these discussions in a productive and fruitful way, but at this point I must object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. INHOFE. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

RUSSIA

Mr. KAINÉ. Madam President, I rise to speak about the disturbing reporting regarding Russian efforts to harm Americans in Afghanistan through payments to the Taliban and the Haqqani network. This is deadly serious and we—the Congress and the American public—must get answers to a number of questions.

When did the United States first receive information suggesting that Russia was providing financial support to Taliban or HQN operatives to kill American troops?

What investigation has been done by DOD or intel agencies to corroborate the charge?

What investigations have been done into the deaths of U.S. troops in Afghanistan during the relevant time period to determine whether they might be linked to Russian payments?

Was information about this allegation contained in the President's daily briefing in late February? If so, why are the President and the White House maintaining so strongly that the President was never briefed?

When did the United States first brief allies—specifically, the United Kingdom—on the intelligence concerning the Russian bounty allegations?

What events led to an administrative interagency meeting on this topic in late March?

What options were explored at that meeting? Were any undertaken?

To the extent that there is a difference of opinion about the existence of such a program among U.S. agencies, what explains the differing conclusions?

Did President Trump discuss the matter in any of the numerous phone

calls he had with Russian President Putin from late March through this month?

If the President knew of the concern, why did he persist in trying to get Russia invited as a participant to the G7 meeting to be held in the United States this fall?

Why hasn't the President condemned the existence of any such program or at least pledged that there would be serious consequences if such a program existed?

That Russia might behave in a hostile manner toward U.S. troops in Afghanistan would not be a surprise based upon Russia's track record of bad behavior all over the globe, but what has been surprising has been the administration's actions regarding this explosive allegation, and I believe the Senate must get to the bottom of it.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROMNEY). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. LOEFFLER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, since last week, the Senate—ostensibly one of the great deliberative bodies in the world—supposedly has been “debating” the \$740 billion National Defense Authorization Act. It has been a very, very silent debate because of the 700 amendments that have been filed to this bill. There have been no rollcall votes on any of them. I do understand that in the managers' amendment, some of the noncontroversial, non-significant amendments have been accepted and absorbed, and that is fine. We have had a vigorous debate, but nobody in the world has heard that debate because there has not been one amendment here on the floor.

Knowing the way the Senate does business, I worry very much—and I hope I am wrong, and I will do my best to prevent it, but I worry very much that we are supposed to be getting out of here for the Fourth of July break tomorrow night. Right now, it is a little after 2 p.m. on Wednesday, and we are out of here on Thursday.

Given the fact that we are talking about 53 percent of the discretionary budget of the U.S.A., I am just a little bit worried about how many real amendments, significant amendments, are going to be offered.

Let us be clear that over the last year, we have been part of what I consider to be the biggest do-nothing Senate in the modern history of this country. This country faces enormous crises in terms of the pandemic, faces enormous crises in terms of an economic meltdown, enormous crises in terms of racial injustice and police brutality, enormous crises in terms of being the

only major country on Earth not to guarantee healthcare to all people as a human right, and enormous crises that in Siberia last week, the temperature was 100 degrees, which is frightening the scientific community because they understand this is the tip of the iceberg regarding climate change. We have all these crises out there, and nothing much happens here in the Senate.

Well, I think maybe it might be a good idea to start some real debate right here. I have introduced six amendments that are significant. I will discuss each of them. Other Members, Democrats and Republicans, have also introduced significant amendments.

Given the fact we have done virtually nothing over the last year, I think it is not inappropriate to have some serious debate on one of the very major pieces of legislation we will be dealing with.

We are talking about a bill that will spend some \$740 billion. That is more money in terms of military spending than the next 11 nations combined. Does anybody have a problem with that? Some of us do. Maybe others don't. Let's debate it.

We are talking about a bill that will be spending more money on the Pentagon than we did during the height of the Cold War and the height of the wars in Vietnam and Korea. Does anyone have a problem with that? Well, I do. Maybe some other people do. Maybe you don't. Tell me why you think we should be spending more money on the military today in terms of inflation than we did during the war in Vietnam. Let's debate it.

We are talking about a bill that will provide 53 percent of the entire discretionary budget to the bloat and wasteful Pentagon at a time when the Defense Department cannot even pass an independent audit. We have a huge budget for the Pentagon. They cannot pass an independent audit, and the response of the Senate is, well, let's give them even more money. It may make sense to some people. It doesn't make sense to me.

In my view, it would be rather disgraceful for us to leave town, recess the Senate for 2 weeks without getting a vote on a single amendment and then come back in a couple of weeks to pass a \$740 billion Defense bill without any opportunity to amend that bill.

If the horrific pandemic that we are now experiencing, where tens of thousands of people are coming down with the virus every single day—if the pandemic has taught us anything, it is that national security, the well-being of our people, and protecting our people is a lot more than just building bombs and missiles and jet fighters and tanks and submarines. Our people are in trouble today in an unprecedented way with the pandemic and with an economic meltdown in which tens of millions of people have lost their jobs over the last couple of months. We have to focus on how we protect those people. It is not just spending money on planes and guns and bombs.

In order to begin the process of addressing some of the most important issues facing our country, I have introduced five amendments, all of which I think are important and all of which I believe need to have a vote and a debate. Let me very briefly explain what those amendments are and what they would do.

The first amendment would reduce the military budget by 10 percent and use that \$74 billion in savings to invest in distressed communities in every State in this country that have been ravaged by extreme poverty, mass incarceration, deindustrialization, and decades of neglect.

It is no secret to anybody that the American people are hurting all across this country. We have communities where unemployment today is 20, 25, 30 percent, where people are sleeping out on the streets, where schools are underfunded, where decent-quality childcare is virtually not available, and where air and water pollution is rampant. It is time that we stop turning our backs on those communities.

What we are doing right now is focusing attention on the fact that 40 million Americans are living in poverty. Half of our people are living paycheck to paycheck. And maybe—just maybe—instead of investing more money in nuclear weapons and submarines and God knows what else, maybe we want to invest in our own people, in jobs and healthcare and education, so that they can live their lives with dignity and security.

I believe right now, in the midst of all of the crises this country faces—the crisis of the pandemic, the crisis of the economic meltdown, the crisis of racial injustice, the crisis of 100 million people being uninsured or underinsured, the crisis of climate change—I think the American people want real transformation. They are tired of the status quo. They want a government that represents all of us, not the 1 percent and wealthy campaign contributors.

I do understand that the people behind this military budget who love it so much are the military-industrial complex and the defense contractors. They are doing phenomenally well. It is a great budget for them. Their CEOs make tens of millions of dollars a year. They make huge profits every single year. It is a good budget for them. But maybe we may want to get our priorities right and have a good budget for working families and low-income families in America. That is what my amendment does.

This amendment is being cosponsored by Senators MARKEY and WARREN. It is also being supported by over 60 organizations throughout this country representing millions and millions of people, including organizations like Public Citizen, Union of Concerned Scientists, Physicians for Social Responsibility, and the Coalition on Human Needs. These organizations are saying that maybe—just maybe—instead of investing in weapons of destruction, instead

of spending more money on the military than the next 11 nations combined, maybe we should invest in our people.

What this amendment would do is provide funding, again, for 1,000 distressed communities, from Vermont to Oklahoma, which would receive Federal funding to hire more public school teachers, provide nutritious meals to children and parents, and offer free tuition to public colleges, universities, or trade schools.

At this pivotal moment in American history, we have to make a fundamental decision that we want to continue spending billions on endless wars in the Middle East, on weapons of mass destruction—of which we have more than enough—or do we provide decent jobs and education and healthcare for millions of people in our country?

Further, a major reason why there is so much waste, fraud, and abuse at the Pentagon is, in fact, that the Defense Department remains the only Federal agency in America that hasn't been able to pass an independent audit, which deals with the second amendment that I have introduced.

I don't think it is too much to say that the largest agency of the Federal Government has to pass an independent audit.

There is nobody in the Senate who does not believe there is massive waste and fraud at the Pentagon. Defense contractor after defense contractor has pled guilty to fraud. We have massive cost overruns.

In the second amendment that I am offering, which has been cosponsored by Senator GRASSLEY, a longtime Republican leader here; Senator LEE, a Republican from Utah; and Senator WYDEN, of Oregon, all that we are asking is that there be an independent audit of the Defense Department and that it be completed no later than fiscal year 2025. It is not a very radical idea.

The third amendment I am offering is one that, I would hope and expect, would have wide support right here. I think it does have support among the American people, and it certainly has widespread support among the medical community and the epidemiologists of this country.

Just yesterday, I was participating in a hearing of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. We had the leading experts in this country, including several representatives of the Trump administration—Dr. Fauci and others—talking about the pandemic and what we could do about it. There was widespread consensus. Nobody, I think, has any doubt anymore, except maybe Donald Trump, that masks are a very, very important preventive measure. They are not going to solve all of the problems, but the evidence is overwhelming that the people who wear masks in public, when they are around other people, are less likely to transmit the virus or to receive the virus. Nobody doubts that anymore.

So the question that we have to ask ourselves is this: How does it happen that, in the wealthiest country in the history of the world and with the strongest economy in the world, we have doctors and nurses today who are dealing with people with COVID-19 and don't even have the personal protective equipment that they need? How in God's name does that happen?

We are spending 18 percent of our GDP on healthcare—twice as much as any other country. Yet we cannot provide a \$1 mask to a doctor or to a nurse whose life is at stake. It is not only doctors and nurses.

What a number of countries around the world are doing, which is very smart, is producing or acquiring large numbers of high-quality masks, and they are distributing those masks to all of the households in their countries. We should be making sure that every household in this country has the masks that each needs. That will save lives. There is an estimate from the University of Washington that it could save 30,000 lives during this pandemic if 95 percent of the American people were to wear masks. It would also save us a substantial sum of money because it is a lot cheaper to invest in masks than in the hospitalizations for those who have the virus. I should mention that other countries that are not as wealthy as we are—countries like South Korea, France, Turkey, Austria, and others—are doing just that.

Again, this is an idea that has won support from not only Dr. Fauci but from other leading healthcare experts who testified before the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions yesterday. That is the third amendment—making sure that we utilize the Defense Production Act to produce the masks that our medical professionals and the American people need. We can save tens of thousands of lives and hundreds of billions of dollars by doing it.

The fourth amendment I have filed would prohibit funding for military aid and logistical support for the disastrous, Saudi-led war in Yemen. I believe it is past time that we put an end to our unconstitutional and unauthorized participation in this war.

On this issue, I am certainly not alone. A bipartisan majority of the U.S. Senate has already voted three times—not once, not twice, but three times—to halt all U.S. military support for the Saudi-led war in Yemen. It is time for us to do that again—this time, not just in words but in action. We should have no money going toward U.S. participation in this horrible war, which is destroying a nation with some of the poorest, most desperate people on Earth.

So that is the fourth amendment, and I think it would be hard for anybody here to deny that it is an important amendment. This has already been, in one form or another, passed three times. So let's get some teeth into it.

The last amendment that I have filed would reduce the defense budget by one-tenth of 1 percent—not a lot of money—and use that money to make our Nation safer by reaching out to people throughout the world and expanding educational and cultural exchange programs.

In other words, the theory behind this whole bill is that, by spending \$740 billion on the building of planes and tanks and guns and the most sophisticated weapons of mass destruction in the history of the world, it will make us safer. Well, I am not so sure. Maybe what makes us safer is when we break down the fears and the hatred that exist between peoples all over the world. Maybe what makes us safer is when we get to know each other—that is, as human beings—whether we are Chinese or Russians or Iranians or Brazilians or Canadians. Maybe we all share the same human aspirations.

Throughout history, it has always been easy to demonize people you don't know—always easy. That is what demagogues have always done. We are fearful of Jews, of Blacks, of the Irish, of Italians, and of gay people. It is so easy to demonize people with whom we are not comfortable and don't know. They are not in our communities, and we don't know anybody. Let's demonize the people of Iran, and let's demonize the people of China and Russia.

This is not saying that I or anybody else here is in agreement with their policies, but are weapons the only approach we have toward them? Yes, we need a strong military, and I believe in a strong military. Do you know what I also believe? When we have kids from the United States who go to other countries and when other countries send their kids, their farmers, their doctors, their nurses to America and when we get to know each other, we have a shot at breaking down the irrational hatred which foments so many problems throughout the world.

As a former mayor, I can tell you—and I am not alone—that this idea of sister cities is certainly not a radical idea. I suspect that almost everybody here in the Senate comes from a State in which a sister city program exists or that you have programs with cities in other countries. In Vermont, we have a number of them. I started several of them when I was the mayor of Burlington. It was a beautiful thing to see—kids from another country coming to our country and our people going to other countries and learning.

All I am asking for is one-tenth of 1 percent—\$7 billion—no, less than that. What am I talking about? All I am asking for is \$700 million to encourage cultural and educational exchange programs. By taking this tiny fraction from our defense budget—one-tenth of 1 percent—and applying it to these exchange programs, we will send a message about the critical role these exchange programs play. They exist all over this country already, but I want to see them grow, in supporting not

only American security but our common, global security. Therefore, I have listed and described five amendments.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to set aside the pending amendment and call up the following amendments en bloc: Senate amendment Nos. 1788, 1920, 1789, 1919, and 1918; that they be reported by number; further, that there be 2 hours of debate on the amendments, equally divided and controlled by me or by my designee and by Senator INHOFE or his designee; and that, following the use or yielding back of that time, the Senate vote on the adoption of the amendments, in the order listed, without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROUNDS). Is there objection?

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I object; although, I would like to have the opportunity to look at all five of these amendments to see which ones would not be consistent with the negotiation that is taking place right now.

I would like to make sure that everyone understands that, at this very moment, Democrats and Republicans are looking at a lot of amendments, as we have done every year for 60 years, to make sure that we are getting the right amendments in order to make the bill the best we can.

Now, it will just take a few minutes for me to do this. Until then, I reserve the right to object. If we have a timing problem on this, I will object, but it might be that there is one I would like to consider at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I would like to be recognized in order to make a comment.

First of all, I have great respect for the Senator. I have worked with him many times, and we have really gotten quite a bit accomplished. I know that my friend is sincere in the statements that he makes, but I find myself in a different position.

I see what has happened in previous administrations, and, during the last 5 years of the Obama administration, I saw when, in his budget, the President reduced the military by 25 percent at the same time that China was increasing its by 83 percent and Russia was increasing its by 34 percent. I am sensitive to this, and it is one of the considerations we make.

I do object to this amendment, but I am going to work with the Senator to see which of these might be appropriate and can be sellable to a majority of the people in the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, Senator INHOFE is right. He and I have

known each other for years and, I think, respect each other. We have very, very different philosophical leanings, but that does not mean we cannot respect each other.

All I would say to my friend from Oklahoma is that the function of the Senate is for 100 Members to determine what is important, not just a few. What may not be important to me may be important to you, and what may be important to you may not be important to me. Yet I think, especially on a bill of this significance, the Members—Democrats and Republicans—have a right to come forward and bring forth amendments. If I don't like an amendment and you have brought forth the amendment, it is likely I am going to vote against it, and you are going to vote against my amendment. I get it. It is called democracy. It is the process we go through here. I just cannot understand why we are not voting on amendments. When we get back, I would rather see a process take place whereby dozens of amendments are brought up and debated and voted up or voted down. That is what, I think, this Senate is supposed to stand for.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, if the Senator would yield for one more comment so I may address that, Senator REED and I are both in agreement. We have been wanting amendments. We have been asking on a daily basis—now for about 2 months—for Members to bring their amendments down so we can consider amendments. We are in the process now of seeing which amendments we are able to bring up that we might have reached an agreement on. We are doing that. It is not an easy process, and it does take a little bit of time. Yet I am hopeful that we will have amendments. I anticipate we will.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, if I may respond to my friend, JACK REED is a good friend of mine, and I know that you and he are working hard and well together. Yet you are two Senators, and there are 98 others of us, and on what you two may agree to be important or not to be important others may disagree.

All I am saying to the Senator is to let people bring up their amendments. If the Senator doesn't like it and I don't like it, we will vote against it. I just don't know why we are restricting amendments in a Senate which is supposed to be one of the great deliberative bodies in the world. The world is supposed to look at us, but they are not looking well at us when a few people determine what is going to be voted on or not.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I would respond by saying that I don't take issue with that, but I will say that we all remember what happened a year ago when this bill was up. One of our Members objected to all amendments coming up, and, as a result, no one got an amendment up.

That isn't happening this year because the individuals who were opposed to amendments last year are no longer

opposed to amendments. We are just trying to—with the understanding and the realization that things are done in the Senate with unanimous consent and that one person has a lot of power to stop a lot of other people, we don't want that to happen. We want to encourage amendments, and we are going to try to consider as many as we can.

Mr. SANDERS. I would simply say to my friend, he is quite right—unanimous consent gives every Member a lot of power, and I do not want to be objectionable, but I feel very strongly on this issue, and I hope we can work on something.

Mr. INHOFE. Thank you.

Mr. SANDERS. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

S. 4049

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I come to the floor to continue this debate about the Armed Services bill we are considering on the floor today, and I would just note for my colleagues that I know that it is a general practice, but my colleague from Vermont is bringing up a very big, important point about amendments, and that is that the NDAA is marked up in a secret, closed-door session. It is not like we all have a bright light, and we know what is in there. In fact, they held the language for 3 weeks and then now, all of a sudden, thrust it onto the Senate floor and then don't want us to offer any amendments.

In my case, I am objecting, along with the Senator from Vermont, as to a major shift in policy that is in this proposal that shifts money away from the Department of Energy and onto nuclear weapons, where we didn't even vote on it. We didn't vote on it, and members of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee are in disagreement about this, the fact that we weren't consulted and that it is basically raiding jurisdiction.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter signed by myself, Senator LAMAR ALEXANDER, Senator HEINRICH, Senator CASSIDY, Senator WYDEN, Senator BARRASSO, Senator RISCH, and Senator SANDERS from Vermont.

We object. We are members of the committee. We are very senior members of the committee. We understand the DOE budget. We understand the DOE responsibilities. We don't think it is right for somebody to mark up, in a closed-door session, in the middle of the National Defense Act, a taking of money, basically neutering the Secretary of Energy, basically saying: You only have half of your budget because we are going to dictate over at the Department of Defense exactly how you are going to spend those dollars.

So that is a big power grab by a very few people and certainly deserves a vote by the U.S. Senate. It certainly deserves a bright light by the American people because not only are we talking about this from the perspective of the taking away DOE resources and

focus from the Secretary of Energy, we are also talking about putting into the hands of the Department of Defense what has been civilian oversight—civilian oversight of the production of our nuclear weapons.

So why is this so important, who is in charge of DOE's budget? Well, I think the Secretary of Energy is. I think he comes before Congress. I think he discusses with Congress what that budget is. I think he talks and we talk and we review his nominees and the work they do on this.

For me, in the State of Washington, we have the largest nuclear cleanup site in the entire world. So cleaning up Hanford from the plutonium production that was done for our efforts in World War II is a massive, multibillion-dollar-a-year cleanup. I wish it wasn't that much, but it is, and it has been for decades.

And people constantly look at that \$2 billion and think: We can shave some of those dollars off. I am here to tell you, you can't, not with leaky tanks leaking into the groundwater and moving toward the Columbia River—no. We cannot have people taking half of the DOE budget and then basically deciding that the Department of Defense is going to decide what to do with it.

Hanford isn't the only site. There are other cleanup sites—Paducah. There are still things to do with Savannah River. There are cleanup sites all over the United States.

To, in the NDAA bill, basically, preclude us from even discussing such a major policy change that is not supported by the Secretary of Energy, not supported by the chairwoman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee or the ranking member, Senator MANCHIN, whose amendment we would like to seek a vote on—so I submit to the RECORD this letter from my colleagues on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee also objecting to this language.

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

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, DC, July 1, 2020.

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

Hon. CHARLES SCHUMER,
Minority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

Hon. JIM INHOFE,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. JACK REED,
Ranking Member, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER MCCONNELL, MINORITY LEADER SCHUMER, CHAIRMAN INHOFE, AND RANKING MEMBER REED: As the Senate considers the Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), we write to express our opposition to the inclusion of controversial and far reaching provisions that would fundamentally alter the Department of Energy's (DOE) responsibilities for the nuclear weapons budget.

As members of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, we write in support of Secretary Brouillette's June 29,

2020 letter to Chairman Inhofe and share his concerns that provisions in the Senate NDAA bill undermine DOE's ability to meet its mission goals and responsibility for maintaining the viability of the nation's nuclear deterrent.

As currently written, the Senate NDAA bill would strip the Secretary of Energy of the ability to manage some of the most sensitive national security programs that account for almost half of the Department's budget. Such changes could impede accountability and Congressional oversight, as well as imperil future funding for other critical DOE responsibilities such as promoting scientific and technological innovation, managing our National Laboratories, sponsoring basic research in the physical sciences, and ensuring cleanup of the nation's nuclear weapons complex.

Sweeping changes impacting civilian control of our nation's nuclear weapons programs should only be made in consultation and coordination with the committee of jurisdiction in an open and transparent manner. The changes included in the Senate NDAA bill have been met with opposition from the Trump Administration, former Secretaries of Energy, recent NNSA Administrators, and the Congressional Advisory Panel on the Governance of the Nuclear Security Enterprise.

We therefore request that the provisions be removed from the pending bill or that the Senate be allowed to vote on the relevant amendments filed by Ranking Member Manchin.

Sincerely,

MARIA CANTWELL, MARTIN HEINRICH, RON WYDEN, MAZIE K. HIRONO, BERNIE SANDERS, LAMAR ALEXANDER, BILL CASSIDY, JOHN BARRASSO, JAMES RISCH.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, what else is at stake?

Also, at stake are our National Laboratories. Our National Laboratories do incredibly hard work for us. I know what ours does in the Pacific Northwest because they are an expert on cybersecurity. They are an expert on detection. They are an expert on terrorism and fighting terrorism.

So now, all of a sudden, you are going to let the National Nuclear Security Agency decide what that budget looks like because they are going to take more money from it.

Now is not the time to allow the Department of Defense, without our oversight that we are sent here to give, to decide what this budget should look like. That is not their role and responsibility.

So the fact that somebody thinks they can stick this in, in a closed-door session, and then jam us, without a vote of this body to consider such a major policy change, is appalling.

Now, I know that people tried to do this 2 years ago or a year and a half ago and basically got taken out by the House of Representatives, but that is no excuse for doing it now. People jam so many things into this bill. Last time, they jammed in basically the relicensing of a hydroelectric dam. Basically, written into this for the chairman was the revision that said they no longer have to be regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Well, I can tell you, there are lots of people in the State of Washington who

would probably love to know that the hydro system didn't have to go through FERC relicensing, but they did have to go through FERC relicensing.

And so the fact that that was in a panoply of things stuffed into NDAA, in the final negotiation in the House, they couldn't get it out. So we are being held hostage one more time on the NDAA bill for bad policy that has not had the broad discussion of the U.S. Senate.

So I would say to my colleagues: If you care about nuclear waste cleanup, if you care about the agenda of our national laboratories—and I will tell you, you think people are threatening you right now? People are threatening us on cybersecurity. People don't stick a sub into your waters anymore, taunting you or flying aircraft overhead; they basically put software tools into your powerplants, into your military sites. We need our National Laboratories to do their job, not have the money subverted by some agency that we don't see, they don't come to us—they go to a few Members. They go to the Senator from Oklahoma, but they don't come see us and talk about their agenda. They basically just want an increase, and instead of going through the normal legislative process, they basically are trying to short circuit both appropriators and authorizers on this important issue.

So if people are proud of that language, if they think it stands, they think it is the right policy, then they should let us have a vote. They should let us have a discussion of who is in charge of DOE's budget because, I guarantee you, most Americans think it is the Secretary of Energy and not a five-, seven-member subcommittee level over at DOD.

This is appalling, and it has to stop.

TRIBUTE TO JOEL CONNELLY

Mr. President, if I could, while I am out here on the floor, pay tribute to one of the most iconic newspapers in the State of Washington, the Seattle P-I, and one of its noted journalists who is retiring this week after 47 years writing for the organization.

This newspaper, which was part of the Northwest history for decades, finally stopped the print edition several years ago, but it has still been online. Joel Connelly has been an icon of the Northwest, writing about Presidents for decades; writing about Northwest policy, such as the outdoors; writing about the relationship, on international issues, particularly with Canada.

Joel said it best. Once he said about his employer, the P-I: "We do our best to inform you, to intrigue you, amuse you, and at times get under your skin."

I miss those days of journalism today, where someone has so much knowledge and information about our region, about politics in general, about society that they help keep us informed and engaged.

Joel once interviewed Bill Clinton on Air Force One and obviously interviewed many Presidents—both Bushes, Clinton, Obama.

He once was a Pulitzer Prize runner-up for his coverage of the Washington Public Power Supply System, and obviously he covered Hanford issues, which I just talked about many times, and many northern border issues.

He probably was best known in his coverage of Idaho Governor Cecil Andrus and wrote a book about him and the many fights that happened in the Northwest on land issues for many, many years.

So I can't even begin to explain what it will be like without Joel Connelly at the helm of political national commentary for us in the Pacific Northwest.

Nobody sharper. Nobody keener. Nobody more experienced. Nobody who struck more fear in me when I had to get on the phone with him because chances were he knew the issue even better than I did, and I had been pretty studied on it, but that is what you get after 47 years in journalism.

So I wish him all the best, but I also hope his retirement is a call for all of us to remember how important journalism really is; that the tool and trade of people who basically cover these policies, understand them, and help give commentary in their columns or in their journalism and oversight is what helps us keep our democracy here in the United States.

So, Joel, I know you will be up there on Whidbey Island and you will be watching us from afar. I know we are not done hearing the last of you, but I know we have heard a great commentary for 47 years of the P-I and your comments, and we greatly appreciate it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA TRADE
AGREEMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today the United States, Mexico, and Canada launched a new chapter in our historic partnership with entry into force of the U.S.-Mexico-Canada agreement—USMCA for short.

Thanks to the decisive leadership of President Trump, the USMCA will open the door for robust economic growth.

At the same time, regarding his decisive leadership as President, this isn't an issue just now. This is something the President said in 2016; that the NAFTA was the worst trade agreement that we have had, and he was going to get rid of it or revise it. Most Presidents run on a platform. They may not serve on that platform. This President is serving on that platform, and today the USMCA going into force for the first time is absolute proof of this President keeping his promises and getting the job done.

He also needs to compliment and thank Ambassador Lighthizer, the negotiator on this whole agreement.

The USMCA brings to bear, then, a trilateral trade agreement that will lift prosperity across North America. The USMCA paves the way for freer markets and fairer trade. It replaces NAFTA and puts America in a better position to expand market access for U.S. workers, farmers, and businesses.

Specifically, the USMCA modernizes rules of origin for autos, sanitary and phytosanitary standards, intellectual property rules, digital trade, financial services, customs, labor, environment, and more.

Some of these issues I just mentioned weren't even around 30 years ago when NAFTA was negotiated. Modernizing NAFTA into the 21st century was the right thing to do.

As we enter into this agreement, the world is navigating uncertain times, as we know. The unprecedented public health crisis has turned the economy upside down. Now, more than ever, our farmers, businesses, and workers need and deserve certainty that they can count on us to turn things around and accelerate economic recovery.

As chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, with jurisdiction over trade, I will be keeping a close eye on the implementation of this historic trade agreement. I want to ensure that any kinks that come up are ironed out with appropriate flexibility, taking into consideration unforeseen circumstances from the pandemic, such as automakers and others who were shut down or repurposed operations to produce medical equipment, and that is just one example. I also will keep watch to hold accountable all stakeholders and ensure full compliance with the trade agreement.

Now more than ever, North America must work together to harvest the fruits of the USMCA. That is how we can foster investment, innovation, and job creation for the 478 million people who live in these 3 countries.

The U.S. International Trade Commission estimated that the USMCA within 5 years would raise U.S. GDP by \$68 billion, forecasting 176,000 new jobs in the United States. That is music to the ears for everyone in America who has been hard hit by the pandemic's economic fallout.

Farmers in my State have enjoyed one of the best planting seasons in decades. However, our livestock, poultry, and biofuels producers have faced catastrophic disruption to their operations since the virus swept across the country. Iowa is the Nation's No. 1 producer of pork, eggs, and corn. Our economy depends on exports to grow and for our economy to flourish.

American farmers depend on exports to pay their bills and earn a living. Farmers simply want to grow and produce for the marketplace, not for government bailouts.

Today's inauguration of the USMCA offers a bright ray of hope for North America to plow forward and to plant the seeds for a robust economic recovery.

With every trade issue that comes, it is always important to remember what President Kennedy said in his Presidency about trade legislation and the benefits of it—that if it benefits one country, it benefits the others. He said that “a rising tide lifts all boats.”

I am confident the USMCA will steer America's workers, farmers, and businesses to better days ahead.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

NATIONAL BORINQUENEERS DAY

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and honor a very important group of people in our Nation's history. The 65th Infantry Regiment of the U.S. Army known as the Borinqueneers was comprised of U.S. citizens from Puerto Rico.

The Borinqueneers courageously fought for decades to defend the freedoms we enjoy today. They answered the Nation's call to serve, and they are the longest standing and only Active-Duty Latino military unit in U.S. history.

On April 13, 2016, Congress awarded the Congressional Gold Medal to the 65th Infantry Regiment in recognition of the Borinqueneers' numerous contributions to American history and outstanding military service from World War I to the recent conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Today, I am honored to join my colleagues in recognizing the bravery, service, and sacrifice of the Puerto Rican soldiers of the 65th Infantry Regiment and to express deep gratitude for the contributions to the Armed Forces that have been made by hundreds of thousands of patriotic U.S. citizens from Puerto Rico.

I am honored to designate April 13 as National Borinqueneers Day to ensure their legacy lives on. History will forever pay tribute to the sacrifices these individuals and their families made to defend our freedom.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate in Spanish.

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

(The English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. It is my honor to recognize the service of these brave American citizens from Puerto Rico who fought for our Nation. Your legacy will live on. Thank you for your service.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 641, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 641) designating April 13, 2020, as “National Borinqueneers Day”.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be

agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 641) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. I yield the floor.

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. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded and to speak as in morning business.

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

JUSTICE IN POLICING ACT

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, Americans are demanding an end to the persistent racial injustice and violence that inflicts our country.

Protestors have gathered outside of the White House and the Capitol. New Mexicans from our biggest city to our smallest communities are marching for meaningful change.

I have joined these protests in Emancipation Hall, in the streets of Washington, DC, and now I am joining them from the U.S. Senate floor.

The systemic racism being called out is real, and it is all around us all of the time. Within law enforcement, we have seen it in the horrific videos documenting the racist violence that took the lives of Black men and women at the hands of police officers and extrajudicial killers.

As a father raising two sons, my heart aches for the parents whose sons' and daughters' names we now chant loudly in the streets.

It is unacceptable for any American to live in fear of violent encounters when they enter public spaces or retail stores or just go out for a walk. The very fact that painful experiences with law enforcement are ubiquitous among so many in our Nation should be evidence enough that our current model of policing is not working. That is why I am proud to support my colleagues Senator BOOKER and Senator HARRIS to cosponsor the Justice in Policing Act.

This sweeping legislation reforms the police system as Americans across the country demand an end to police violence that is disproportionately targeting communities of color. It would address qualified immunity standards in Federal law which currently stand in the way of police officers being held accountable in court when they violate constitutional rights.

It would improve transparency in police departments by creating a national police misconduct registry, requiring accurate data reporting on misconduct and use-of-force incidents and ensuring problematic officers cannot avoid accountability by simply changing departments.

It would also institute a real national ban on choke holds and other deadly, restrictive airway holds. We have seen this use of lethal force kill George Floyd and Eric Garner before him and earlier this year, in Las Cruces, NM, when a police officer killed Antonio Valenzuela with a vascular neck restraint. While I hope that justice will be served for Mr. Floyd's and Mr. Valenzuela's families, I know that these men should never have died in the first place. This lethal and unnecessary type of force should not be allowed anywhere in America.

The Justice in Policing Act would put an end to the injudicious use of no-knock warrants that led to the murder of Breonna Taylor in Louisville, KY.

In order to prevent future extrajudicial killings like the murder of Ahmaud Arbery earlier this year by vigilantes in Georgia, the Justice in Policing Act would also finally designate lynching as a Federal crime.

The legislation would also make broad improvements in training for police officers. That includes implicit bias training to confront the prejudice that contributes to racial profiling and confrontational treatment of people of color.

We must also make deescalation and crisis intervention techniques standard operating procedures in encounters and make the use of lethal force the absolute last resort.

In my State, we have seen far too many incidents in which police have killed people of color with lethal tactics or responded to New Mexicans experiencing mental illness or addiction with unnecessary force that resulted in death. Nearly a decade ago, the Department of Justice began an investigation into the Albuquerque Police Department after numerous such fatal police encounters.

In 2014, the Department of Justice released its report that cited chronic abuses of civil rights, widespread community distrust, and a pattern of excessive force across the department. For these past 6 years, the Albuquerque Police Department has been under a federally enforced consent decree that has brought much needed changes in hiring, training, and use-of-force policies.

This ongoing process of changing just this one police department's culture is far from complete. Court hearings continue, and a federally appointed monitor continues to oversee the yearslong process of completing all of the reforms in the federally mandated, court-approved settlement agreement.

We have still seen multiple fatal police shootings each year since reforms began. That includes one case from just

this March in which the response to a welfare check on Valente Acosta-Bustillos, a man with documented behavioral health challenges, ended with officers fatally shooting him after he wielded a shovel that he had been using to do yard work.

This is not an isolated incident. The evidence is everywhere that systemic reform is needed for law enforcement, not just in Albuquerque but all across my State and all across this country.

Since the beginning of 2015, since the Nation reeled over the death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, MO, there have been more than 5,000—5,000—fatal police shootings. It pains me to say that in that time period, New Mexico has had the highest rate of these shootings in the entire country on a per capita basis.

While our overall nationwide statistics on deaths in police custody are incomplete—which is a problem in and of itself—the data we do have makes it clear that police in the United States are killing people at a rate much higher than our peer nations.

A review of media-reported, arrest-related deaths in the Bureau of Justice Statistics found that more than 1,300 people died in police custody in the 10 months from June 2015 to March 2016. During that same period, only 13 people in the United Kingdom died in or after being in police custody.

While we are a much larger country, even on a per capita basis, that means that Americans are being killed at a rate of approximately six times higher than in the UK. Many, if not most, of these deaths fall or are deemed "justified" by law enforcement, but I want to say in the strongest possible terms: We can't keep accepting a system that justifies this level of deadly violence.

The House of Representatives demonstrated last week that we can take action to address this system. Answering the calls of Americans all across our country, the House voted to pass the Justice in Policing Act. The Senate needs to do the same because no one should be above the law—no one, including those in law enforcement.

While I believe these last weeks and months of Americans calling for justice have changed many hearts and minds, I am not naive enough to believe the current administration is either willing or capable of bringing the level of change that Americans are demanding.

Unfortunately, in the last 3½ years, President Trump and his Justice Department have either turned a blind eye, excused, or even openly encouraged a more violent police culture.

Starting under Attorney General Jeff Sessions and certainly continuing under Attorney General Bill Barr today, this administration has spent much more time and Department of Justice resources aiding the President's own political battles and implementing even harsher penalties on Americans than on holding police departments accountable for guaranteeing equal justice under the law.

None of this excuses us in the U.S. Senate from our own responsibility to lead. We have a moral obligation, as Senators, to grapple with how we can bring about necessary Federal changes with better Federal policies. That should start with passing the accountability measures, the meaningful improvements to police training, and the bans on excessive lethal force tactics that are in the Justice in Policing Act.

We also need to encourage the changes that will necessarily need to come at the local government level. Advocates are calling on local governments to reassess their budgets and how much they have prioritized policing and prisons over education and housing. They are also calling on their local leaders to reimagine a world where armed police officers are not the responders dispatched to all crisis situations.

Last week, the mayor of Albuquerque, Tim Keller, announced a proposal to create an entirely new public safety department that would dispatch social workers, housing and homelessness specialists, and violence prevention and diversion program experts instead of police officers to homelessness, so-called down-and-out calls, and behavioral health crises.

This is the scale of systemic change that we need to be thinking about and devoting real resources toward implementing in all of our communities. We all need to carefully assess the effectiveness of continuing a status quo in law enforcement that is clearly not keeping all of us safe.

It will not be easy to dismantle the “us versus them” warrior mentality that is so pervasive in far too many of our law enforcement agencies. If you treat the communities that you police like they are war zones, you create a relationship that dehumanizes the very people you are charged to protect, and you fuel more of the very violence and crime that you are supposed to prevent.

Our streets in American communities should never be treated like battlefields. Our local law enforcement officers should not be armed with military-grade equipment or AR-15s or MRAP armored vehicles. They should not be meeting peaceful protesters or demonstrators with teargas, flash grenades, or rubber bullets. Police officers should not be treating any of us—whatever our race and regardless of the reason we are encountering them—as if we are enemy combatants.

This militarized version of policing is simply not the way to keep the peace or create a sense of public safety in our communities. It has created a distrust in police and perpetuated trauma and inequities in communities across our country.

I believe that we must transform this dangerous warrior mentality into a guardian and neighborhood support mentality that looks to serve all members of our communities. We should remember that police officers are supposed to be officers of the peace.

Now, I want to be careful to emphasize that the responsibility for changing this mentality must not fall entirely on the shoulders of our law enforcement officers because we also recognize that our law enforcement officers, too, are being impacted and harmed by this broken system. We, as a society, have asked them to treat the symptoms and respond to the deficiencies that all of us have allowed to persist in education, in healthcare, in addiction treatment, and in housing.

On a daily basis, police officers address the most acute impacts of our not solving those other issues. I would argue that this is because the same wrongheaded “us versus them” warrior mentality that I have been describing has long resided within this very institution and has been baked into our country as a whole.

It is the same warrior mentality that has fueled the Federal Government’s ineffective and racist War on Drugs and War on Crime over the course of the last 50 years. Intentionally or not, these policies helped build what advocates label the “school-to-prison pipeline” and the “New Jim Crow.” “New Jim Crow” may sound harsh, but in my estimation, it is an astonishingly accurate way to describe the unequal society we have created across our entire country.

More than half a century since the marchers in the civil rights movement called on us to create an America where we were all judged by the content of our character rather than the color of our skin, we find ourselves facing the same challenges as 50 years ago, with implicit bias and structural inequities ravaging our communities of color. That is what you get after combining militarized policing with overly harsh sentencing laws, mass incarceration, private prisons, continued institutional racial discrimination, and a decades-long disinvestment in public education, affordable housing, food assistance, addiction treatment, and healthcare resources.

That is the system we are talking about when we talk about systemic racism. It will take more than nice words and kind wishes in a fleeting period of weeks to dismantle that system that has been built up in the 400 years since the first slaves were brought to our shores and in the last 50 years of rapidly growing mass incarceration. The sooner we finally recognize this, the sooner we can try to envision and implement effective, comprehensive reforms on the scale necessary to create institutions that look out for all of us.

Over the last months, as we have all confronted the health and economic crises brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, I have often heard that we need to get back to normal. But that version of normal was not working for all of us.

Rather than hoping to get back to that unequal and unjust normal of before, I would offer this challenge to all of us. We have an opportunity—an opportunity to rebuild our country in the

months and years ahead. Let’s rebuild our country to create an America that includes all of us. Let’s rebuild our country in a way that respects the human dignity of Black lives and provides safety and opportunity to all of us. Let’s rebuild America to become the place we all want it to be: a nation where we see each other as fellow human beings, equally deserving of life and liberty.

There is still so much more hard work ahead of us. Passing the Justice in Policing Act is a first meaningful step on a long path forward.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

FREE SPEECH

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, over the past few months, we have all watched the power that the digital community has to make someone’s passing thought go viral and the power that the digital mob has to make controversial voices completely disappear.

Well, who is the “digital mob” exactly, because right now we are hearing a lot about mob rule. Sometimes it is hard to tell who the mob actually is. Is it the millions of users who swarm social media platforms at the very first hint of a controversy, or is it the professional activists who provoke many of these attacks? They seem to know just when to pitch a thought, a word, or an idea. Could it be the platforms themselves that cave to the pressure and police speech when they don’t agree with that speech?

So let’s drill down on this just a little bit. Today I want to focus on the Googles and the Facebooks of the world because, when it comes down to it, they are the ones that are in the driver’s seat. They are the ones that end up calling the shots.

For years, tech companies have waged a very public war against platform users who speak out against the popular narrative, and the executives charged with defending these calls routinely struggle to explain the arbitrary nature of their content-moderation policies.

Every time moderators remove a post for what is called shocking content or cause a moral panic by placing a warning label on satire, Big Tech asks us to just, oh, write it off: It was a mistake. We really didn’t mean to do it. Move on.

But we haven’t moved on because the platforms themselves have provided plenty of evidence to confirm that Big Tech’s employees bring their bias to the workplace. Bear in mind, all of these employees who are developing the search models—the algorithms that are prioritizing your search, that are mining your data, that are policing

your speech—are bringing their bias and their prejudice to the workplace.

These fears were confirmed back in 2017 when the New York Times reported that a Twitter employee intentionally—intentionally—deleted President Trump’s account, not because of any violation but because the employee had an ax to grind. They did not like President Donald Trump.

This May, the Wall Street Journal revealed that Facebook set up a multistep approval process for changes to its “integrity ranking initiative” due to “reasonable concerns that overzealous engineers might let their politics influence the platform.”

Think about that. Facebook set up a multistep approval process for changes to its integrity ranking initiative due to reasonable concerns that overzealous engineers might let their politics influence the platform. Do you think? Of course they were. Of course they were. The problem: They have been doing it all along and trying to say it is just your imagination when, actually, it is not.

I don’t think anyone anticipated that digital platforms would become powerful enough to act as judge and jury over what information Americans should be allowed to access online. Congress certainly didn’t anticipate it when drafting legislation to keep those companies in check. But they have overstepped their bounds. They continue to misbehave until we come along and slap their hand, and then they try to act as if they are going to solve their problems, which leads us to our current debate over section 230 reform.

Big Tech relies on section 230 of the Communications Decency Act to shield themselves from content-based litigation. The statute also acts as a sword that platforms can engage to remove content they judge to be obscene, violent, harassing, or otherwise objectionable.

In the section 230 world, then, the users—the users—are responsible for what they post, not the platform that hosts the content.

The platforms, however, have the right to set their own content guidelines within limits without being sued. That sounds reasonable. Section 230 is important, specifically, because of what it doesn’t do. It does not force companies to choose between moderating every piece of content they host and letting their websites turn into the Wild West.

But, as I said, no legislation could have anticipated our current digital landscape. Big Tech companies like Google and Facebook now have the power to ruin content creators who step out of line. And it is their line. Even if those creators manage to stay on the right side of the moderators, they know their online presence—and many times this is also their livelihood—lives or dies at the hands of employees given the near-impossible task of remaining completely neutral 100

percent of the time. The dynamic between users and platforms has changed. And now, Congress must change the law that guides that dynamic.

Here is the problem. This country has become so polarized, I am not sure Big Tech understands what a healthy dynamic would actually look like. No longer do their choices seem to make sense to many Americans. The compulsion to flag and report and threaten has become a reflex. When the digital mob chooses to attack on any given day, then, their choices are going to change with every news cycle. As we have seen, this heavily influences how Big Tech chooses to police content on their platforms.

You may have been saying or posting something for years—no problem. But then one day, that digital mob—because of the news cycle—will choose to attack you.

Conservatives have suffered under this mob rule. There is no denying it. There is no denying that there is a digital mob. But reform can happen without overextending the heavy hand of Federal regulation over the entire tech industry. As someone who knows what it feels like to be censored, I get it. I absolutely understand why we need these reforms and why Congress needs to act now, this year. But I also know that the more you rely on threats to motivate good corporate behavior, the more likely you will be to find reasons to follow through on them.

We must find stronger ways to rein in tech firms seeking to become the new speech police. We know for a fact that Big Tech’s biases are the problem. But when did more government become the solution? We already tried that approach. We called it the fairness doctrine. Guess what. It did not work. Instead of encouraging free and fair discourse, powerful parties use those rigid standards as leverage to control speech.

And, I will tell you, I can think of few things more dangerous than allowing lawmakers and bureaucrats to weaponize the full force of the Federal Government against the private exchange of information.

What we do know is this. Big Tech’s era of self-regulation is over. It no longer works. Big Tech is not a group of infant companies. They are referred to as Big Tech because they have grown.

This self-regulation is over. It is time for Congress to take an action. But punitive, one-size-fits-all standards will put these tech companies in a straitjacket. It would hamper innovation, and, eventually, it would collapse the industry.

Instead, we should set up and give Big Tech guidance that will encourage growth and will encourage innovation, while also making it abundantly clear that Congress will not allow Big Tech’s political bias to determine what information Americans are allowed to access online. We will not allow Big Tech and their political bias to determine

how information is prioritized through your search engine. We are not going to allow Big Tech and their political bias to data-mine every email, every text, and every search, and then use that to access your information online.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the previously referenced articles from the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal.

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

[Nov. 2, 2017]

ROGUE TWITTER EMPLOYEE BRIEFLY SHUTS
DOWN TRUMP’S ACCOUNT
(By Maggie Astor)

This is the way the world ends: not with a bang but a deleted Twitter account.

At least, so it appeared for 11 minutes Thursday evening, when visitors to President Trump’s personal account, @realDonaldTrump, were informed that there was no such thing.

The error message on some devices was even more dire: “@realDonaldTrump does not exist.”

Amid a presidency that has seemed, at times, to be conducted primarily in 140-character pieces, this was a seismic event—and what was left of Twitter erupted. It was a raucous, modern-day town-square gathering of the sort not seen since . . . well, since five months ago, when Mr. Trump coined a new word in the middle of the night.

It was just before 7 p.m. Thursday, and the internet was in an uproar. Time stopped. The sun rose in the west and set in the east. What, the watchers wondered, was going on? Had Twitter closed the president’s account? Had a White House aide snatched the phone from Mr. Trump’s tweeting hands? Had Robert Mueller chosen this moment to rifle through the president’s direct messages? Had Mr. Trump himself—could it be?—decided he’d had enough of his favorite medium?

The answer, revealed three hours later, was something straight out of “Office Space.” After saying in an initial statement that the account had been “inadvertently deactivated due to human error by a Twitter employee,” Twitter announced that a rogue customer support worker had done it on his or her last day at the company.

Many of Mr. Trump’s supporters were incensed, with some saying the incident showed a disregard for free speech. His opponents, on the other hand, were gleeful. “America: Hire this person,” former Representative John Dingell of Michigan tweeted.

Even before Twitter confirmed that the deactivation had been deliberate, some were speculating about it.

In the tech world, the statement raised more questions than it answered. Twitter has never said how many employees have access to Mr. Trump’s account, or described the safeguards it has in place for its highest-profile users. And the company is already under the microscope in Washington, where Congress is investigating how technology giants might have shaped the outcome of the 2016 presidential election.

Mr. Trump was locked out for just 11 minutes, and then, just as suddenly, he was back. Those watching found themselves unscathed—though some could not quite shake a sense of dread.

The president himself got back to business as if nothing had happened, tweeting at 8:05 p.m.: “Great Tax Cut rollout today. The lobbyists are storming Capital Hill, but the Republicans will hold strong and do what is

right for America!" He then fired off four more tweets, denouncing the Democratic National Committee and James B. Comey before inviting viewers to watch his interview with Laura Ingraham on Fox News.

And so, back in the offices and homes of the nation, the people of Twitter could only sit back and reflect.

For better or for worse, the world seemed predictable again, and one user made his prediction bold. "Man," Alex Zalben wrote, "in like nine months there's gonna be a ton of Trump Twitter blackout babies."

[May 26, 2020]

FACEBOOK EXECUTIVES SHUT DOWN EFFORTS TO MAKE THE SITE LESS DIVISIVE

(By Jeff Horwitz and Deepa Seetharaman)

A Facebook Inc. FB 0.35% team had a blunt message for senior executives. The company's algorithms weren't bringing people together. They were driving people apart.

"Our algorithms exploit the human brain's attraction to divisiveness," read a slide from a 2018 presentation. "If left unchecked," it warned, Facebook would feed users "more and more divisive content in an effort to gain user attention & increase time on the platform."

That presentation went to the heart of a question dogging Facebook almost since its founding: Does its platform aggravate polarization and tribal behavior?

The answer it found, in some cases, was yes.

Facebook had kicked off an internal effort to understand how its platform shaped user behavior and how the company might address potential harms. Chief Executive Mark Zuckerberg had in public and private expressed concern about "sensationalism and polarization."

But in the end, Facebook's interest was fleeting. Mr. Zuckerberg and other senior executives largely shelved the basic research, according to previously unreported internal documents and people familiar with the effort, and weakened or blocked efforts to apply its conclusions to Facebook products.

Facebook policy chief Joel Kaplan, who played a central role in vetting—proposed changes, argued at the time that efforts to make conversations on the platform more civil were "paternalistic," said people familiar with his comments.

Another concern, they and others said, was that some proposed changes would have disproportionately affected conservative users and publishers, at a time when the company faced accusations from the right of political bias.

Facebook revealed few details about the effort and has divulged little about what became of it. In 2020, the questions the effort sought to address are even more acute, as a charged presidential election looms and Facebook has been a conduit for conspiracy theories and partisan sparring about the coronavirus pandemic.

In essence, Facebook is under fire for making the world more divided. Many of its own experts appeared to agree—and to believe Facebook could mitigate many of the problems. The company chose not to.

Mr. Kaplan in a recent interview said he and other executives had approved certain changes meant to improve civic discussion. In other cases where proposals were blocked, he said, he was trying to "instill some discipline, rigor and responsibility into the process" as he vetted the effectiveness and potential unintended consequences of changes to how the platform operated.

Internally, the vetting process earned a nickname: "Eat Your Veggies."

Americans were drifting apart on fundamental societal issues well before the cre-

ation of social media, decades of Pew Research Center surveys have shown. But 60% of Americans think the country's biggest tech companies are helping further divide the country, while only 11% believe they are uniting it, according to a Gallup-Knight survey in March.

At Facebook, "There was this soul-searching period after 2016 that seemed to me this period of really sincere, 'Oh man, what if we really did mess up the world?'" said Eli Pariser, co-director of Civic Signals, a project that aims to build healthier digital spaces, and who has spoken to Facebook officials about polarization.

Mr. Pariser said that started to change after March 2018, when Facebook got in hot water after disclosing that Cambridge Analytica, the political-analytics startup, improperly obtained Facebook data about tens of millions of people. The shift has gained momentum since, he said: "The internal pendulum swung really hard to 'the media hates us no matter what we do, so let's just batten down the hatches.'"

In a sign of how far the company has moved, Mr. Zuckerberg in January said he would stand up "against those who say that new types of communities forming on social media are dividing us." People who have heard him speak privately said he argues social media bears little responsibility for polarization.

He argues the platform is in fact a guardian of free speech, even when the content is objectionable—a position that drove Facebook's decision not to fact-check political advertising ahead of the 2020 election.

INTEGRITY TEAMS

Facebook launched its research on divisive content and behavior at a moment when it was grappling with whether its mission to "connect the world" was good for society.

Fixing the polarization problem would be difficult, requiring Facebook to rethink some of its core products. Most notably, the project forced Facebook to consider how it prioritized "user engagement"—a metric involving time spent, likes, shares and comments that for years had been the lodestar of its system.

Championed by Chris Cox, Facebook's chief product officer at the time and a top deputy to Mr. Zuckerberg, the work was carried out over much of 2017 and 2018 by engineers and researchers assigned to a cross-jurisdictional task force dubbed "Common Ground" and employees in newly created "Integrity Teams" embedded around the company.

Even before the teams' 2017 creation, Facebook researchers had found signs of trouble. A 2016 presentation that names as author a Facebook researcher and sociologist, Monica Lee, found extremist content thriving in more than one-third of large German political groups on the platform. Swamped with racist, conspiracy-minded and pro-Russian content, the groups were disproportionately influenced by a subset of hyperactive users, the presentation notes. Most of them were private or secret.

The high number of extremist groups was concerning, the presentation says. Worse was Facebook's realization that its algorithms were responsible for their growth. The 2016 presentation states that "64% of all extremist group joins are due to our recommendation tools" and that most of the activity came from the platform's "Groups You Should Join" and "Discover" algorithms: "Our recommendation systems grow the problem."

Ms. Lee, who remains at Facebook, didn't respond to inquiries. Facebook declined to respond to questions about how it addressed the problem in the presentation, which other

employees said weren't unique to Germany or the Groups product. In a presentation at an international security conference in February, Mr. Zuckerberg said the company tries not to recommend groups that break its rules or are polarizing.

"We've learned a lot since 2016 and are not the same company today," a Facebook spokeswoman said. "We've built a robust integrity team, strengthened our policies and practices to limit harmful content, and used research to understand our platform's impact on society so we continue to improve." Facebook in February announced \$2 million in funding for independent research proposals on polarization.

The Common Ground team sought to tackle the polarization problem directly, said people familiar with the team. Data scientists involved with the effort found some interest groups—often hobby-based groups with no explicit ideological alignment—brought people from different backgrounds together constructively. Other groups appeared to incubate impulses to fight, spread falsehoods or demonize a population of outsiders.

In keeping with Facebook's commitment to neutrality, the teams decided Facebook shouldn't police people's opinions, stop conflict on the platform, or prevent people from forming communities. The vilification of one's opponents was the problem, according to one internal document from the team.

"We're explicitly not going to build products that attempt to change people's beliefs," one 2018 document states. "We're focused on products that increase empathy, understanding, and humanization of the 'other side.'"

HOT-BUTTON ISSUES

One proposal sought to salvage conversations in groups derailed by hot-button issues, according to the people familiar with the team and internal documents. If two members of a Facebook group devoted to parenting fought about vaccinations, the moderators could establish a temporary subgroup to host the argument or limit the frequency of posting on the topic to avoid a public flame war.

Another idea, documents show, was to tweak recommendation algorithms to suggest a wider range of Facebook groups than people would ordinarily encounter.

Building these features and combating polarization might come at a cost of lower engagement, the Common Ground team warned in a mid-2018 document, describing some of its own proposals as "antigrowth" and requiring Facebook to "take a moral stance."

Taking action would require Facebook to form partnerships with academics and nonprofits to give credibility to changes affecting public conversation, the document says. This was becoming difficult as the company slogged through controversies after the 2016 presidential election.

"People don't trust us," said a presentation created in the summer of 2018.

The engineers and data scientists on Facebook's Integrity Teams—chief among them, scientists who worked on newsfeed, the stream of posts and photos that greet users when they visit Facebook—arrived at the polarization problem indirectly, according to people familiar with the teams. Asked to combat fake news, spam, clickbait and inauthentic users, the employees looked for ways to diminish the reach of such ills. One early discovery: Bad behavior came disproportionately from a small pool of hyperpartisan users.

A second finding in the U.S. saw a larger infrastructure of accounts and publishers on the far right than on the far left. Outside observers were documenting the same phenomenon. The gap meant even seemingly

apolitical actions such as reducing the spread of clickbait headlines—along the lines of “You Won’t Believe What Happened Next”—affected conservative speech more than liberal content in aggregate.

That was a tough sell to Mr. Kaplan, said people who heard him discuss Common Ground and Integrity proposals. A former deputy chief of staff to George W. Bush, Mr. Kaplan became more involved in content-ranking decisions after 2016 allegations Facebook had suppressed trending news stories from conservative outlets. An internal review didn’t substantiate the claims of bias, Facebook’s then-general counsel Colin Stretch told Congress, but the damage to Facebook’s reputation among conservatives had been done.

Every significant new integrity-ranking initiative had to seek the approval of not just engineering managers but also representatives of the public policy, legal, marketing and public-relations departments.

Lindsey Shepard, a former Facebook product-marketing director who helped set up the Eat Your Veggies process, said it arose from what she believed were reasonable concerns that overzealous engineers might let their politics influence the platform.

“Engineers that were used to having autonomy maybe over-rotated a bit” after the 2016 election to address Facebook’s perceived flaws, she said. The meetings helped keep that in check. “At the end of the day, if we didn’t reach consensus, we’d frame up the different points of view, and then they’d be raised up to Mark.”

SCUTTLED PROJECTS

Disapproval from Mr. Kaplan’s team or Facebook’s communications department could scuttle a project, said people familiar with the effort. Negative policy-team reviews killed efforts to build a classification system for hyperpolarized content. Likewise, the Eat Your Veggies process shut down efforts to suppress clickbait about politics more than on other topics.

Initiatives that survived were often weakened. Mr. Cox wooed Carlos Gomez Uribe, former head of Netflix Inc.’s recommendation system, to lead the newsfeed Integrity Team in January 2017. Within a few months, Mr. Uribe began pushing to reduce the outside impact hyperactive users had.

Under Facebook’s engagement-based metrics, a user who likes, shares or comments on 1,500 pieces of content has more influence on the platform and its algorithms than one who interacts with just 15 posts, allowing “super-sharers” to drown out less-active users. Accounts with hyperactive engagement were far more partisan on average than normal Facebook users, and they were more likely to behave suspiciously, sometimes appearing on the platform as much as 20 hours a day and engaging in spam-like behavior. The behavior suggested some were either people working in shifts or bots.

One proposal Mr. Uribe’s team championed, called “Sparing Sharing,” would have reduced the spread of content disproportionately favored by hyperactive users, according to people familiar with it. Its effects would be heaviest on content favored by users on the far right and left. Middle-of-the-road users would gain influence.

Mr. Uribe called it “the happy face,” said some of the people. Facebook’s data scientists believed it could bolster the platform’s defenses against spam and coordinated manipulation efforts of the sort Russia undertook during the 2016 election.

Mr. Kaplan and other senior Facebook executives pushed back on the grounds it might harm a hypothetical Girl Scout troop, said people familiar with his comments. Suppose, Mr. Kaplan asked them, that the girls

became Facebook super-sharers to promote cookies? Mitigating the reach of the platform’s most dedicated users would unfairly thwart them, he said.

Mr. Kaplan in the recent interview said he didn’t remember raising the Girl Scout example but was concerned about the effect on publishers who happened to have enthusiastic followings.

The debate got kicked up to Mr. Zuckerberg, who heard out both sides in a short meeting, said people briefed on it. His response: Do it, but cut the weighting by 80%. Mr. Zuckerberg also signaled he was losing interest in the effort to recalibrate the platform in the name of social good, they said, asking that they not bring him something like that again.

Mr. Uribe left Facebook and the tech industry within the year. He declined to discuss his work at Facebook in detail but confirmed his advocacy for the Sparing Sharing proposal. He said he left Facebook because of his frustration with company executives and their narrow focus on how integrity changes would affect American politics. While proposals like his did disproportionately affect conservatives in the U.S., he said, in other countries the opposite was true.

Other projects met Sparing Sharing’s fate: weakened, not killed. Partial victories included efforts to promote news stories garnering engagement from a broad user base, not just partisans, and penalties for publishers that repeatedly shared false news or directed users to ad-choked pages.

The tug of war was resolved in part by the growing furor over the Cambridge Analytica scandal. In a September 2018 reorganization of Facebook’s newsfeed team, managers told employees the company’s priorities were shifting “away from societal good to individual value,” said people present for the discussion. If users wanted to routinely view or post hostile content about groups they didn’t like, Facebook wouldn’t suppress it if the content didn’t specifically violate the company’s rules.

Mr. Cox left the company several months later after disagreements regarding Facebook’s pivot toward private encrypted messaging. He hadn’t won most fights he had engaged in on integrity ranking and Common Ground product changes, people involved in the effort said, and his departure left the remaining staffers working on such projects without a high-level advocate.

The Common Ground team disbanded. The Integrity Teams still exist, though many senior staffers left the company or headed to Facebook’s Instagram platform.

Mr. Zuckerberg announced in 2019 that Facebook would take down content violating specific standards but where possible take a hands-off approach to policing material not clearly violating its standards.

“You can’t impose tolerance top-down,” he said in an October speech at Georgetown University. “It has to come from people opening up, sharing experiences, and developing a shared story for society that we all feel we’re a part of. That’s how we make progress together.”

END CHILD EXPLOITATION ACT

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I want to take a moment to thank Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman LINDSEY GRAHAM for adding the bipartisan and critically important END Exploitation Act to the EARN It Act, which is set for markup on Thursday.

This bill, which I introduced with Senator CORTEZ MASTO, would lengthen evidence preservation time in online child exploitation cases and assist law enforcement in prosecuting child pred-

ators. Once passed, the law will double the length of time we require tech firms like Facebook and Snapchat to preserve evidence and reports of online child exploitation.

In 2018, tech companies reported over 45 million—45 million—photos and videos of children being sexually abused. Unfortunately, that was double the number of reports in 2017. This legislation will give the police more time to investigate these horrific crimes. It will put child predators in jail where they belong.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BLACKBURN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 3685

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, today is July 1. For millions of Americans, the rent is due. Utility bills don’t stop, either. But too many New York families and too many American families will be unable to make the payments amid the pandemic that has already hurt my city and its people.

The first of the month should not be the end of the financial line for working families, and that is why we are here. We must continue to put real pressure on Leader MCCONNELL to pass the COVID 4 legislation that would include critical rent relief to families who desperately need the help.

Our working families—many of color and other minority groups—are in desperate need of this basic assistance so they can continue working, feeding their families, making ends meet. That is our push today.

Enact the Emergency Rental Assistance and Rental Market Stabilization Act—which has a \$100 billion promise to renters across the country—and the promise is real help during the real and unprecedented crisis.

Let me give you some background. The Heroes Act would authorize \$100 billion for the Emergency Rental Assistance Program led by SHERRON BROWN, the ranking member of the Banking and Housing Committee, who has just done a great job letting people know the crisis and now acting on it. What it does is it helps families and individuals pay their rent and utility bills and remain in their homes during and after the COVID-19 crisis.

The bill was already included in the House-passed and bipartisan Heroes Act, but, unfortunately, once again—as he does with so many other important issues—Senate Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL has refused to bring it to the floor, so Senator BROWN has come to ask the unanimous consent.

Without basic assistance, even those renters who are currently shielded by temporary Federal and local eviction

bans may still face eviction. Let me tell you, once someone is evicted and homeless, they regress. The kids can't go to school. Healthcare becomes even more remote. Getting to a job through public transportation is so difficult.

This actually is a stitch in time that saves nine. If people can stay in their homes because they can't pay the rent through no fault of their own, they have a better chance of reestablishing their lives and maybe even climbing up that American ladder. If they are kicked out of their homes because they can't pay the rent, through no fault of their own, it is very, very difficult. They are in a deep, deep hole.

We must, must do something for them. Senator BROWN, with his persistence and passion, has put together the right plan. We talk about numbers, sure, but behind those numbers are the faces of countless New Yorkers we see each and every day on mass transit, walking the streets, working among us. These folks are fine, hard-working people. All they want is a little dignity in their lives and ability to keep a roof over their heads. They need help now more than ever.

We need action on this now, and that is the message to our friends on the other side of the aisle.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I thank the Democratic leader.

I have a prepared speech I want to make, but I heard Senator SCHUMER talk about this. These are human beings. We in this body are Senators. We go back and forth to our States. We have the privilege of working pretty safe. We are paid. We aren't exposed to the virus all that much, mostly because we are pretty careful because we can be, and we have jobs where we can be.

Think about this. You work in a grocery store, and you are exposed to the coronavirus. A grocery store worker told me one day: They tell me I am essential, but I feel expendable because I am not very safe in this job, and they don't pay me much.

What if she gets laid off—that wouldn't happen so much in a grocery store because they are hiring—but in another job, they get laid off. They have to worry about potential eviction. Their unemployment will run out at the end of July. We have done nothing to help them.

What happens with all these people who get evicted? They end up on the streets or they go to homeless shelters that are too crowded. They go to live on their cousin's couch in the basement. What are the chances of them getting coronavirus? These are human beings in New York and Ohio and Idaho and Tennessee and all over. I can't believe we are not about to do something about this.

I thank the leader for his involvement on this issue that is so important. We are in the middle of a crisis,

unlike anything any of us have ever lived through. That goes without saying. Every single day we hear about hundreds and hundreds more Americans dying.

Back in March, South Korea had 90 cases. We had 90 cases. The capital of South Korea is 800 miles from Wuhan where this virus started. They have had fewer than 300 people die. We have had 120,000. They don't have better doctors. They don't have better public health. They don't have better medical scientists. They have better leaders than we do, obviously. Their unemployment rate is under 4 percent and fewer than 300 people have died. The people who have died are our sisters, our brothers, our parents, our friends, and neighbors.

The President of the United States and the Republican leader down the hall—who occasionally goes in and out of his office—have stopped pretending to care. They rarely talk about the coronavirus. The President rarely extends any sympathy to our brothers and our sisters and our parents and our friends and our neighbors who have been sick and who have died. It is not the President's rich friends who are dying; it is our grandparents. They are the people in nursing homes. They are disproportionately the Black and Brown workers who caught the virus on the job.

The Trump administration and Senator MCCONNELL, essentially, have just given up. We can't. We have to do our jobs. We need to show leadership where the President has failed and where the majority leader—the most powerful person in this body, the top elected official in the Senate, says: "I see no urgency." He sees no urgency because he is not out talking to people who are about to be foreclosed on or evicted from their home. Imagine being evicted in the middle of a pandemic. Imagine the fear and anxiety a family have when they are in that position.

We need to fight the health crisis and economic crisis. We can't do one without the other. Millions of Americans are in danger of being evicted and having their homes foreclosed on. The last thing we need to do is turn them out on the streets.

We have a housing crisis. Many know this. Senator MENENDEZ has joined us, who is one of the best advocates for these issues of anybody in the Senate. We knew there was a housing crisis before the coronavirus set.

We know that one-fourth of renters in this country, before the coronavirus, paid more than half of their income in housing. One thing happens in their life, just one thing. Their car breaks down. Their child gets sick. They get in a car accident, and they are out of work for a week. They get evicted. They don't have any kind of margin there.

We know that professions we are recognizing as essential don't pay enough to afford housing. We are seeing millions of people have these emergencies.

The ones they had before, many people have now. Millions have them all at once. They face impossible choices between rent and groceries, or prescriptions, or draining their savings, or going to a payday lender, and you never go to a payday lender once. You keep going back and back, and the interest you pay is more than you originally borrowed. In essence, they have no choice at all. It is not a choice between prescriptions and groceries and draining their savings. It is no choice at all. Far too often, it ends up being eviction.

In the CARES Act, we passed emergency expansion of unemployment insurance. I appreciate my friend Senator CRAPO, chairman of this committee, who supported that and so much of what is in this package. We provided funding for the most immediate needs of housing and organizations that put a temporary moratorium on evictions and foreclosures for some—not all renters and not nearly all homeowners. It is an important step but not enough.

We face two huge cliffs. This is July 1. On July 31, the \$600 a month that has kept people in their homes and kept food on their table and kept clothes on the backs of their kids—that \$600 a month ends come July 31. At the end, in many cases, the eviction moratorium ends.

The President and Leader MCCONNELL don't seem to notice. They don't seem to care. For all those renters who have been protected, back rent will suddenly be due. You may have gotten a moratorium on your rent for 3 months, but now you will owe for 4 months. The same goes for millions who aren't protected under the CARES Act but got relief from a temporary State or local moratorium or because their eviction courts were closed in many States.

With tens of millions of people filing for unemployment, the President is still refusing to lead and do something about this virus to get it under control. We know people still need help. They still need help paying the rent. They still need help making mortgage payments. They still need help protecting themselves from evictions and foreclosures. Forty percent of Black and Latinx renters report they are unlikely able to make their next payment—40 percent. It is not because they are not working hard. They got laid off and are in low-wage jobs.

That is why Senator MENENDEZ and I and Senator SCHUMER and others cosponsored and introduced—39 of my fellow colleagues—introduced the Emergency Rental Assistance Stabilization Act. It would provide \$100 billion for emergency rental assistance, including help with missed rent and utility bills. It already passed the House twice.

It is included in the Heroes Act that they passed a month ago, but it is sitting on the majority leader's desk because he doesn't seem to notice. For millions of families, the bills keep

coming and the clock keeps ticking and the stress keeps mounting.

Now a second round of layoffs are starting because this President refuses to lead and get this virus under control.

Two weeks ago, they reopened eviction courts in Columbus. They opened the Convention Center to process evictions. Think of the heartache in that building. People go to court and find out they are evicted. The judge brings down a gavel, and their lives turn upside down. Reflect on that. Tens of millions of people lose their jobs. We are not using arenas to play basketball or to play indoor soccer. We are not doing that now. We are using arenas as eviction courts.

Before this pandemic, President Trump and his wealthy Cabinet Members didn't realize or didn't care that behind the rosy stock market data this economy was already broken for millions of workers—especially for Black and Brown workers for whom it never worked to begin. Now the Trump administration—sort of like what happened with the Russians paying to kill American troops—the administration either doesn't know it or doesn't care that the bottom is falling out for these families.

Without emergency rental assistance, these families find themselves on the street with their lives turned upside down in the middle of a pandemic.

People are tired of the lack of action and lack of accountability. They are tired of being betrayed by a leader who is supposed to look out for them. They are tired of feeling like no one is on their side. We are the greatest country on the Earth, and we should act like it.

American people should not always have to fend for themselves because we have an indifferent majority leader and a President who doesn't know or doesn't care in the middle of this once-in-a-generation crisis.

It is time to step up. It is time to lead. It is time to think about what it would be like to face an eviction, knowing your two small children and you don't know where you are going to live. It is probably going to be in a homeless shelter or in a cousin's basement. You know your chances of getting infected with the coronavirus go up. Just think about those people when we make these decisions.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3685, the Emergency Rental Assistance and Rental Market Stabilization Act of 2020. I ask that the bill be considered read three times and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAPO. Madam President, reserving the right to object.

To date, Congress has appropriated nearly \$3 trillion to protect, strength-

en, and support Americans in all walks of life, to fight the COVID-19 pandemic and to stabilize the infrastructure and our economic system.

Senator BROWN and I worked on a big part of that package together on a team which was put together by Senator MCCONNELL to try to make sure we addressed, in a bipartisan fashion, the way to respond to this pandemic.

The CARES Act has been central to the effort and includes measures to help families directly, to provide aid to small businesses, to assist those in the medical field and on the frontlines of our response effort, and to stabilize our markets.

Soon after, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act—or CARES Act—codifying and extending these protections and providing financial relief to renters—yes, to renters.

Title IV of the CARES Act contains three housing provisions. Section 4022 imposes a 60-day eviction and foreclosure moratorium for single-family borrowers with federally backed mortgage loans. It allows struggling homeowners 1 year of loan forbearance.

Section 4023 extends similar relief to multifamily borrowers who are current on their mortgage payments. They can request up to 90-days forbearance as long as they do not evict the tenant or charge late fees during the pandemic.

Section 4024 imposes a 120-day moratorium on evictions, fees, and penalties. That moratorium will not expire until August 31.

As with much of the CARES Act, the provisions dealing with stabilizing our economy and helping to support and sustain workers, small business owners, homeowners, and home renters are all playing out right now as we speak.

Yet the real objection here is that Senator MCCONNELL and the Republicans have said we want to work on looking at the next package of support, but we want to see how this one is playing out first and identify those places where we need to target the relief most.

The objection is that there is a desire, once again, to go rapidly into passing the House bill and not having regular order follow in the Senate as we work to approach this issue as the existing CARES Act plays out.

All of our housing agencies have extended this eviction and foreclosure moratorium and are working to help address the issues relating to tenants. HUD has expanded issuer assistance to include Pass-Through Assistance Program support, which allows servicers to apply for assistance in meeting principal and interest payments, and the FHFA has announced that no mortgage servicer will be responsible for advancing more than 4 months of missed principal and interest payments on a loan. All of these things have been done to stabilize the housing markets and to assist low-income home ownership and home construction and assistance.

While I am open to looking at the question of whether additional assist-

ance is needed for renters, homeowners, and others in our society, I am not willing to simply bypass the process in the Senate—ignore the considerations that our leadership has called for as we look to see how our current support programs are playing out—and simply jam the House bill through the Senate without having any debate or process.

This was the biggest rescue package in the history of Congress, and we included a variety of oversight mechanisms in the legislation to ensure that the dollars and programs associated with it reached their intended marks. Many of the provisions in the CARES Act and those appropriated dollars are still making their way to these individuals and families and businesses and markets across the country.

So we must work together to address these critical issues rather than simply try to jam one party's or one side of this Congress's approach to the solution without going through regular order.

I would say the arguments that are being made that we or any of us are somehow turning a blind eye to the problems that exist could not be further from the truth. As I said earlier, the reality is that we passed the largest relief program in the history of this country. We are working to provide liquidity, as well as actual dollar relief, in the amount of trillions of dollars, and those programs are still playing out.

We need to work together rather than, by unanimous consent request after unanimous consent request after unanimous consent request, try to jam down one side's approach without looking to find the cooperative solutions that I know we can.

Like I said, I am open to working on these very issues, but the way to do it is not to come to the floor with a unanimous consent request—take it or leave it. We need to let proper, regular working order operate in the Senate, and we have time to do so.

For that reason, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, before turning to Senators MENENDEZ, CORTEZ MASTO, WYDEN, KLOBUCHAR, REED, SCHATZ, and VAN HOLLEN, who all want to speak, I appreciate the comments from my friend—and he really is my friend—from Idaho. We work well together.

We want to do regular order. This last bill was passed in March. Then there was April, May, June. Now we are in July. It is not a question of regular order. We would love to sit down with Senator MCCONNELL and start negotiating as to what is next. We have wanted that really from about April 1. No April Fools' joke there; we really wanted to do that. Instead, Senator MCCONNELL just seemed to ignore this.

I mean, go back to the human side. What happens when somebody is unemployed? We will be leaving now for 2

weeks. That is why we are doing these unanimous consent requests now. It is because we want to see action. We have asked and asked and begged and begged and pleaded and pleaded. So what happens? We will go back home for 2 more weeks. Right now, if you can't find a job, if you are unemployed and are getting that \$600 a week, you start paying attention online or you read the papers or however you get your information, and you find out that this is going to expire at the end of July. You don't know what you are going to do, but you know that you haven't paid rent in 3 months because you have had an eviction moratorium.

Senator CRAPO talked about the moratorium. Only half of the people who pay mortgages are subject to that moratorium and are protected, and only a third of people who rent are. So, for most people, that is simply not the case.

Now that the eviction courts are open and the evictions are starting, what happens to those people? Are we just going to say: Well, let's see it play out. We know what will happen. If you don't have rental assistance, if you lose your unemployment and don't get that \$1,200 check, which is basically 1 month's rent for most people, we know what is going to happen to you. Your life is going to turn upside down. That is why we need to move. That is why we need to pass this.

I am disappointed that Senator MCCONNELL has shown no interest in doing anything on this other than just sitting tight and hoping that the money he raises from special interests—from tobacco, the gun lobby, banks, and insurance companies—can help his candidates get reelected and he can be majority leader again.

I yield the floor to Senator MENENDEZ.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, let me thank my colleague, the ranking Democrat—the senior Democrat—on the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, for his passion and his commitment. He has really elevated housing within the jurisdiction of the committee, which is something I am passionate about. Very often, everyone refers to the committee as the Banking Committee, but housing is a critical element of what it does. He has elevated it, and I really appreciate his passion on behalf of the millions who rent or who are fortunate enough to own homes and want to keep them to try to be able to do so.

I would just say to my distinguished chairman of the committee that I do have the highest respect for him.

Look, with the CARES package, we lumped in trillions of dollars, but overwhelmingly that money went to businesses. Of course, I support that, but it went to businesses. It went to sustain businesses. It went to ultimately help small, midsized, and even large businesses. It went to sustain sectors of our

economy like the airline industry and others.

What we are talking about goes to the very essence of what it is to have a home. "Home" is one of the most important American concepts. It is where we are taken when we are born. It is where we are nurtured while we are young. It is where we are schooled. It is where good times and bad times take place. Ultimately, it is where we build a life around our families if we are fortunate to have a home. Then, in a pandemic, we have learned that it is also a place in which to shelter.

I come to the floor today to warn of an impending storm that is brewing, and it is headed our way.

When the funds for the PPP—for the business program—ran out, we didn't have regular order to see if the PPP had been working well. No. There was a rush to put more billions in it. It was only when we said "Wait a minute, this isn't working so well for small and midsized businesses" that we made some reforms. So there was a rush then. There was no regular order.

We have a storm that is brewing and is headed our way. It will bring with it enormous financial pain. It will threaten public safety. It will make fighting the pandemic that much harder, and it will set back our Nation's economic recovery. If the Senate fails to respond to this looming crisis, Americans will needlessly suffer; families will be displaced; personal fortunes will be wiped out; and the scars will run so deep that it could take decades to heal the wounds.

As the COVID-19 pandemic took hold, the one saving grace most of us had—the one place we could take refuge to protect ourselves and our families—was our home. Our leading medical experts all urged us to stay home. If you are sick, stay home. If you have an underlying condition or are immunocompromised, stay home. If you are elderly or otherwise at risk, stay home. If you can, work from home. If you are a student, go online and learn from home. If we have learned anything from this pandemic, it is that staying home can help to contain the virus, flatten the curve, and save lives.

What if you don't have a home? As we speak, millions of our fellow Americans are asking themselves that very same question.

At a time when COVID-19 cases are spiking across the country, the provisions that we passed in the CARES Act to help renters and homeowners stay in their homes are about to run out. If we do nothing, we could face a foreclosure and eviction crisis far greater than that which we encountered during the great recession.

There is a storm on the horizon. Americans shouldn't have to fear being thrown out on the street if they miss their next rent or mortgage payments through, really, no fault of their own. They shouldn't have to fear losing their greatest personal assets or that

one safe place in the middle of a pandemic, further exposing themselves and others to the virus.

The Senate can stop this if it wants to. We can make sure that every American has a safe and healthy place to call home. That is why I joined my Democratic colleagues on the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs in introducing two bills last month that will provide assistance to homeowners and renters.

The Housing Assistance Fund, led by Senator REED, provides \$75 billion in targeted assistance to keep people in their homes while they search for new employment or a way to get back to work. This money can go toward mortgage payments or utilities or as other support to prevent eviction, delinquency, or foreclosure.

The Emergency Rental Assistance and Rental Market Stabilization Act, led by Senator BROWN, would provide \$100 billion in rental assistance to help families pay rent and help property owners maintain safe and healthy housing. It will help the economic recovery by stabilizing the rental market overall.

We also have to empower Americans to make informed financial decisions—to help them navigate the maze of lenders, landlords, government agencies—to find a sustainable path to stay in their homes.

We all know there is a housing affordability crisis in this country that jeopardizes the aspirations of millions of Americans who hope to join the middle class, and just as they have borne the brunt of the COVID-19 pandemic, low-income and minority Americans will disproportionately suffer during economic downturns.

The provisions that the chairman talked about in the law that we passed in order to help are going to be expiring. To the extent that you know about it, you might invoke it to protect yourself against an eviction or a mortgage foreclosure, but if you don't know about it and either the financial institution or your landlord looks the other way and doesn't follow the law, well then, you won't get the protection.

That is why I and 19 of my Democratic colleagues introduced a bill on Monday to provide \$700 million in housing counseling assistance. Research shows that homeowners who receive housing counseling have better outcomes than those who don't, and that evidence is overwhelming. Their risk of default goes down, and they are more likely to see their credit scores rise and their debt levels fall.

In rough times like we are in right now, these borrowers are more likely to get sustainable mortgage modifications and are less likely to end up in default. The benefits of housing counseling flow to the community at large because when a family is able to buy a home, pay their mortgage, build equity, and ultimately achieve the American dream, our towns and cities thrive. And during a pandemic, having

a safe and affordable place to live could mean the difference between life and death.

It is also especially important for senior citizens, who are more susceptible to COVID-19. So tomorrow I will introduce legislation to provide \$1.2 billion in aid for older adults living in federally assisted housing.

This bill provides additional rental assistance for senior housing, personal protective gear, and staffing to help maintain a healthy community.

So the forecasts are in. The storm is coming. The question is, What are we going to do about it?

The Fourth of July is Independence Day. It is nice to have independence from the fear that I will lose the place that I call home. That would be a tremendous gift on the Fourth of July.

Are we going to help our most vulnerable citizens during this pandemic or are we going to just watch them suffer, lose everything, and exacerbate this public health crisis?

Today is July 1. The rent is due. Mortgage payments are due. The Senate's work is due.

I remember—and I will close with this personal anecdote—when I was growing up poor in a tenement in New Jersey, the son of an itinerant carpenter and a seamstress, there wasn't always work, which meant that sometimes paying the rent was a real tough choice. And it was a choice of paying the rent or putting food on the table. I saw the anxiety in my mother's eyes. I saw the fear in my siblings not knowing whether that apartment in that tenement was something we were even going to be able to keep. That wasn't in a pandemic. That was just in normal times. Imagine in a pandemic, you are told to stay home, and there is no place to call home. We can do much better than that. We can do much better than that.

July 1, the rent is due. The mortgage payment is due. The Senate's work is due. Let's pass this bill today and make sure every American can weather the pandemic in a safe and affordable place to call home.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Because a lot of my colleagues have been so thoughtful, I will have some brief remarks, and then I would ask unanimous consent that Senator CORTEZ MASTO could follow me because she is facing a tight schedule as well. I know all of my colleagues are.

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

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, I join my colleagues this afternoon in appreciation of Senator BROWN, who has been relentless—absolutely relentless—in prosecuting this cause of trying to get a fair shake for millions of Americans who are walking on an economic tightrope. Every single month, they balance the food bill against the rent bill against the energy bill, and Sen-

ator BROWN—whether it is supercharged unemployment benefits, whether it is housing, whether it is taking on the big pharmaceutical companies—is there again and again and again to stand up for people who don't have power and don't have clout, and I want to thank him especially for giving us this opportunity to focus on the avalanche of evictions that I believe will be headed in our direction in weeks if the Senate doesn't act.

Yesterday, Dr. Fauci talked about soon possibly seeing as many as 100,000 new coronavirus cases a day. You simply cannot have a healthy economy in a country suffering from mass illness and death.

There are already tens of millions of Americans out of work as a result of a pandemic that is only continuing to spread, and it has hit the whole affordability of rent for millions of Americans like a powerful storm.

According to the Census Bureau, 40 percent of Black and Latino renters are worried they will not be able to make the rent this summer due to the pandemic. That in and of itself is an outrage and an injustice.

My question for our Republican colleagues today involves this frightening day at the beginning of the month—the frightening day when families sit around a kitchen table, all across the country, and you can see the anguish in their faces when you talk to them because, around that kitchen table, they are saying to themselves: What am I going to spend our scarce dollars on this month? Is it going to be the rent? Is it going to be groceries? What about that big pile of medical bills that is off in the corner that we have to pay?

It is July 1, and the rent is due. Our question for our Republican colleagues is, What is your plan?

Senator BROWN has been leading us every day—day in, day out—with a set of sensible policies that respond to what those families are saying around their kitchen tables. We fought for the moratorium on evictions that was included in the CARES Act, but it goes poof in a few weeks.

Already this week my Republican colleagues have blocked funding for State and local governments that could have been used to help people who are walking that economic tightrope.

This morning, Leader SCHUMER and I laid out a plan that I think is a path to a dependable safety net in America and, specifically, an extension of supercharged unemployment benefits, which ties the benefit to economic conditions on the ground. It will be a financial lifeline for millions and millions of people. Republicans have been opposed to that. Those benefits are going to expire in a matter of weeks, and as I said to colleagues: Better know what you are going to be looking at when you go home in August if there hasn't been action on our legislation to make sure that there are supercharged unemployment benefits so that people can pay the rent and buy groceries.

If they are home all August long, in the heat with families, and they are going to have nowhere to turn in terms of paying for a roof over their heads and groceries, this is going to be a long, long, hot summer that will never be forgotten.

So let's be clear what is at stake. Long before the pandemic hit, housing cost too much. Homelessness was way too common, and, in my view, the rate of homelessness among children is a true national scandal.

In the wealthiest Nation on Earth, no child should be without a home. But even before the COVID crisis, 1.5 million children were experiencing homelessness—1.5 million youngsters living outside, living in cars, sleeping on floors, sleeping on the ground.

Colleagues, in my home State, they have said that school buses have had to go to the parks. They have had to go to the parks to pick up kids who are living outside with their families.

It rains once in a while in Oregon. It is cold in Oregon. And to think that kids in the richest country on Earth are spending the night in the parks and the school buses have to come and get them while we have huge tax cuts for those who are powerful and have lobbyists shows that things are really out of whack.

What I describe as it relates to those kids living in the parks—those kinds of conditions exist for youngsters all over America, and that was before the joblessness crisis hit and threw so many more working families into economic hardship.

If the Senate doesn't step up to help families stay in their homes, it is going to get much, much worse because there are hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of kids facing this recipe for disaster. They are out of school. They are isolated, and they are more exposed to neglect and abuse. I am so pleased that my friend from Nevada has been talking about those families and talking about those kids.

They are hungry. Their families are facing the threat of eviction. If the Senate just sits back and allows these children to fall into homelessness, they may never have a chance to get ahead.

So what it comes down to is that the Senate has an obligation to help, and Senator BROWN is on target in saying that this is the time to pass his Emergency Rental Assistance Act. I am with him. I think we have a lot of colleagues here in the queue because they, too, want to speak up for the radical idea—what a radical proposition—that in the richest country on Earth, the vulnerable ought to have a roof over their head.

Senator BROWN's proposal is a vital step forward. I think we all agree that much more needs to be done. I am very interested in the proposal I call the DASH Act, the Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing for All Act. I hope we will be able to get serious about that in 2021.

The step to take today is to pass Senator BROWN's bill, and I look forward to

being back with our colleagues day in, day out, focusing on this crisis and making sure that nobody thinks we are going to skip away until the Republicans act.

This country faces a truly horrific eviction nightmare if action is not taken soon, and I am very pleased that my friend from Nevada is here.

I yield the floor to her.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam President, I am here today to support my colleagues and our cause to keep Americans in their homes. It is very simple. The House has already passed a number of bills to do just that, and the Senate needs to do the same thing.

In this pandemic, housing is healthcare. I know that a lot of Americans have had their lives upended by this coronavirus pandemic, but I would like you to imagine for a moment how much more chaotic your life would feel if you found out that tomorrow you are going to be evicted. Imagine trying to make sure you are washing your hands while you are living in your car.

We are in the middle of a public health crisis where we need people to be socially distancing, and that means they simply must have a safe, stable place to be at the end of the day.

We realized this months ago in my State, and that is why Governor Sisolak put a hold on evicting residents through August 31 of this year.

And Congress? Well, we passed the CARES Act to provide unemployment benefits and one-time relief. Those funds, plus the ban on evictions, were intended to help keep families in their homes.

We are 60 days away from resuming evictions in Nevada. In my State and across the country, the wave of evictions we have been holding off for a month is going to come crashing down if we do not act now.

Nevada has the highest unemployment rate in the entire country. In May, it was over 25 percent—as high as the national rate during the worst of the Great Depression. On top of that, some Nevadans haven't yet received their unemployment benefits or their pandemic unemployment benefits.

Across the country, almost half of workers earning under \$40,000 a year have lost income. Some people just don't have the ability to fully pay for the rent or mortgage, particularly when we are asking them to shelter in place.

The thing is, in Nevada, we were already in the midst of a housing crisis even before this pandemic hit us. Almost half of Nevadans are renters. That is 45 percent. Of those renters, half are cost-burdened in some way, meaning that they pay more than 30 percent of their income in rent.

Now, the Silver State has the biggest shortage in the country of affordable housing for the very lowest income Nevadans. We have just 19 units for every 100 that we need.

Eviction isn't just a matter of spending a few days scrambling to find a new place. The financial consequences can follow families for years, and as for the effects on children's physical and mental health, well, there is no way to undo that.

Believe me. I know. The foreclosure crisis hit Nevada in 2008, and I saw up close the pain that caused throughout my State when people were evicted from their homes. Lenders took the homes of more than 219,000 Nevada families during that period of time. That is why it is so vital that we pass legislation now to help Nevadans and people all across the country pay their rent and utility bills when they cannot safely go to work.

I support Senator BROWN's Emergency Rental Assistance and Rental Market Stabilization Act, as well as other bills introduced by my colleagues to keep homeowners in their homes. These bills provide essential stability to the rental and mortgage market.

We can't expect landlords to keep shouldering the burden of missed payments. Landlords have bills to pay, as well—mortgages, taxes, insurance, and staff. Without assistance from us, many of them may go bankrupt or can be forced to sell their properties.

Experts estimate that Nevada is going to need nearly \$1 billion in rental assistance to keep families housed this year. Landlords can't lift the load and neither can State budgets that are already stretched too thin.

So let's focus here on the essentials, the basic need for things like shelter. Let's keep people safe and off the streets. Let's pass Senator BROWN's rental assistance bill, Senator REED's housing assistance fund bill to help homeowners avoid foreclosure, and Senator MENENDEZ's housing counseling bill, and the others we need to prevent an epidemic of homelessness.

Across the Nation people are responding to the pandemic by staying at home because we asked them to do so. Now the Senate needs to do its part by making sure those homes are safe and stable so that Nevadans can continue to teach their children, care for loved ones who are ill, and avoid spreading coronavirus to others. In the midst of a global pandemic, housing is healthcare, and we owe this to each other. So let's act now on behalf of the American public and American families.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Madam President, I rise to support efforts by my Democratic colleagues to pass much needed and delayed economic measures by unanimous consent.

It is painfully obvious that the economy is in bad shape. Families and small businesses continue to struggle and there is a real need for further Federal assistance. In order to get our economy back on track, this body must take action in crafting another comprehensive, bipartisan COVID relief

package, and it must include additional help for families and communities including eviction and foreclosure prevention assistance, as well as additional help for State and local governments.

Last night the Senate unanimously extended the PPP application window. This was a tiny but needed step in recognizing the depth of the economic crisis Americans are facing. Now the question before us is, will Republican leaders allow this body to work its will and provide needed, targeted, and effective rescue assistance, or will it continue to delay and deny assistance which will only prolong the pandemic, deepen the financial hole, and make the remedy costlier and recovery steeper?

Strong State and local governments are critical to our economy. Indeed, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, State and local governments provide about 20 million jobs and contributed 8.5 percent to the national GDP in 2019. They did so by not only serving as customers and clients for our local and national businesses, but also by providing the essential services, such as public infrastructure, a strong education system, and other necessary functions that provide the business certainty that make our country attractive to businesses and investors throughout the world. We should do everything possible to maintain our country's comparative advantage relative to other countries.

But today, as a result of the tremendous economic shock created by the coronavirus and the lack of a coherent public health strategy from the Trump administration, estimated State revenue shortfalls will total about \$615 billion over the next 3 fiscal years, not including the added costs of fighting COVID-19. This is just for the States—\$615 billion.

This is why I initially fought for \$750 billion in the Coronavirus Relief Fund when negotiating the CARES Act and introduced S. 3671, the State & Local Emergency Stabilization Fund Act, which would provide an additional \$600 billion to State and local governments to supplement the \$150 billion in coronavirus relief funds I secured in the CARES Act.

Madam President, would it surprise you to learn that the Trump Treasury Department has needlessly created a bureaucratic regulation that makes it difficult for States to use these coronavirus relief funds? And that this regulation is standing in the way of what should have been an immediate \$150 billion boost to our economy, which even the Chamber of Commerce thinks is burdensome. Because of this onerous Trump rule, States can't use the coronavirus relief funds to replace lost or delayed tax revenues in order to maintain public services.

That is what Neil Bradley, the U.S. Chamber's chief policy officer said in an interview, "Part of our conversation with Republicans on Capitol Hill is

that, ironically, if your concern is big State government, then the last thing you need to do is force States to replace one-time lost revenue with permanent tax increases.”

As the primary author of the Coronavirus Relief Fund, I can tell you that it is fully within the Treasury Secretary’s authority and the intent of the CARES Act for these funds to be used to replace lost or delayed tax revenues and maintain public services. To prevent the flexible use of these relief funds is a choice that is neither required nor intended by law.

Unfortunately, this completely unnecessary choice has already created avoidable economic harm.

Since February, State and local governments have cut a total of 1.5 million jobs, an 8-percent drop that is twice the decline seen during and after the 2007–2009 recession. In addition, the Center for Economic and Policy Research reports that “job losses forced on State and local governments by pandemic-related shortfalls will disproportionately impact the African American workforce . . . 14 percent of state and local employees were African American compared to 11.7 percent of private sector employees, a margin of 20 percent.”

As the Wall Street Journal reported in a May 24, 2020, article titled “State and Local Budget Woes Create Drag for Economic Recovery Prospects”:

Based on evidence from the last recession, Mr. Chodorow-Reich, a Harvard economics professor, estimates that every dollar in cuts costs the economy \$1.50 to \$2. He also said every additional dollar in spending adds \$1.50 to \$2 to the economy.

Of all the regulations that this administration seeks to cut, it should start with this one if it really wants a healthy economy. With just one stroke of the Treasury Secretary’s pen, our economy can receive a direct multibillion dollar jolt today.

But to be clear, this administrative fix is by no means sufficient because of the massive revenue shortfalls our State and local governments are facing. Congress still needs to provide additional and flexible fiscal relief to our State and local governments as part of its next fiscal package, and it is my hope that S. 3671, the State & Local Stabilization Fund Act, is included.

As I indicated earlier in my remarks, keeping families in their homes also must be included in the next package.

According to Nicholas Chiumenti, with the New England Public Policy Center in the research department at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston:

If current economic activity does not improve substantially, without an extension of the CARES Act, unemployment insurance or additional stimulus money or other fiscal relief, up to 13 percent of homeowners and 33 percent of renters in Rhode Island are at the risk of being unable to pay their mortgage or rent payments. This represents over 80,000 Rhode Island households.

Nationally, according to census survey data, 23 percent of all adults reported being housing insecure in mid-

June, meaning that they had missed last month’s rent or mortgage payment or had slight or no confidence that their household could pay next month’s rent or mortgage on time.

We know that behind each one of these numbers is a family that can be homeless at the worst possible time in the middle of a public health emergency.

For some, given their current health situations and age, there will be an additional human toll that we surely should strive to avoid. We implore our colleagues on the other side of the aisle to work with us to keep our constituents in their homes so that they too can make it to the other side of this public health emergency.

In that spirit, I draw your attention to S. 3620, the Housing Assistance Fund. This legislation expands the existing “Hardest Hit Fund” model and provides it with additional resources for each State to keep families in their homes, the utilities on, the internet connected, and the property taxes paid. As a result, landlords who are also struggling to pay their own bills would receive some assistance.

Madam President, it is not every day that the Independent Community Bankers of America and the Credit Union National Association support the same legislation with consumer rights and affordable housing organizations, such as the National Housing Conference, the National Low Income Housing Coalition, the Center for Responsible Lending, and the National Consumer Law Center, among others. As we work toward this next fiscal relief package, I hope you and our colleagues will consider joining with us in enacting S. 3620, the Housing Assistance Fund.

But we can’t stop there. We must also immediately, among other needs, increase SNAP benefits to help the almost 150,000 Rhode Islanders who are food insecure during this crisis; boost public health efforts to help keep the virus at bay, from more testing and contact tracing to supporting our healthcare providers, to developing effective vaccine deployment systems; help childcare centers, public schools, and college campuses to safely reopen and support libraries in keeping our communities connected; provide relief for the hardest hit small and mid-sized businesses, many of which will continue to be shut down for the foreseeable future; and safeguard our election infrastructure, as Russia and other foreign actors seek again to use voter suppression, hacking, and disinformation in the 2020 elections.

What exactly are we waiting for? Is it not enough that, according to a June 29 CNBC article, “the employment-population ratio—the number of employed people as a percentage of the U.S. adult population—plunged to 52.8 percent in May, meaning 47.2 percent of Americans are jobless, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics?

Is it not enough that 46 percent of Business Roundtable CEOs expect em-

ployment at their companies to decrease in the next 6 months?

We don’t need to inflict any further unnecessary economic pain and suffering. I would also urge my colleagues to consider the costs of inaction.

Indeed, during an April 29, 2020, press conference, Federal Reserve Chairman Powell stated:

I have long-time been an advocate for the need for the United States to return to a sustainable path from a fiscal perspective at the Federal level. We have not been on such a path for some time, which . . . just means that the debt is growing faster than the economy.

This is not the time to act on those concerns. This is the time to use the great fiscal power of the United States to do what we can to support the economy and try to get through this with as little damage to the longer-run productive capacity of the economy as possible.

This week we are also considering the National Defense Authorization Act, and every year for the last 59 years, Democrats and Republicans have come together to strengthen our national security and to help all Americans. We have proven that we are more than capable of working together productively on the most complex and controversial issues in service of our constituents, and we would like to continue that not just in the context of national defense but in the context of economic prosperity and security.

One final point. We also need to extend unemployment compensation insurance because we know it will run out, and everyone has told us that unemployment rates will not drop dramatically. They will stay persistently high. People will need this assistance going forward.

We must do more, and I hope we can do much more going forward.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAMER). The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I have a motion to be made, but before making it, I yield 3 minutes each to Senator KLOBUCHAR from Minnesota and Senator SCHATZ from Hawaii.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I thank Senator INHOFE so much for his allowing me to say a few words. I know it is his time. And I thank my friend JACK REED.

Today is July 1, which means that rent and mortgage payments are due, and as I speak today, so many families across this country are being forced to make the difficult decision about how they will make this month’s payment to stay in their homes.

Even before the pandemic began, almost one-fourth of all renters, or 11 million households, were forced to pay more than half of their income for housing—half of their income. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, more than half a million people experienced homelessness on a

given night before the pandemic, and that has just gotten worse.

That is why I am a strong supporter of Senator BROWN's Emergency Rental Assistance and Rental Market Stabilization Act, which will provide \$100 billion in emergency funding. I am also proud to support Senator REED's bill as well as the work of Senator MENENDEZ.

The pandemic, as we know, has wide and longstanding racial disparities in housing. We had a 30-percent gap in Black and White ownership rates before the pandemic due to discriminatory practices, and it has only made it worse.

St. Paul Mayor Melvin Carter, a leader and a good friend, has repeatedly reminded us that this means investing in programs like section 8 housing, which still remains unavailable to so many families.

Yes, we need to address this shortage of affordable housing. We need to take action now. I thank my colleagues. We have an opportunity. The Fourth of July is at the beginning of July, but by the end of July, we had better have gotten something done, and that means help our State and local governments; that means funding for elections; and that means making sure we are responding to the crisis in housing.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, today is the 1st of the month, and that means the rent is due, but for the 9 million renters who have lost their jobs, they may not be able to pay.

Now, in March, we made sure that the CARES Act included cash assistance, unemployment benefits, and suspensions on evictions and mortgage forbearance to help the people who have been hurt the most by this pandemic. Lots of States and counties have set up their own programs, either subsidies or prohibitions on evictions themselves, but we are now 3 months later, and unemployment benefits stand to expire at the end of this month and moratoriums that allowed families to stay in their homes are ending. Eviction courts are reopening. Think about that. Eviction courts are reopening.

So what we are facing is a ticking timebomb. We are facing the fact that it is true that people got forbearance on their rent or forbearance on their mortgage, but I remember very well in March and April, as I explained to the people of Hawaii, you are getting forbearance not forgiveness, which means you just simply don't have to pay your mortgage or your rent this month. You do have to eventually pay your mortgage or your rent.

So what is going to happen is, for the most economically challenged among us in the United States, they are going to face a huge backpayment at the beginning of August or the beginning of September, and they are going to lose the place they live in.

Now, I am very, very hopeful that cooler heads will prevail and that we

will intervene in July and incorporate the legislation Senator BROWN is leading because the rent is going to be due, and we are going to—just as we faced this pandemic square in the eyes, we are going to be facing a massive eviction crisis. We have to take action.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, while we continue negotiating an agreement on amendments, I think we need to move forward and start voting on some of the amendments we know need votes.

Therefore, in just a minute, I will call up the Paul amendment regarding the withdrawing of troops from Afghanistan. While I disagree with the substance of the amendment, I think the Senate should vote on it. So, at 5:30 today, I will move to table the amendment. We have talked to Senator PAUL's office about this.

AMENDMENT NO. 2011

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I call up the Paul amendment No. 2011 to the text proposed to be stricken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], for Mr. PAUL, proposes an amendment numbered 2011.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To withdraw all United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan)

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1216. WITHDRAWAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Joint Resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against those responsible for the attacks launched against the United States (Public Law 107-40) states, "That the President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001".

(2) Since 2001, more than 3,002,635 men and women of the United States Armed Forces have deployed in support of the Global War on Terrorism, with more than 1,400,000 of them deploying more than once, and these Americans who volunteered in a time of war have served their country honorably and with distinction.

(3) In November 2009 there were fewer than 100 Al-Qaeda members remaining in Afghanistan.

(4) On May 2, 2011, Osama Bin Laden, the founder of Al-Qaeda, was killed by United States Armed Forces in Pakistan.

(5) United States Armed Forces have successfully routed Al-Qaeda from the battlefield in Afghanistan, thus fulfilling the original intent of Public Law 107-40 and the justification for the invasion of Afghanistan, but public support for United States continued presence in Afghanistan has waned in recent years.

(6) An October 2018 poll found that 57 percent of Americans, including 69 percent of United States veterans, believe that all United States troops should be removed from Afghanistan.

(7) In June 2018, the Department of Defense reported, "The al-Qa'ida threat to the United States and its allies and partners has decreased and the few remaining al-Qa'ida core members are focused on their own survival".

(b) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, or designee, in cooperation with the heads of all other relevant Federal agencies involved in the conflict in Afghanistan shall—

(1)(A) formulate a plan for the orderly drawdown and withdrawal of all soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines from Afghanistan who were involved in operations intended to provide security to the people of Afghanistan, including policing action, or military actions against paramilitary organizations inside Afghanistan, excluding members of the military assigned to support United States embassies or consulates, or intelligence operations authorized by Congress; and

(B) appear before the relevant congressional committees to explain the proposed implementation of the plan formulated under subparagraph (A); and

(2)(A) formulate a framework for political reconciliation and popular democratic elections independent of United States involvement in Afghanistan, which may be used by the Government of Afghanistan to ensure that any political party that meets the requirements under Article 35 of the Constitution of Afghanistan is permitted to participate in general elections; and

(B) appear before the relevant congressional committees to explain the proposed implementation of the framework formulated under subparagraph (A).

(c) REMOVAL AND BONUSES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) all United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan as of such date of enactment shall be withdrawn and removed from Afghanistan; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense shall provide all members of the United States Armed Forces who were deployed in support of the Global War on Terror with a \$2,500 bonus to recognize that these Americans have served in the Global War on Terrorism exclusively on a volunteer basis and to demonstrate the heartfelt gratitude of our Nation.

(d) REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.—The Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40) is repealed effective on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 395 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the Secretary of Defense certifies that all United States Armed Forces involved in operations or military actions in Afghanistan (as described in subsection (b)(1)(A)) have departed from Afghanistan.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, as I said earlier, I will move to table the Paul amendment at 5:30 today, and Senators should expect a rollcall vote at that time.

I yield the floor.

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

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

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, Congress has taken action in response to the coronavirus pandemic and its significant effects on workers, families, and the economy. It is because the State, Federal, and local governments shut down the U.S. economy for the first time in the 240-year history of our country.

We enacted four laws in March and April, which CBO says has increased the deficit by at least \$2.4 trillion, but that doesn't measure the entirety of the relief. If you add in support from programs initiated by the Fed and the Treasury, you would add trillions more of relief.

One of the recent pieces of legislation, the CARES Act, devoted \$150 billion of direct Federal relief to governments of the States, localities, territories, the District of Columbia, and Tribes. That is around 16 percent of the total fiscal year 2020 State general fund expenditures enacted prior to the public emergency.

In addition to the \$150 billion, CBO has identified hundreds of billions more from the various relief programs that are directed to State and local governments. From the \$340 billion of emergency funding in the CARES Act alone, the Senate appropriators have told me that more than 80 percent, or roughly \$275 billion, goes to States and localities.

So, you can see, the CARES Act alone provided \$150 billion of direct aid to State and local governments, and the emergency funding added \$275 billion. That means that \$425 billion in the CARES Act is directed to governments of the States, localities, territories, Tribes, and the District of Columbia. That happens to be 47 percent of the total State general revenue expenditures enacted prior to the public emergency for fiscal year 2020 and about the same percentage of enacted total State revenue.

On top of that, the Fed has allowed use of municipal securities as collateral for bank lending to help ease borrowing costs for local and State governments. Treasury and the Fed also established a Municipal Liquidity Facility. The purpose of it is to "help state and local governments better manage cash flow pressures."

The Fed will buy up to \$500 billion of debt from State, counties, and cities. As others have noted here on this very floor, a significant amount of the funding directed to States and localities and the like are still in the pipeline and remain unspent or even unallocated. Some States, as I understand it, have not even allocated any money downstream to their own local governments from the \$150 billion of direct aid provided under the CARES Act.

Despite all that, we have heard a number of calls for massive amounts of additional spending. The reason, ac-

ording to most people asking for more, is that the direct aid for States and localities in the CARES Act is too restrictive and cannot be used to replace lost revenue. I am sympathetic to the idea of giving States and localities more flexibility in how to use \$150 billion of direct relief provided in the CARES Act if it is not needed for the virus health issues. Beyond that, I want you to know I am more skeptical, until we get more solid numbers on unrealized State and local revenue and the impact of the CARES dollars not yet allowed.

I recently heard the minority leader here on the floor attempting to scold us Republicans for not doing exactly what he wants, exactly when he wants it, and saying we need to immediately spend more, including more direct aid to States. Of course, in his partisan political analysis, Republicans are blamed for not wanting massive amounts of additional aid for State and local governments because what he believes is ideological opposition to government in general.

Now, that is quite a stretch, even for the minority leader. Republicans supported four pieces of legislation in recent months providing hundreds of billions of dollars in relief to State and local governments in various ways.

I heard the Governor of California instruct Congress on moral and ethical grounds, saying that it is our duty to give more funding to States and localities or else first responders will be the first ones laid off by cities and counties. It is almost like the first argument when we were just about ready to shut down the Federal Government, if we don't finance everything, first thing we are going to do is shut down the Washington Monument.

While that may have been a subtle threat from the Governor of California to use as leverage to pressure Congress to provide more funds to California, it is unfortunate that State and local governments laid off so many of their workers in recent months. That doesn't seem to be much dedication by government to its workforce.

I heard from associations of Governors, associations of counties, cities, and other municipal governments that they need between a half a trillion and a trillion more in direct aid from the Federal Government. Usually, they cite a need to "replace lost revenue."

Many have asked for funds to cover lost revenue as far out as two additional fiscal years beyond fiscal year 2020. Most of those requests are based on forecasts of what the pandemic and the economy will look like for the rest of the year and even in coming years.

I think you have to take those forecasts with a grain of salt. Just look at what the last employment report looked like relative to the forecasts, and you can tell how cloudy people's crystal balls are right now.

I heard from some here on the floor that Moody's thinks States and localities may need hundreds of billions

more in direct relief. People haven't been very careful, though, in reading the Moody's reports that are the basis of their arguments.

Moody's Analytics, which makes very clear in the report that it is not an arm of Moody's that rates bonds—though, I am not sure everyone is clear on that—Moody's Analytics said in April that under their most severely adverse assumptions about the future, State and local governments would have a budget shortfall of around \$172 billion over the next 15 months and more than \$450 billion if you extend out to cover the years 2022.

Again, this is all based on shaky forecasts, and it is not at all clear that the ratings on municipal bonds done by the Moody's ratings agency align with the forecasts of Moody's Analytics.

More recently, Moody's Analytics' chief economist, Mark Zandi, who is a regular proponent of Keynesian stimulus for the Democratic Party, upped the estimate of the needs to about \$500 billion. That number remarkably matches what we heard from the National Governors Association about 6 weeks ago. Dr. Zandi promises so-called bang-for-the-buck magic to save States and localities, but the government will have to pony up perhaps a half a trillion more just to start that magic. So I am skeptical, to put it mildly.

If you remember, it was that kind of reasoning that led to the Obama stimulus promising vague and relatively quick unemployment deductions following the financial crisis but failed to come even close to these promised results.

Finally, regarding funding requests, there is the Heroes Act over at the House. State and local aid in that act provides nearly \$1 trillion to States and localities inside a liberal wish list in their bill.

That, along with what we have already done, would put State and local relief at more than 75 percent of all combined State and local tax collections for a year, depending how you measure things. That is more of a Federal bailout than the partnership that we are asked to finance.

I have heard a lot of calls for massive amounts of additional direct aid to our States, funded by Federal debt. Yet there still is a lot of money in the pipeline that hasn't even been used yet. And future needs of States and localities are highly uncertain—too uncertain, in my view—to commit the Federal Government today to half a trillion dollars or \$1 trillion more to States and localities, on top of the \$425 billion or more of funding already in play and up to \$500 billion of credit support.

I am highly skeptical of schemes to index future aid to measures of the incidence of COVID-19 cases, since we already have had controversies surrounding those measures, and some of them are political controversies.

Of course, I do understand budget rules that States and localities operate

under. They do provide constraints. I also believe that proponents of massive amounts of additional Federal aid to States and localities overstate the severity of those constraints. I think State budgets are more flexible and fungible, for example, than some would have us believe.

We have seen that flexibility recently in legislators' consideration of altering police funding or using taxpayers' funds to erect barriers in occupied zones of lawlessness as just one example of that flexibility.

There are also many issues about incentives associated with massive new amounts of direct Federal funding of State and local governments. Sending massive amounts of additional Federal funds to States that were responsible in good times and built up rainy day funds means that they are treated the same as States that didn't build much, if any, in rainy day funds, as I said, Illinois and New Jersey, for examples. Those States that acted irresponsibly then get rewarded.

Since funds in State and local governments are fungible, sending massive amounts of additional Federal dollars to States and localities means that hard-earned Federal tax dollars coming from Iowa, as an example, can end up helping financially unsustainable pension promises of fiscally irresponsible States, and it means that Federal tax revenues get channeled to States run by politicians who will not even enforce existing Federal laws and who use taxpayer resources on lawless occupied zones or sanctuary cities to provide benefits to undocumented residents. There are many of my constituents in Iowa who do not support those uses of Federal funds.

So, as I wind down here, I am highly skeptical of sending massive amounts of additional funds to States and localities, since future needs are so highly uncertain and there is still unspent money in the pipelines.

I am, however, sympathetic to providing additional flexibility for funds we have already provided in the CARES Act so that State and local communities can make broader uses of those funds. And I believe that if the pandemic and the economy worsens, under those circumstances, future needs can be addressed when needed.

I understand that there are a range of views regarding additional funds for States and localities. At this point, I believe it may be useful to entertain more flexibility in what has already been approved, and there may be a need to make sure that States get shares of money they have received to counties and cities. There may even be a reasoned case for limited additional funding to States and localities in the near term, although, as I said, I am a bit skeptical.

But approving half a trillion dollars to \$1 trillion of additional funds for uncertain future needs right now to cover unknown State and local needs as far out as 2 years down the road just isn't

the responsible or prudent action to take.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to complete my remarks.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2011

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, Senator UDALL and I are pleased to present a bipartisan amendment that will finally end America's longest war. Our amendment will finally and completely end the war in Afghanistan.

Over 4,000 Americans have died in Afghanistan, and over 20,000 have been wounded. It is time to bring our soldiers home.

I supported going into Afghanistan originally. Had I been in Congress at that time, I would have voted in favor of it. But the people who attacked us on 9/11 have all been killed or captured. Most of the people fighting us today are their successors or children or the children of their children. In fact, we now have soldiers who were born after 9/11 serving in Afghanistan.

The cycle shows no sign of ending. The war shows no sign of ending. It is not sustainable to keep fighting in Afghanistan generation after generation. We have been fighting in Afghanistan for so long that our youngest soldiers fighting there weren't even born at the time.

We have spent about \$1 trillion to establish an Afghan Government—a government that is rife with corruption and dysfunction. We spent more to rebuild Afghanistan than the Marshall Plan to rebuild Europe after World War II. We have built infrastructure in Afghanistan and then watched it deteriorate and watched the Afghans be unable to even maintain the infrastructure we built for them, and then they ask us for more money to maintain the structure. Meanwhile, our roads and our bridges crumble here at home as we rebuild the infrastructure in Afghanistan.

One example is, several years ago, we reportedly hired a local security consultant to help secure the roads at a cost of \$1 million per year. But according to the report by the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, American officials came to suspect that the money was being funneled to insurgents to stage attacks on our infrastructure to justify the security contract. So our money was going to a guy who was paying insurgents to pretend to attack him so he could provide security for their infrastructure. It is crazy.

We spent \$43 million on a natural gas station. Guess how many vehicles in Afghanistan run on natural gas. Zero. You can't even find the gas station. My staff went there to see if the money had been spent, and they couldn't go there because it was too unsafe. Now the report is that the gas

station has been abandoned—\$43 million.

We spent nearly \$80 million on a luxury hotel. Why is the American taxpayer building luxury hotels in Kabul? Guess what. A contractor ran off with the money. It is a skeleton. The Taliban are now said to climb up into the structure and shoot down at our Embassy. What kind of foolhardy nature of government are we that we continue to stay there?

These are just a few of the many examples that have had us spend more than we spent in Europe on the Marshall Plan.

We continue to pour good money after bad into Afghanistan, hoping that the outcome will somehow change, hoping that maybe the first 20 years will produce better results than the last 20 years did.

This NDAA, this defense authorization that we are debating here in the Senate, even has the sense of the Senate in it opposing a precipitous withdrawal from Afghanistan. We have been there for 20 years. How can we characterize withdrawal after 20 years, after we defeated the enemy, as precipitous? It is crazy. The American people say "Come home," and this is your chance.

Many people have said that we should end the war. Today, you get to vote. Are you for staying in Afghanistan for another generation? Are you for continuing a war that has lost its purpose? Today, we get to vote up or down: Are you for the war or against the war? Does the war still have a mission?

The American people know better. They are ready to declare victory and come home. It is why President Trump's message resonated with so many. He said "It is time to come home," and the people agreed.

Not only is it time to end the war and focus on our needs at home, but it is time to reward those who fought the battle. We are spending \$50 billion a year over there.

From the savings in the first year, in our amendment, Senator UDALL and I will provide a \$2,500 bonus for anyone who has been deployed in the long War on Terror. That is a pretty good bonus. Our soldiers deserve it, and they also deserve to come home because there is no military mission left.

Instead of spending another \$50 billion in Afghanistan next year, let's give some of that money to our soldiers who fought the war, and let's begin saving some money from the massive deficit we face here at home.

This is the Senate's chance to show that it is time to declare victory. It is time to come home.

I urge support for my amendment, and I also remind Senators this is your chance to vote to end a war.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, I thank you for the recognition, and I thank Senator INHOFE. I talked to him.

I would ask unanimous consent, as Senator PAUL did, to complete my remarks and unanimous consent to complete my remarks right here on the floor before we have the vote.

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

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, I am a strong supporter of the AFGHAN Service Act, which I introduced with Senator PAUL.

It has been nearly 19 years since the United States entered this war in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks, and we have had several Presidents—one a Democrat, one a Republican—say they want to end this war. They announced: We don't want endless wars. We want to end this war.

Our current President has said he wanted to do this for the last 3½ years. He hasn't gotten it done. President Obama wanted to end it.

This is the way—the responsible way—to end this war. We give a year timeframe. We make absolutely clear we are not against our American soldiers. We give them a bonus, and we say: You have done a good job.

So don't listen to the distortions that will be talked about what this amendment is about.

We have soldiers who are heading to fight in this war who weren't even born when it began, and most of the soldiers I have talked to who have come home from Afghanistan believe we should be out of there. That is one of the most persuasive things I have seen. Several of those soldiers have been elected to the U.S. Congress and have spoken up very, very strongly about continuing our war in Afghanistan.

It has been nearly 10 years since I first came to the Senate floor in 2010 to call for the withdrawal of U.S. combat forces from Afghanistan. We have accomplished our goal of routing al-Qaida and killing Osama Bin Laden. Those were two of the big things that were talked about originally when President Bush went in and basically said: We have these short-term objectives, we are going to get them achieved, and then we are going to be out.

We have achieved those objectives. There is no reason for delay and to continue this endless war. The longer we stay with an ill-defined mission, the greater the risk of a wider war in the region. Believe me, I listen to people back home. They don't want a wider war. They want us to bring our troops home.

The recent news that has gripped the Capitol only underscores that our men and women in Afghanistan remain in harm's way. They should be brought home and focus on our core national security.

After 19 years of war, peace in Afghanistan will need to come from negotiation, and the United States can and should continue to play a role in those diplomatic efforts.

This legislation ends the U.S. involvement in the war in a responsible

way, with a yearlong timeframe. It also sunsets the 9/11 AUMF, which has been stretched beyond recognition to justify wars we never considered.

Even to this day, some in this administration envision using the 2001 AUMF to justify a war with Iran rather than actually standing on the floor and introducing a proposal, as required by the Constitution to get in a war, as is Congress's authority.

On the AUMF, this isn't something sudden either; it would give Congress a year to consider a new AUMF, if needed.

It is long past time for Congress to make the difficult decision and stop ducking the votes on whether to send our troops into harm's way.

Finally, this amendment rewards the veterans of these wars. We owe a lot more to them, but this is a start.

I hope you will join me in supporting the end of the U.S. war in Afghanistan and support the restoration of congressional war-making authority and vote against tabling this amendment. This amendment deserves an up-or-down vote, not a tabling vote, so vote no to tabling this amendment. I say this in great respect to Senator INHOFE, and I know that Senator INHOFE has been very courteous in terms of the time.

At this point, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, there is another side to this story, and I think, when you hear those promoting this particular amendment, it is one we all agree—we want an end to the war. We want this to happen. But there are some other reasons that this probably is not the best way to do it.

First of all, the amendment directs a calendar-based withdrawal from Afghanistan rather than a conditions-based. We have talked about this quite often. It is something that you can't just say "It is going to happen by this date" but, rather, under these certain circumstances.

It undermines peace negotiations and the Trump administration's Afghan strategy. He has talked about that publicly. I think a lot of people agree with that. I do.

It would also undermine the February 2020 U.S. agreement with the Taliban that tries to map out a path to peace. According to the plan, U.S. forces' reductions must be tied to Taliban counterterrorism commitments. That is part of the plan.

Repealing it—the 2001 authorization for use of military force—would undermine the authority of the President of the United States for countering terrorists in Afghanistan but also would undermine the GITMO detention and other global counterterrorist efforts.

The DOD and the White House would oppose this because it removes an authority for using military force and would significantly undermine counterterrorism authority.

So I move to table the Paul amendment No. 2011, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote or change their vote?

The result was announced—yeas 60, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 129 Leg.]

YEAS—60

Alexander	Grassley	Risch
Barrasso	Hassan	Roberts
Blackburn	Hawley	Romney
Blumenthal	Hoeven	Rosen
Boozman	Inhofe	Rounds
Capito	Johnson	Rubio
Carper	Jones	Sasse
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Collins	King	Scott (SC)
Coons	Lankford	Shaheen
Cornyn	Loeffler	Shelby
Cotton	Manchin	Sinema
Cramer	McConnell	Sullivan
Crapo	McSally	Thune
Cruz	Menendez	Tillis
Ernst	Moran	Toomey
Feinstein	Murphy	Warner
Fischer	Perdue	Whitehouse
Gardner	Portman	Wicker
Graham	Reed	Young

NAYS—33

Baldwin	Durbin	Peters
Bennet	Gillibrand	Sanders
Booker	Harris	Schatz
Braun	Heinrich	Schumer
Brown	Hirono	Smith
Cantwell	Kaine	Stabenow
Cardin	Klobuchar	Tester
Casey	Leahy	Udall
Cortez Masto	Lee	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Warren
Duckworth	Paul	Wyden

NOT VOTING—7

Blunt	Hyde-Smith	Murray
Burr	Markey	
Enzi	Murkowski	

The motion to table was agreed to; the amendment was tabled.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

COVID-19 INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE AND RECOVERY ACT OF 2020

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise to speak to S. 3669, the COVID-19 International Response and Recovery Act of 2020.

As of this weekend, there are an estimated 10 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 worldwide. More than 2.5 million of those cases are right here in the United States. The disease has claimed over 125,000 American lives.

For anyone who questioned why we should care about what happens elsewhere in the world, this pandemic has certainly been most assuredly a wake-

up call. The virus didn't start here, but it came here and Americans are now suffering from the effects of an epidemic that shows no signs of stopping.

Even if we bring it under control in the United States, in the absence of U.S. leadership for a truly global response, the virus can and will return. We cannot safeguard American lives without one, but we cannot lead or even meaningfully participate in a global response when we don't have a coherent and effective domestic strategy.

The President's desperate denial, his refusal to take this pandemic seriously, and his seeming inability to care about the health and well-being of all Americans are as shocking as they are dangerous.

As opposed to a pandemic response strategy, the White House seems to have a dangerous public relations strategy focused on perpetuating a false narrative that insists the pandemic is almost over, blames China and the World Health Organization for its own preparedness and response failures, overstates the administration's domestic and international response, and refuses to be candid with Congress and the American people about the consequences of its irresponsible actions.

Make no mistake, contrary to what the White House would have us believe, the COVID-19 threat is far from over. As Dr. Anthony Fauci testified, it is a lack of serious response—not as some in the White House would have us believe, more tests—that is leading to the skyrocketing case numbers and hospitalization rates we are seeing today.

Unfortunately, the haphazardness that has characterized the White House's response at home has also shaped its response abroad.

Secretary Pompeo is right. The American people are the most generous on the planet, but that belies this administration's actual response. The reality is that when it comes to discussions about what it is doing to end the pandemic globally, the administration is trumpeting programs it has spent 3 years consistently and aggressively cutting, which explains perfectly why Secretary Pompeo, to this day, refuses to come before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to defend his proposed fiscal year 2021 budget.

America, the world needs a strategy to end this pandemic, not a PR blitz to cover inaction. The blame game will not help us either. Yet, instead of taking care of the business at hand, the administration is channeling its energy toward fault finding and divisive, racially inflammatory rhetoric.

First, the White House tried to say that the U.S. epidemic was the World Health Organization's fault, despite the fact that the United States was regularly communicating with and receiving information from the WHO, including through U.S. Government employees embedded at the WHO headquarters in Geneva.

In May, the administration announced a 30-day plan to review the organization's handling of the pandemic response. But less than 2 weeks after it announced that sham review, the President said he was going to withdraw from the organization—so much for the 30-day review.

Next, the administration doubled down on blaming China. The President, the Secretary of State, and the Deputy Administrator of USAID have all used racially stigmatizing language to describe COVID-19, in direct contradiction to guidance issued by our own Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. And the insistence that the rest of the world agree to use such language has prevented us from reaching consensus on statements at the G-7 and in the U.N. Security Council and seriously weakened our standing.

If this administration is truly concerned about China's malign intent at the WHO and elsewhere, there is a simple answer: Take action. If the United States leads, others will follow. If we leave the field open, others, like China, will step into the vacuum.

Isolationist, go-it-alone tactics are not the way to end a pandemic. At a time when the United States should be leading the global response to one of the greatest threats we face in the 21st century—and this pandemic will, most certainly, not be our last—I have to wonder if, instead, what we are witnessing is the death of American leadership and the end of American exceptionalism, brought about by the inattention and ineptitude of the Trump administration, both here and abroad.

Meanwhile, the rest of the world is stepping up and stepping past us. For example, when Chinese President Xi Jinping addressed the World Health Assembly in May, he pledged \$2 billion over 2 years to combat COVID-19. Secretary Azar used the opportunity to attack the WHO and cast blame on China for the pandemic.

The European Union held a pledging conference on vaccines in May, at which \$8.2 billion was raised. The United States was invited to participate, but the White House declined the invitation. Is this what the President means by "America first"?

Well, if this EU consortium comes up with a vaccine before we do, it will mean America last, as we wait for them to share it with us.

This approach is not only isolationist, shortsighted, and foolish; it is dangerous.

It is clear that the administration's response is not keeping the American people safe, and it is just as clear that there are actions we can take to effectively respond to this pandemic and better prepare for future pandemics.

Since the administration doesn't seem to have any ideas, Democrats on the Foreign Relations Committee introduced a bill to provide some. S. 3669, the COVID-19 International Response and Recovery Act, or CIRRA, presents

a clear strategy to confront the ongoing pandemic—the ongoing pandemic—and prepare the United States to deal with the next.

It compels the Trump administration to constructively engage with other countries, international organizations, and multilateral fora to stop the spread of the coronavirus.

Specifically, our bill authorizes an additional \$9 billion in funding to fight the COVID-19 pandemic through contributions toward vaccine research at the Coalition for Preparedness and Innovations; a contribution to the Global Fund for Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, for its COVID-19 response mechanism; additional funding for emergency overseas humanitarian assistance in response to the pandemic, ensuring that these funds are provided both to the U.N. for its global response plan, as well as directly to NGOs working on the frontlines; and a new surge financing authority at the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, or DFC, that will allow the DFC to expedite decisions and make strategic investments quickly to aid in COVID-19 reconstruction efforts.

CIRRA also puts in place mechanisms to help us prepare for the next pandemic. It requires an annual national intelligence estimate on pandemic threats, and it establishes a White House adviser for global health security to coordinate a whole-of-government U.S. response to global health security emergencies, aimed at improving both domestic and international capacity to prevent, respond, and detect epidemic and pandemic threats.

It clearly delineates the roles for the State Department, USAID, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in responding to pandemic threats, and it directs the U.S. Executive Director at the World Bank to begin negotiations to establish a trust fund at the World Bank designed not to compete with or supplant the World Health Organization but to work in tandem with the WHO on incentivizing countries to mobilize their own resources for epidemic and pandemic preparedness.

Now, my Republican colleague on the Foreign Relations Committee finally did introduce a modest bill in response to the pandemic. In keeping with the Republican effort to pretend that the pandemic is over, it completely ignores the current crisis.

Instead, it focuses on giving legislative cover to elite proposals from the White House that seem to strip essential pandemic response functions from USAID and put them in the State Department, and sets up a structure at the World Bank that would allow the White House to channel funding meant for the WHO into another multilateral mechanism.

Colleagues, to say that that approach is inadequate to meet the crisis of the century would be so much of an understatement as to almost be a lie in and of itself. The chairman's legislation

completely ignores the current pandemic while setting us up for failure when we are confronted by the next pandemic. We quite simply must do better.

More than 700 Americans a day are dying. Neither the finger-pointing, blame-game, race-baiting statements linked to the origins of the disease, nor a strategy centered on denial will win the battle against COVID-19.

It is painfully apparently that Congress will have to lead in this effort, just as it led in domestic relief and recovery efforts. If we fail to develop a proposal that boldly and robustly addresses the current crisis, ensures that we are adequately prepared for the next one, and aids countries around the globe with recovery, we will have failed the American people and fallen painfully short of the legacy created through initiatives such as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and the Marshall plan, to name a few.

We must understand that there is a recent report that came out of a potential swine flu. Well, whether it is that or something else, we have the risk of the next pandemic. Our engagement globally is not just about being a good global citizen. It is about security and health here at home.

When we can engage abroad to stop the flow of a virus, then, we ultimately achieve the success on behalf of the American people, and we leave the world with a better response. That is what we are seeking to do, and we will come back to the floor at the appropriate time to seek to move that legislation.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 5084

Madam President, turning to a different topic for the moment, one that my colleague from Louisiana is also here to join me in—and I appreciate his being here—I come to the floor today, in addition to speaking about the COVID-19 international legislation, to seek unanimous consent on H.R. 5084, the Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act of 2019.

This is a bipartisan piece of legislation aimed at increasing transparency in America's corporate boardrooms and ultimately lead to greater diversity in the upper tiers of America's companies.

We know that corporate America has a diversity problem. Boards and executive offices across the United States do not look like the customers they serve.

Multiple studies, including my own, have demonstrated this hard fact. Since 2010, I have conducted four surveys focused on the Fortune 100 companies looking into this problem. They had very big response rates, for which I am grateful to the companies who participated.

My latest survey revealed that since 2010, women and people of color have made only marginal gains in representations on corporate boards. For example, in 2018, women held only 25 percent of corporate board seats on Fortune 100 companies. Despite making up over half of the entire U.S. population, they

held only 25 percent of corporate board seats, and only 5.8 percent of that 25 percent were women of color. While men make up 75 percent of Fortune 100 corporate board seats, only 13.7 percent of those are men of color.

If we wanted to take a broader look, the picture is even bleaker. Latinos and Latinas make up 25 percent of the U.S. population, yet they held only 2.7 percent of corporate board seats in Fortune 100 companies. I could go on, but I think I have made the point.

I was originally hopeful that the Securities and Exchange Commission would help address this problem through its 2009 diversity disclosure rule, but the 2009 rule failed to even define diversity and gives companies far too much discretion on what they report. That is why I introduced a bill last year with Representative MEEKS to improve the SEC rule.

The bill does three main things. No. 1, it requires public companies to disclose specific information related to the racial, gender, ethnic makeup and veteran status of corporate boards and senior management—simple disclosure. No. 2, it requires public companies to disclose whether they have policies in place to promote diversity in their leadership. No. 3, it requires the SEC to establish a diversity advisory group composed of government, academic, and private sector representatives to study strategies for increasing gender, racial, and ethnic diversity in corporate America.

Let me be clear. The bill does not force companies to be more diverse, but it does require them to be more transparent about their numbers and their practices. That is valuable information that the public and potential investors should have when deciding where to put their money.

The House passed this bill on a bipartisan vote in November, and it enjoys bipartisan support here in the Senate. It is supported by a fantastic coalition that includes the NAACP, the National Urban League, the Latino Corporate Directors Association, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Corporate diversity is not just morally right; corporate diversity makes financial sense. McKinsey & Company studies have consistently found that greater diversity on executive teams has led to greater profitability. The need for increased corporate diversity is not an act of benevolence; it is a necessity for businesses looking to compete in a diverse 21st century economy.

Before I proceed to my unanimous consent request, I would like to yield to Senator KENNEDY for some remarks he has on this issue, and then I will proceed to that consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, thank you to my colleague from New Jersey for yielding me some time.

I sit on the Banking Committee with Senator MENENDEZ, and it is my privilege. I have learned a lot from listening

to him, along with our chairman, Senator CRAPO.

While convictions are important to us on the Banking Committee, so is data. I believe that as much as we can be, America is and should be a color-blind meritocracy. I believe in that.

I also believe in data. I believe in facts. This is a data bill. This is a fact bill. This doesn't make anybody do anything except be transparent.

This bill applies to public companies. Some may call them Wall Street companies, but they are spread throughout America. I make that point simply to reaffirm that this does not apply to small, publicly held companies we sometimes call Main Street businesses.

This bill is endorsed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. This fact and data bill passed overwhelmingly in the House with a bipartisan coalition, and as Senator MENENDEZ eloquently pointed out, it simply requires public—usually large, but not always—publicly held corporations to report data with respect to their Board of Directors, nominees to the Board of Directors, and their executive officers.

The data that these companies are being asked to report is data with respect to gender, data with respect to veteran status, data with respect to ethnicity, and data with respect to race to the extent that the board members, nominees, and the executive officers themselves report that data.

Frankly, and I will end on this note, I was very surprised that we didn't have this data. In fact, when I first read Congressman MEEKS' bill and Senator MENENDEZ's bill, I thought: This can't be necessary; we must have this data at the Securities and Exchange Commission. We do not, but we will if this bill becomes law. For that reason, I rise in support of Congressman MEEKS' legislation and Senator MENENDEZ's legislation, and I support it.

With that, I would yield to Senator MENENDEZ.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I thank the Senator from Louisiana for his words and for his support, and I wish we had this already. It is not very difficult—transparency, information for which consumers can make decisions and investors can make decisions, and you would think in the 21st Century, that is not a problem.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be discharged from further consideration and the Senate proceed to H.R. 5084; I further ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, the purpose of the Securities and Exchange Commission

is to protect investors and to maintain orderly and efficient markets. This bill would change that deal. It would change the entire premise of the SEC. It would use the SEC to pressure people to disclose personal information that has no connection to the financial health of the company, information that many people understandably, justifiably, and with really good reason prefer to keep private. Why? Because it is not the public's business; it is theirs.

The bill requires businesses to probe the race, gender, ethnicity, and veteran status of not only those already on the senior payroll of their companies but also anyone who is even considered for those positions.

Secondly, the free market already provides a way to achieve these goals. If investors prefer to invest in companies that have certain kinds of people on their boards and certain kinds of people in executive positions, then companies have a financial incentive to disclose that information. No one is stopping them from doing that. Many companies do, in fact, disclose that information. Many companies are already providing this information because their customers and their investors are demanding it.

Government is neither omniscient nor omnipotent. It is not a deity. It is just force. It is just organized, collective official force. That is all it is. We should not use the heavy hand of government for things that the American people already have the opportunity to do on their own and in many, if not most, cases already are doing on their own.

Finally, the bill co-opts Federal employees at the SEC to create a diversity advisory group of government bureaucrats and academics who would advise Congress on policies to increase ethnic and gender diversity on corporate boards.

We already have a diversity advisory group. We already have it. It is the millions of Americans whom we represent. To think that bureaucrats at the SEC could inform Congress of the importance of inclusion and diversity better than the American people is wasteful, and to think that it is appropriate to vest in the SEC an entity designed to protect investors from fraudulent activities of those running these enterprises is just the wrong conception, not only of the SEC but of government in general.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I am not surprised, but I am deeply disappointed that my colleague takes that position. First of all, the SEC has had a diversity rule since 2009. It has a diversity rule, but the diversity rule as they devised it doesn't do anything about transparency of information. So we are not creating something at the SEC that the SEC itself wasn't pursuing in the protection of investors.

If I were an investor, I would like to know whether a company is diverse or not. Latinos represent 25 percent of the population, the fastest growing, largest minority in the Nation. I would like to know if the money I am going to put into a stock—buying a stock of a company—does it reflect the understanding of that community in any way? African Americans—does it reflect that understanding? Does it reflect the understanding that 50 percent of the population are women?

The free market—yes, the free market works on information. You make decisions in the free market based on information, but when the information is hidden from you, when you can't find out, in fact, what is the diversity of the corporate board, senior executive management, procurement and other things, then the free market doesn't work very well, does it?

The heavy hand of government—oh, my God—to disclose, to be transparent—that is the heavy hand of government? When the government doesn't work to make our systems more transparent so that investors and consumers can make decisions, who will do that? The free market? I don't think so.

The Senator from Utah, I know, has been very much an advocate of transparency in other matters; somehow, in this one, it seems to be a problem. And to protect investors—yes, we ought to protect investors because investors who would be making investments in a company that is devoid of African Americans, devoid of Latinos, devoid of the representation of who America is today may think twice about the large pension funds and other entities. They may say: Wait a minute. Maybe that is not the type of company I want to invest in.

But the investor will not know that unless they have that information. I would think, in the 21st century, when we see the national debate that is taking place today on the questions of race, on questions of ethnicity and other things, we would want to at least have the data so that we can make intelligent decisions.

By the way, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce—the Chamber of Commerce is normally not on my side. They came and testified specifically in support of this provision. They represent business in America, and they came forth and said: We believe that, in fact, this is good for business. If it weren't good for business, they wouldn't be there. They wouldn't be advocating for it.

So we will succeed at this. We may not have done it today by this process, but we will succeed at this because the Nation requires it. It is good accountability. It is good transparency. It is good for the free market to know what the information is so people can make decisions. It is certainly, at the end of the day, about protecting investors. So I look forward to making that happen at the appropriate time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I have deep affection and adoration for my friend

and colleague, the Senator from New Jersey. I do respectfully but strongly disagree with his position on this.

He made the point several times that if he were acting as an investor, he would very much like to know the composition of a corporate board or an executive team within a corporation, which is great. A lot of people feel the same way. That isn't the question. No one is stopping a corporation from disclosing that information. In fact, a whole lot of corporations do.

Some may not want to do that. Some might want to disclose some of this information but not all of it. Some might not want to be in a position of asking probing questions regarding the gender and ethnicity and race of their employees, understanding that it will then be disclosed to the public under the crushing force of Federal law.

There are legitimate reasons why a company might not want to do that, some of which have to do with that company's own ability to treat its employees and its board members and its executive team with dignity and respect. In some circumstances, not everything is the government's business.

Transparency, yes. It is absolutely something that I believe in. Transparency usually refers to what we need when it comes to government action. Transparency is what we demand when we require open public hearings when government does business. Transparency is what we require when we allow government documents to be made public and allow the public to see what the regulatory process is doing.

Transparency doesn't mean that everything that everyone does in America that has a tie to economic activity is the public's business. The fact that it is publicly traded doesn't mean it is owned by the government.

So the statement made by my colleague to the effect that when information is hidden from you, then the free market doesn't work very well—I don't understand what that means. If what he is suggesting is that it is hidden in violation of law, that is not the case. If what he is suggesting is that the free market can't punish those who refuse to disclose information about the boards and reward those who do, that is exactly what the free market does. The free market has every opportunity to work here. It is not as though nobody is providing this information, but it is not their business.

As to the suggestion that because the Chamber of Commerce supports this, therefore it is pro-business, and because it is pro-business, we should all support it, I respectfully but strongly disagree. I know that as a Republican, I am supposed to automatically agree with what the Chamber of Commerce says. Sometimes I do, but, you know, a whole lot of the time, I don't.

This goes back a long time. It goes back to the time when the U.S. Chamber of Commerce opposed a massive tax reform bill that was proposed by President Calvin Coolidge. I found some relief in the fantastic, eponymous book

“Coolidge” about President Coolidge and his proposal of that reform—a reform that, by the way, helped build America’s middle class and resulted in explosive economic growth. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce opposed that reform.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce gets a lot of things wrong, and it is wrong here. This isn’t the government’s business. These businesses are not government. They can do what they want, and it is not our place to say otherwise.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I appreciate the intellectual exercise we are going through on the floor. I will just make two final comments because I know that my colleague is anxiously waiting to talk about the need for people to be able to put food on the table.

Look, the Securities and Exchange Commission exists, yes, to protect investors and also the marketplace, but they make all types of demands upon the companies that are publicly traded in terms of disclosure of information, so I don’t know what is so difficult about that.

I will say this: The Nation will have a rude awakening if it thinks it can continue with business as usual—a rude awakening.

Something as simple as simply knowing the information about diversity on corporate boards, which every study shows actually improves the bottom line and which investors should be able to have to make those decisions—and we are not talking about the employees; we are talking about the corporate board members, my God, the people who make billions of dollars of decisions, who ultimately decide whether they go to a community or don’t go to a community to invest in, who ultimately get the dollars from the communities that I like to see represented. It is good enough to take our money, but it is not good enough to have us have any representation. And evidently this body is not even good enough to have the information so I know who is taking my money without representation. That cannot be. That cannot be the American way.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, as my distinguished friend and colleague from New Jersey says, the fact that they make all types of demands on publicly traded companies is not a substitute for an actual logical or legal argument as to why they are entitled to information that is not theirs—information these companies may or may not choose to collect because that is their business. It is not the government’s business, and it sure as heck isn’t the government.

So the fact that they make all types of demands on publicly traded companies doesn’t prove the point here. We have to remember something, and, yes, we have to remember it right now in

this moment—not in spite of this moment but because of it. Government is for. We have seen the catastrophic consequences of people who lose sight of what government is for and what its limitations are.

The fact is that we don’t have access to angels, as James Madison described it in Federalist 51. If men were angels, we wouldn’t have a need for government. If we had access to angels to run our government, we wouldn’t need all these rules. But because we are not angels, we don’t have access to them to run our government. We have to have rules, and there have to be limitations on what is and isn’t the role of government.

Now, look, there are all kinds of businesses that keep track of this information on the corporate board members and those considered for those positions and their executives and those considered for those positions. It is not our role to tell them the information they have to extract from each and every person they interview for those positions and demand that it be publicly disclosed. Why? Well, because, among other things, it is none of their darn business, and in many cases, it is none of ours. That is the business of the individual.

We shouldn’t be punishing companies, businesses, and hard-working Americans. Yes, some of them are rich, and a whole lot of them are not rich. We shouldn’t be punishing them just because they don’t happen to share our view of how they ought to be operating.

I find it curious that he says over and over again that this is how they will be more successful and this is how they will make more money. It is not our place to decide. They are free to operate their business in a foolish way and in a way that might cost them money. It doesn’t make it our place to decide this.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I rise today to be joined by my colleagues as well. I am very grateful to see the Senator from Ohio here.

Thank you so much for being on the floor.

Other colleagues will join to speak this evening on behalf of millions of American families who are struggling to make ends meet and feed their families at this incredibly challenging time.

The COVID-19 crisis is taking a profound toll on our economy and the quality of life of millions of families. As businesses have closed and millions have lost their jobs, the number of people in need of food assistance has soared. Food banks have seen a 70-percent increase in demand—70 percent increase in demand. We have all seen the photos of lines of families in cars stretching on and on for miles, waiting in parking lots with moms and dads, trying to get food for their children.

And even though donations have gone up—we are a generous people in this country—donations have gone up, but the need has far outpaced the funds that are available.

As the pandemic swept across our Nation, one in five adults experienced food insecurity—one in five. More than 3 months later, even more Americans in every State are struggling to put food on the table. These are laid-off workers who lost their jobs due to the pandemic and aren’t sure they will be able to find employment. Many of them need food assistance, and it is for the first time in their life that they need to ask for that help.

These are single moms and dads who are worried about getting their kids fed before they even think about themselves.

These are veterans who are willing to put their lives on the line for the country. Now they are struggling to find work and make rent and just need a little extra help getting the food they need to survive.

These are senior citizens who are at high risk of COVID-19 and have had to make drastic changes to their day-to-day life just to stay safe.

These are children who relied on school meals for breakfast and lunch, possibly after school as well, who have gotten used to the pain of an empty stomach since their school closed.

To these people, hunger is not a partisan issue. It is not a political issue. For them, it is a daily reality that they face. For many of them, SNAP is the vital lifeline that keeps them fed in times of need, and today that need is even greater. If we are looking at the direction of COVID-19 and what is happening across the country, I am concerned, but I think it is realistic to say that the need is going to go even higher.

In any crisis, it is just common sense to make sure affected families have their basic needs met. When I think of my friend from Ohio, who is our champion on housing—we talked about housing as being a basic need. I don’t know anything more basic than a roof over your head and food on the table. Food and housing are pretty basic. We would all suggest that those are things that you start with and that you want for yourself and your family.

When people’s lives are turned upside down through no fault of their own, Americans come together to provide a temporary safety net to help them get back on their feet. That is what the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program is, SNAP. It is not there for when folks don’t need it; it is there for when they do need it.

During every past disaster, we have acted to make sure, as Americans, that people don’t go hungry. On a bipartisan basis, we have increased SNAP benefits when families are in need and in cases of natural and economic disasters, like after the 2008 financial crisis.

I do note that my dear friend, the chairman of the Ag Committee—who I

think is on a different side of what we are going to be asking for tonight—he and I have come together over and over again on a bipartisan basis and will continue to do that to work together on these issues.

We provide additional help to people in need. That is the first thing we do. Yet we know that increasing SNAP benefits, in addition to helping people in need, should be No. 1. Put people first—that should be No. 1.

The great news with SNAP is that it also boosts the economy. This is a twofer. According to the USDA, SNAP is one of the best investments we can make. For every dollar we put into SNAP benefits, when somebody walks into the grocery store and buys food, we see roughly \$1.70 more in the economy. It is the most efficient way to help farmers and to help the food industry, is to allow people to have money to buy food for themselves and their kids and for their parents.

We know that every additional billion dollars in SNAP supports nearly 14,000 jobs.

Usually families spend their benefits immediately, so it is very quick. I mean, you don't spend a lot of time—if you are hungry, you are not going to be waiting a couple of weeks before you use your SNAP benefits; you are going to immediately go to the store. That is an immediate economic impact.

When families buy food at grocery stores and markets, as I said, they are strengthening their local economies and the supply chain as a whole, from the farmers to the truckdrivers, to the stockers, to the cashiers, to the folks who invest in the stock markets.

In fact, farmers understand better than anybody that families are their customers. That is why, when we write a bipartisan farm bill, which I am proud that we have been able to do, we make sure it helps both farmers and families.

Farm bills are about a farmer safety net. Farmers need additional help right now. It is also about a family's safety net, and families need help right now. Families across the country need help right now, and this time is no different. Nearly 2,500 farm and food advocates agree with that. In a letter to Senate leadership, these groups, including the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Milk Producers Federation, the National Farmers Union—thousands of organizations—have urged us to increase SNAP benefits for families in need right now with what is happening right now in this crisis.

We are asking for something very simple and very reasonable, a 15-percent boost in SNAP benefits. This increase means an additional \$25 a month per person. That may not seem like much, unless you don't have any food, unless you can't feed your children, unless you are a senior, and you can't get food.

The fact is, it may mean that a mom can actually give her children some

fruits and vegetables so they can stay healthy while they are staying at home through this crisis. It means maybe one less skipped meal at the end of the month. One less skipped meal, that is what we are talking about.

This modest increase will help ensure that families most affected by the pandemic will be able to cover the cost of food while they stay safe, while they look for work, and while they rebuild their lives, which many families are needing to do.

We also need to increase the minimum amount of SNAP from \$16 to \$30 per day. Again, for all of us, that doesn't seem like a lot. The reality is, this may be lifesaving—lifesaving—this difference, especially for our seniors who live alone.

We must also waive the Trump administration's harmful regulations that will take food assistance away from hungry Americans when they need it the most. At a time when our neighbors and our economy are struggling, it is unconscionable to move forward with rules that would cut and deny benefits to millions of Americans, rules that would take away school meals from up to 1 million children.

The Senate has the power to provide quick help to millions of people in every State across the country right now, right now. What a great way to spend a Wednesday evening to be able to help millions of families during this crisis.

This is urgently needed. This is urgently needed help for the millions of families who are wondering where their next meal is going to come from. This is urgently needed help for the millions of people who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own in this crisis.

When an unprecedented emergency has put American lives and livelihoods in danger, we have an obligation to act. It is not only our sworn duty; it is the right thing to do. It is just, plainly, the right thing to do.

Boosting SNAP benefits is a tried-and-true, effective way to strengthen the economy and help Americans put food on the table. The U.S. Senate should not look away in the face of so much need.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of my bill to make temporary modifications to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, which is at the desk. I further ask that the bill be considered read three times and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. ROBERTS. I rise to respond to this unanimous consent request to call up and pass a bill to make modifications to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, known as SNAP.

Over the past few months, through the enactment of both the Families First Act and the CARES Act, Congress has provided both funding and flexibilities for nutrition assistance during this pandemic emergency. The funding from the Families First and CARES Acts has included the following: \$15 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; \$8.8 billion for the School and Child Nutrition Programs; \$1 billion in food distribution programs, like The Emergency Food Assistance Program, TEFAP, and the Food Distribution Program for Indian Reservations; \$500 million for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, or the WIC Program.

In addition, Congress provided emergency SNAP benefits, allotments, and pandemic EBT benefits for children while schools are closed.

The Department of Agriculture has been steadily distributing both food and benefits, and the Department has granted and extended many flexibilities to State and sponsoring organizations to get food to those in need.

The distinguished Senator from Michigan, for whom I have a great deal of respect and friendship—we have a history of working together on the Agriculture Committee to help those in need.

In fact, just last week, we wrote the Secretary of Agriculture, Sonny Perdue, about some of the WIC flexibilities, and the Department of Agriculture has already acted to extend those flexibilities. This is just a recent example of the good work we can accomplish together, but I respectfully object to this unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I agree with my friend from Kansas that we work together in many ways and have been able to get a lot of good things together by working across the aisle. I want to focus on just a couple of things to expound on what he said, though.

While we, in fact, did add dollars for some emergency SNAP in the original Families First Response Act, unfortunately, about 40 percent of the households didn't get any extra help at all. These were our poorest citizens. These were those who were already getting—because their income was so low—the maximum benefit, and they got no help at all. So 40 percent of the folks didn't see anything that was just described, and, for others, we are very concerned about the temporary nature of this and the fact that it was not enough to sustain what is happening for families.

The 15 percent that we are talking about, which is something that was done back during the economic recession and has been done in various ways in the past, is an important response to make sure that every single family and

individual who needs food assistance—not just some but that every single one can get the help they need at this time.

What has been done up to this point was a start. It is surely not enough—surely not enough. At the very beginning of this process, it was not clear how long this was going to go or how deep this was going to go.

The U.S. Senate needs to respond to what we are seeing now and how families are being affected across the country.

I am going to now yield to Senator BROWN and then Senator KLOBUCHAR. I believe I saw her on the floor as well. Yes, Senator KLOBUCHAR and then Senator WYDEN as well—three tremendous advocates.

Thank you so much.

Senator BROWN.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you, Senator STABENOW, and thank you for introducing this bill and your leadership on all issues agriculture, especially the importance of SNAP and feeding people.

This is the United States of America. One specific thing Senator STABENOW said that really caught me was, it is pretty simple: People should have a roof over their head, and people should have food on the table.

Think if you don't. I don't think that probably most of us know, intimately, people who don't have enough to eat and people who get evicted. I don't think we feel the anxiety they feel every night, wondering about the next meal. Today is July 1, wondering about the rent payment.

Senator KLOBUCHAR said this earlier today; that before the coronavirus, 25 percent of Americans who rent spend more than half their income in rent. So if one thing goes wrong in their life—one thing goes wrong: their car breaks down; they have a problem and their roof leaks; their child gets sick; they get hurt on the job and miss 2 weeks of pay, their life turns upside down.

Do we think about them? Do we think about their anxiety? Apparently not.

Today, this could have been a really, really, really good day for workers in this country—for fast-food workers, for the people who change the linen in hospitals, for custodians, for data entry people, for home care workers—people who are on their feet all day long working for little pay. It could have been a big-deal day. It could be a red-letter day for them because we could have assured them that they will not get evicted; that they will not get foreclosed on if their hours have been cut back or if they are laid off; and we could have assured them that they would get a little food on the table. But under the leadership of Senator MCCONNELL, we don't ever do that.

Senator MCCONNELL's office is back there. I don't know if he ever thinks about people like that. One of my favorite Lincoln quotes is he said: I have to get out of the White House and get my public opinion baths. I have to see

how people are living. I want to hear about people's lives.

I can't imagine Senator MCCONNELL does any of that; otherwise, he couldn't make these awful, hard-hearted decisions to eliminate unemployment when it ends at the end of this month. Maybe he will decide to compromise, but, right now, if you are an unemployed worker, and you can't find a job in Detroit or in Portland or in Eugene or in St. Paul, you wonder if your unemployment is going to just stop, and you are going to get evicted. You don't have enough food, and we don't do a damn thing about it here.

This is the United States of America. Couldn't we help hard-working Americans? Instead, we see an objection to rental assistance. We see an objection to increasing food benefits. I don't get it, the United States of America, that this would possibly happen.

We should take up and pass Senator STABENOW's bill right now to increase SNAP benefits.

At a time when the country is finally focusing on racial injustice, we have to recognize these issues are all connected.

You all know that this pandemic has been the great revealer. It has revealed income inequality. It has revealed racial disparities. It has revealed life expectancies. If you look like me, your life expectancy is a good bit longer than if you are African American or Latino in this country; that our earning power is more and that our educational opportunities are greater. We know all that. Are we doing anything about it here? No, we are not.

The President of the United States has put all of that behind him. He doesn't care about the pandemic. He never mentions the 120,000 people in this country—our brothers and sisters and mothers and fathers and children and grandparents who have died from this. He never mentions them. He has forgotten about that. He just doesn't want it to affect the stock market.

It goes on and on and on. Increased demand at food banks, we hear it all the time. We see the stress on employees and the volunteers at food banks.

Governor DeWine, to his credit—a Republican, and I appreciate that he is doing this—sent the National Guard in to help at food banks. Why? Because many, many food bank volunteers are older, and they couldn't risk getting exposed to so many who are coming in for food. The lines are hours and hours and hours long. Food insecurity rates have doubled since March, almost.

We are realizing why we have a safety net in this country. We are realizing the importance of government. But, apparently, my colleagues, under Senator MCCONNELL and President Trump, don't want to recognize that government has a role in our lives.

The House did its part. It passed the Heroes Act, which has a 15-percent across-the-board increase of SNAP benefits, but, as always, Leader MCCONNELL is standing in the way.

Leader MCCONNELL says no to rental assistance. He says no to helping State and local governments. Wait until the layoffs in Michigan and Ohio and Oregon and Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Wait until the government and the local government layoffs come. Then what are we going to do?

People shouldn't have to always fend for themselves in the middle of a crisis. We should not have people starving or risking their health to get food. People shouldn't be hungry in this country—in this rich country.

It is time for us to step up. It is time to lead where the President has failed. It is time for Senator MCCONNELL to let us do our jobs—debate this; let's pass it; and let's move forward.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I want to thank Senator BROWN for his eloquence and advocacy, and I want to thank him also for being an incredibly effective member of the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee, as is our next speaker, the senior Senator from Minnesota—two Members that I am so proud to have as partners of mine on the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee.

I yield time to Senator KLOBUCHAR.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I want to thank the Senator from Michigan for her leadership on the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee, helping to pass and leading the last farm bill in the Senate, along with Senator ROBERTS and so many of us who are on that committee.

We understand that rural America is hurting right now, and rural America is actually part of the solution as well for so many people who are hungry and who need help.

This pandemic and its economic impact has left 41 million Americans unemployed and strained the financial security of hundreds of thousands of families across this country.

I have always worked to ensure, from the minute I got on the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee, that we focus on nutrition. Programs like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—or, as it is known, SNAP—are the place to do this: to provide meaningful relief to families, children, senior citizens, veterans. People all over this country, people who never thought they would be out of a job, people who used to—and I heard this story in Minnesota—volunteer in food banks, now they are standing in line at food banks because they unexpectedly lost their jobs.

Many of us have seen this. I have visited these food banks. Even before the pandemic, more than 37 million people, including more than 11 million children, were living in a food-insecure household.

Analytics released by the national nonprofit Feeding America in April

projected these numbers to increase this year to more than 54 million people, including 18 million children.

The 350 food shelves in my State operated by Second Harvest Heartland are seeing double or triple the number of visitors. So this weekend, on Sunday, I visited one of our biggest food shelves, Second Harvest Heartland, with Director Allison O'Toole, with a number of people who were working there around the clock. They just released a study. What the study said is that before the pandemic 1 in 11 Minnesotans were living with hunger. Now, they project for August—only a little over a month from now—that one in eight Minnesotans will be food insecure—one in eight.

They said, tracking our State's history back to the Great Depression, they have never seen anything like this since the Great Depression—not even the economic downturn 10 years ago, not the ups and downs in unemployment that we have seen in our rural areas, the farm crises up in Northern Minnesota—nothing like they are projecting to happen.

July begins with the Fourth of July. The Fourth of July is when we celebrate our country. We celebrate what America means. My hope is that we will end July by actually passing the Heroes Act. I know we are going to negotiate it, colleagues. I know we will make changes over what passed in the House, but we cannot let our States go bankrupt. We must help local areas.

I was on the phone today with our friends in the Fargo-Moorhead area, and we have seen it there too. We have seen it all over our State.

The SNAP program was originally designed to respond to changes in the economy by expanding to meet increased need during economic downturns and contracting as economic recovery alleviates the need for food assistance.

Under the farm bill that was signed into law under Senator STABENOW's leadership in 2018, we preserved this critical lifeline. The conference report, which passed with 87 votes in the Senate and 369 votes in the House of Representatives, avoided making cuts to benefits or changes to eligibility that would take away benefits or create obstacles.

At this difficult time, we should ensure that we are getting assistance to all of those who need it, not put up new barriers—not with what we are seeing with more COVID cases in the southern part of this country and in the western part of this country.

In fact, the facts and the numbers bear out that we should be increasing those benefits. The House has taken action to do just that by passing a 15-percent increase in SNAP benefits during the pandemic. That is what they did in the Heroes Act. That is what we should do here.

At the same time, the middle of a pandemic is the wrong time to be cutting SNAP benefits or kicking partici-

pants out of the program, and that is why I have called on the administration to withdraw rules that would take these benefits away from families in need.

As for food deserts, again, the pandemic has simply put a big, fat magnifying glass on a problem that already existed, and that is that 23.5 million Americans live in a food desert where the absence of a grocery store within 1 mile of their home makes it more difficult to purchase fresh, nutritious food.

Low-income Americans and people of color are much more likely to live in a food desert, and people in rural areas live in these food deserts all over America.

That is why Senator BROWN and I wrote a letter with 20 Senators urging the Department of Agriculture to prioritize these programs intended to minimize food deserts and support local and regional efforts for these projects.

We cannot overlook the capacity needs of food shelves, and that is something I talked about with our friends at Second Harvest Heartland just this weekend.

The WORK NOW Act is something that—I appreciate Senator WYDEN is here as one of the cosponsors, along with Senator BROWN and Senator SCHATZ—supports nonprofit organizations, to make it easier for them to hire people who are actually out of work, who could then help other people.

It is why I joined Senator STABENOW and several of my colleagues in the Agriculture Committee in introducing the Food Supply Protection Act to help food banks increase their capacity and strengthen partnerships to prevent food waste while feeding more families.

One of my predecessors, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, whose desk I stand in front of today—his name is carved in the desk—served on the Agriculture Committee. He grew up in a small town in South Dakota. He became a professor eventually, but his father was a pharmacist. He understood the importance—growing up in that family, seeing the ups and downs of rural America—of stable government policy for both agriculture producers and families struggling to put food on the table.

He was a leading advocate of Federal nutrition programs and played an instrumental role in the passage of what was then called the Food Stamp Act of 1964, which turned what was then just a pilot program into the permanent program we know today.

He knew that the moral test of government is how government treats its most vulnerable citizens: those in need, those who are seniors, those with disabilities.

He once said this: "We will be remembered not for the power of our weapons but for the power of our compassion, our dedication to human welfare."

In these times of uncertainty and with rising food insecurity, we need to work to ensure that the nutrition needs of our most vulnerable citizens are met.

I yield the floor.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I want to thank my friend from Minnesota for her wonderful words. Again, we think about all the need that is there, and we are here just trying to make sure that people can get their basics, such as food on the table for the kids.

We are very fortunate, and I feel very fortunate to have both Senators from Oregon here on the floor this evening. I am going to first yield now to Senator WYDEN, but I want to say first: Senator WYDEN is the ranking member of the Finance Committee, as we know. I think that is a pretty powerful committee, and we are grateful for his leadership.

I am particularly grateful for the work the Senator is doing and has done on unemployment compensation and what needs to be done and the importance of tying all of this together—for somebody having enough income to be able to pay the rent and then getting enough help to put food on the table.

I am proud to be his partner and very much appreciate all that he is doing to put people first—Senator WYDEN.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I thank Senator STABENOW, my seatmate on the Senate Finance Committee. We are a bit more socially distant now, but we still have spent this time plotting and thinking and trying to imagine a future that provides the kinds of priorities that we have been talking about today.

Senator STABENOW's reports particularly—these wonderful reports that document the cost of inaction—I have almost made them a reference tool on my desk so, when I have to look at a particular area, I can turn to one of those Stabenow reports. They are always understandable, always cutting right to the heart of the issue, which is this: How are you going to give the opportunity for everybody in America to get ahead—not just the people at the top but everybody in America the chance to get ahead?

I am not going to take but a few minutes. I do want to note that I believe that Oregon is the only State to have produced 100 percent of its U.S. Senators on behalf of the cause tonight. This is something Senator MERKLEY and I enjoy doing when there is an opportunity to speak for justice.

I want to reflect for a minute on how the day started, because I guess it was almost 12 hours ago our Democratic leader, Senator SCHUMER, stood right there; I stood where I am; and he outlined the Schumer-Wyden proposal for the next steps on dealing with this crushing unemployment we have in our country—30 million people.

The number is almost so large that the experts can't get their arms around exactly how many people are unemployed, but what we know is that every

week it goes up far more than that kind of similar period during the great recession.

We talked about what is going to happen July 31. July 31, if the Senate does not act, we are going to have a tsunami of evictions. We are going to have families, just as Senator STABENOW said, basically sitting in their living rooms, sitting in their kitchens, and trying to figure out how they are going to make ends meet that month.

Without supercharged unemployment, without the SNAP benefits that Senator STABENOW is talking about, without the help Senator BROWN is talking about with respect to housing and evictions, there are a lot of people who are just going to fall between the cracks.

I thought, it being 12 hours since we began this, that I might just connect the dots for a few minutes.

In the face of this historic public health emergency, we know that millions of Americans have their health on the line, and because Donald Trump has failed to get the COVID-19 virus under control, we have now got jobs on the line. Now many people are being forced to choose between feeding their child or paying the rent to keep a roof over their head.

So you have housing, you have healthcare, you have unemployment, and we are trying very hard to be creative. I know, for my colleague from Michigan, hardly a day goes by when she doesn't talk to me about the benefit of Work Share, a creative way to make unemployment dollars stretch. By the way, Senator MERKLEY talks about it almost as much as my friend from Michigan because he feels very strongly about it.

So as we connect the dots, as we have over the last 12 hours, and we talk about housing and healthcare and unemployment, I also want people to understand that those challenges were serious last week and the week before.

We ought to put in context what we heard yesterday from Tony Fauci, who said that the trajectory as of right now is one where our country may possibly see 100,000 new cases a day.

So let's picture what that means for the SNAP program and how hard Senator STABENOW's work is going to be, because we have heard Chairman ROBERTS—and you all have worked very well—and the like, and hopefully we can get that worked out because I don't even want to begin to imagine how much hunger and unemployment and housing challenges we are going to face with 100,000 new cases a day.

So the work that Senator STABENOW is doing is urgent business. It really also brings us back to this: How can it be, in a country as strong and as good as ours, that we have all these kids going to bed hungry at night?

In our home State—the State Senator MERKLEY and I have the privilege to represent—one out of every four Oregonians worries about putting food on the table. Our Oregon Food Bank, run

by the inimitable Susannah Morgan, is doing a fabulous job. But the fact is—and I was really struck by this—the Oregon Food Bank has told my office that demand for emergency food has doubled in Oregon over the past 2 months at Oregon Food Bank's five branches.

Recently, I was home. Whenever Senator MERKLEY and I are home, we try to get out and talk to a variety of community groups. I was helping distribute food baskets. I was struck because we were all being socially distant. They were handing me the bags, and I was putting them in the back of the cart. I got a chance to have a little bit of a conversation with those people. The cars were backed up for blocks and blocks on the east side of our community, where Senator MERKLEY and I both live.

There were people who had not faced this kind of challenge before. You looked at them, and they looked at you, and you could see in their faces that they never expected this, particularly the seniors.

My colleague has heard all the Gray Panthers stories. Senator MERKLEY heard them 50 times; you only heard them 25 times. But a lot of those seniors going through in their cars, it was clear, also, that was the big outing for the day. They didn't get really dressed up, but kind of, and the car was perfectly clean. They came through, and they wanted to visit. But you knew that, without that food, they wouldn't have a chance to make it through the day.

What this comes down to is what Senator STABENOW is basically doing, is being in the Tikun Olam business. That is a phrase Jews often use; it is about perfecting the world. It is about the moral obligation we have in America to do everything within our power to make sure that kids and families do not go hungry. Susannah Morgan was real clear about the things she wanted Senator MERKLEY and I to talk about on the floor of the Senate and make sure they got out. She wants to make sure that people can get assistance through a regular EBT card.

The Trump administration, of course, has pushed to impose strenuous work requirements, which don't make any sense—particularly in a public health crisis—in workplaces and can be dangerous. We want to expand ways to get food to SNAP participants, like home delivery, curbside pickup. We want to extend what has come to be known as the pandemic EBT through the summer and any future school closures.

This is so important because, even before the pandemic, I often would go to various kinds of programs run by community groups, and they would be serving a lunch. I would shoot baskets with kids for a bit. I would see the kids drift away, and they would take at least two lunches—at least two. I would go and visit. It was clear that they were just ravenous; they were incredibly hungry. This was pre-COVID. I would ask: What did you have to eat

since you were here yesterday to shoot baskets with a Senator?

They would look at you and say: Well, I had a Milky Way.

That is what we are dealing with in America right now. What Senator STABENOW is doing with these programs is so incredibly important. When we have our priorities straight, kids who are eligible for free or reduced-cost meals would be able to get that food. I know that my colleague from Michigan has worked hard to make sure that those meals include more fresh fruits and vegetables. I heard her talk about it. She is trying to reach out to so many communities where often—and Senator KLOBUCHAR talked about it—it is kind of a food desert. If you don't have the program Senator KLOBUCHAR is working for, you are just going to have a lot of people like those kids I met going hungry.

I am going to close with one last thought that is important to us in our part of the country. The reality is that, for many years, none of this was at all partisan. We have all heard about Bob Dole and George McGovern and the history books, and they made their common cause with respect to agriculture, and they would round up urban legislators. We read about that, various historical figures from the East, they weren't partisan.

In our part of the world, when we talk about the practical, commonsense ideas that Senator STABENOW is offering for feeding hungry people, we just call them the Oregon Way. People always ask: Well, where is this Oregon Way, Ron? Where is this thing? Is it on the top of the capitol dome or Pioneer Square in Portland? I say: No, it is what we have tried to do for years.

I want to thank Senator STABENOW for bringing heart and a pragmatic approach to this. We saw how you just reached out to Senator ROBERTS. By the way, I am on the Intelligence Committee. I am not going to give out anything classified, but Senator ROBERTS walked by, and he said: We are going to get this worked out. We are going to figure this out.

I am going to end on a little bit of an upbeat note because that happened maybe only half an hour ago, and having watched my seatmate in action with Chairman ROBERTS often pull together agreements where nobody thought an agreement was possible—no pressure, don't feel like we are singling you out, but just know that a lot of us are going to be your allies in this fight because it is a fight for fairness, it is a fight for kids, it is a fight for families that are hurting, and it is a fight for an America where everybody gets a chance to get ahead.

Thank you for doing that.

Ms. STABENOW. I am going to yield to Senator MERKLEY in a second. First, I want to say to the senior Senator from Oregon, when you talk about the Oregon Way, this needs to be the American way. This is the American way.

Right now, the average food benefit under SNAP is \$4.17 a day for a person.

Think about going to the grocery store—\$4.17 a day. We are asking for a 15-percent increase during this pandemic. We ought to all be looking at these numbers and going: Come on, the America way ought to be to make sure somebody can put food on the table for the children and that they are not eating a Milky Way until they can get to school.

I am going to now turn to Senator MERKLEY. I want to give a shout-out to Senator MERKLEY, who is the ranking Democrat on the Agriculture Subcommittee of Appropriations, extremely important. He is such a wonderful partner and advocate on all of the food access issues and healthy food issues and so on. We are so lucky to have Senator MERKLEY in the position that he is in. I will turn to Senator MERKLEY.

I yield time to Senator MERKLEY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to engage in colloquy with my colleague from Michigan.

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

Mr. MERKLEY. Senator STABENOW, it is a pleasure to be here with you in this fight for something as fundamental as hunger. As I was listening to the conversation, your words and our colleague's from Ohio, SHERROD BROWN, who was speaking, and our colleague from Minnesota and partner from Oregon, I thought: How many Senators have experienced hunger this last week, the inability to have a meal? What is your sense of that?

Ms. STABENOW. My guess would be that everyone is like me, and, no, I have not experienced a sense of it.

Mr. MERKLEY. No one in this Chamber is missing a meal.

Ms. STABENOW. We are all extremely fortunate; we don't have to experience that.

Mr. MERKLEY. I am pretty sure, down the hall in the House of Representatives, nobody is missing a meal; yet so many people in each of our States are missing meals. In my State of Oregon, hunger has doubled since March. I imagine hunger has increased in your home State of Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Absolutely—at least doubled, absolutely.

Mr. MERKLEY. It is being driven by massive unemployment. The estimate in April was for families who earn less than \$40,000 a year, 40 percent had lost their job. I think that was April. Now, maybe it is well over 50 percent. Half of working America of modest incomes lost their jobs, and it wasn't that easy to sign up for unemployment benefits.

We still have a couple hundred thousand people in Oregon who are waiting for unemployment benefits. I can guarantee you they are very hungry. I know there are those in Michigan as well.

The majority leader has decided to send the Senate on vacation for 2 weeks. I guess my question to you is:

Does hunger take a vacation? Do those who are hungry in Oregon and hungry in Pennsylvania, is it going to take a vacation for 2 weeks?

Ms. STABENOW. I don't think hunger ever takes a vacation, if it is in the middle of the night, early in the morning, all the way through the week. I mean, the reality is, when we are here, there are people around this country who are hungry. When Senator MCCONNELL adjourns the Senate for the week and we are not here for the next 2 weeks, people are going to continue to be hungry and probably getting more and more hungry as the economic situation gets worse.

Mr. MERKLEY. We might think of hunger as kind of a temporary discomfort, something you get through, but my understanding is, when children are hungry, when they don't have the basic nutrients on a regular basis, it damages the development of the mind.

Is that something you heard?

Ms. STABENOW. Absolutely.

Mr. MERKLEY. We are talking about millions of American children who are suffering not just discomfort but damage to their minds because they don't have enough to eat. The majority leader is sending us on vacation rather than addressing it.

Thank you to my colleague for coming to the floor, organizing, carrying this forward, the work you do, and authorizing the work the Appropriations Committee does and the funding.

We have got to address this. We have to recognize how bad the situation is, how bad things are nationally. More than 40 million people have lost their jobs; 120,000 people have died. The rate of infections are exploding across the country—and how bad things are in my home State—243,000 people are out of work. We have an unemployment rate of over 14 percent, higher than it was any point in the great recession. Food insecurity and hunger have doubled since March. Food is at the top of the hierarchy of needs for human life.

All we have done is come to the floor and say: Let's help in a pretty modest way with a 15-percent increase—the \$4 and change that the Senator talked about—60 cents? We probably should be doubling it.

But that 15-percent increase in the maximum benefits does make a difference. It makes a difference. Hunger doesn't take a vacation and neither should we.

As Senator STABENOW proposed, we should debate a bill now—pass now a bill. We should effect these changes at this moment and not leave this Chamber until we have gotten the work of the American people done for the most important need any human being has, and that is basic nutrition.

When Martin Luther King was accepting his Nobel Peace Prize, he said that he had “the audacity to believe that people everywhere could have three meals a day for their bodies, education and culture for their minds, and dignity, equality and freedom for their

spirits.” Let this Chamber have the audacity not just to believe that people can have three meals a day but to make it happen.

I am fully in support of your efforts, a full partner on behalf of all those who suffer hunger in the United States, on behalf of every child who wants a basic foundation to thrive here in the United States of America. We are failing in our job. Hunger doesn't take a vacation and neither should the Senate. Let's get the act passed now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GARDNER). The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I want to thank my friend from Oregon for his comments and his ongoing leadership on the Appropriations Committee. It is incredibly important.

Now, I am going to turn to the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. CASEY, and thank him on so many different issues, which range from children and what they need, in terms of healthcare and being able to have the support they need to be able to grow and be successful, all the way up to our older citizens and those in nursing homes, where he is providing such advocacy now as we look at what needs to be done to support our seniors and those in nursing homes.

Thank you for always putting people first and for joining us tonight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I want to thank the senior Senator from Michigan for her leadership. I will say more about her work in a moment.

We would not be here tonight talking about this program that we know by the acronym, but the words are all important, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—SNAP—what we used to call food stamps. We wouldn't be here without her leadership and those who made food insecurity and anti-hunger initiatives a priority.

This is a program that I believe is core to our responsibility to support American families during this national crisis—the public health crisis and the jobs crisis. This program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, is a lifeline for millions of Americans to access the food they need to survive. I think that is an understatement. As the junior Senator from Oregon, Mr. MERKLEY, just said, this is about life itself. This is about being able to live and being able to survive. No human being can survive without food, and so many go without food on a regular basis. So many others are food insecure, but that doesn't mean they have not felt the pain we are talking about.

I wanted to say just a couple of words about Senator STABENOW because this has been not just an issue for her, not just a program, the SNAP program, and not just a cause of food insecurity, but it has really been a passion for her. Some people are mission-driven in their work. She has been one of those Senators who has been mission-driven to make sure we are doing everything

we can with every opportunity, every budget, every season of the Senate; that we do everything we can to help the most vulnerable.

Someday, many years from now when many of us may not be around, there may be folks who are chronicling or summarizing the history of the Senate on particular issues. I am sure, just as we make reference to work that has preceded us or Senators who have preceded us—I have no doubt when a Senator stands up on this floor years from now, maybe even decades from now, and they talk about the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, if they start to itemize or catalog or list the Senators who had the most profound impact on this program, Senator STABENOW will be one of very few who will be listed in such a chronicle of the advocacy done for the SNAP program.

William Jennings Bryan said a long time ago, in a different context, but he said it well about a cause, about how one person can make such a difference on one issue or one cause. We have seen some of that lately with Americans demanding action on a range of issues—marching and protesting for criminal justice reform or changes to policing or advocates for healthcare or whatever issue, whatever cause. William Jennings Bryan said it well. I think he said it in 1896: “The humblest citizen in all the land, when clad . . . in a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of error.”

“When clad . . . in a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of error.”

I think what he meant by that is that one citizen can have a huge impact. What we have even with Senator STABENOW’s work is one Senator who can have an impact. This has been for her, I know, her righteous cause, and the country is better for her service and better for her work on this issue.

What are we talking about here? When we say food insecurity, that may not sound too threatening to a lot of people. That means you are hungry. The person we are talking about might be an adult, but all too many times it is a child. When a child is hungry, it is hard as an adult to really fully understand what that means. I never lived a day of my life when I was hungry the whole day or the second day or the third day, so I really can’t explain it. I never experienced it. I think that is probably true of most Members of Congress. Maybe growing up for some, they were, but many, of course, now don’t feel that sense of food insecurity.

It is a devastating reality for tens of millions of Americans. That was the case before the jobs crisis, before the COVID-19 public health crisis. It is ever more so now in the aftermath of the onset of the virus and while we are still in the grip of this COVID-19 disease—what we know and are describing worldwide as a pandemic.

The pandemic has only made this crisis worse. Even more urgent is the crisis of food insecurity and economic insecurity. The unemployment numbers

that we see now are further exacerbating what were already the undeniable realities of hunger, poverty, and food insecurity in this country.

I know, for example, in my home State of Pennsylvania—I haven’t seen the May numbers yet, but April numbers were high: 15 percent unemployment, 975,000 people out of work, heading toward a million people out of work in one State. I am certain that number will be lower in May, and thank God for that, and I hope lower in June again.

When you are saying in one State there are hundreds of thousands more on top of the unemployed numbers from March, you can understand the terrible impact. When we talk about unemployment, that often leads to food insecurity, and that may lead to the kind of desperation that hunger can bring. You are talking about real pain in the lives of people—physical pain in an adult but especially in a child who may not be able to articulate the pain they are feeling. They may not be able to function, literally. They may not be able to function in any way. They certainly can’t learn in school. No human being can learn and grow if they are hungry all the time—no one, not the strongest person we know.

I come from a heritage of people who left Ireland because of hunger. They called it the Great Hunger at the time. When policies were put in place or actions were not taken and hundreds of thousands of people starved, millions left Ireland, just like people leave their homelands today to escape hunger, to escape poverty, and even famine itself—the most extreme version of hunger around the world.

We are talking about real physical pain. We are not just talking about a casual missing of a meal or being a little bit hungry, as so many of us have never experienced. It is pain, but it is also fear. Imagine the fear of a parent. I can’t even begin to imagine as a parent knowing that, for a lot of different reasons—job loss or other adverse circumstances in your life—you cannot afford to feed your children. That one person might have both the pain of hunger and the total fear of not being able to feed your children. If we are not doing something about that in the Senate, we are just not doing our job.

We say: Oh, the CARES Act did this and the CARES Act did that. Well, do you know what? We have been trying for months now, on the Democratic side of the aisle in the Senate, to get a couple of things done.

What are they? No. 1, increase in SNAP benefits by 15 percent. Why can’t that be done in the Senate when we know the pain and the reality of hunger? Increase the minimum benefit level. Why can’t we do that in the Senate? We passed, what, five bills for \$3 trillion, and we can’t add more money to the SNAP program? I know, we did it in an earlier bill. Let’s stop patting ourselves on the back for that.

Let’s do something transformative or at least do something substantial.

Let’s not even get to transformative. Let’s get to substantial help for Americans who are hungry right now, folks who are low income and are hungry; folks who had a job and lost their job are hungry. They may benefit from a food pantry or a food bank. We are not doing enough for them either. We are certainly not doing enough for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, the most vulnerable among us.

Thirdly, in addition, increase the benefits overall by 15—the minimum benefit level. We should put a stop to the rules the administration has been cramming down the throats of Americans so that less people will get the benefit of the SNAP program. The administration is dead wrong about that. They haven’t just doubled down on pushing these draconian changes to the program, but they recently appealed a court ruling that put a temporary pause on one of the rules. I don’t know the words for that—heartless, callous—but it is not good for any of us. It is a stain on the moral fabric of America when any administration does that.

I know Senator STABENOW and her colleagues on the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee—we should use the middle word more often than we do. It is not simply the Ag Committee. It is the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee. The nutrition part of it has been the subject of some good working relationships on the committee.

I want to thank Senator STABENOW for her work again. I appreciate the work she has done with Senator ROBERTS. We have to do more than we have done on this program.

I was proud a couple of years ago to finally—after attempt after attempt, year after year—finally, to get the Global Food Security Act passed. People have been waiting for that from the time Dick Lugar served in the Senate all the way through the time I teamed up with former Senator JOHNNY ISAKSON.

We got the Global Food Security Act done, which meant that the Feed the Future Program—that great program the Bush administration started and the Obama administration brought to fruition—was codified in law. That was a good day for world food security.

That was a good day for the world when America showed that we know how to do this, that we know how to help countries grow their own food and provide food security. Yet we haven’t done enough here. We never can say we have done enough here if we are not funding at an adequate level in the middle of a pandemic, in the middle of a public health emergency, and in a jobs and economic emergency. We can’t say we are doing enough if we are not going to invest in SNAP.

I have a lot more to say, but I know I am over my time. Let me make one final point.

The moral case is unassailable here. There is no disputing the benefit of this program, especially now. So I

think the moral question is settled. I just hope folks will consider it.

How about the economic case?

Say that you are a Member of Congress and that you don't like this program. There are not many people who would admit to that, but you don't like it, and you don't want to add more funding to it. That is your position. That is a morally objectionable position, but let's say that is your position. You could also be for an increase to the SNAP program because it is a good bang for the buck, OK?

So if all you are interested in is going back home and saying "Do you know what I did today? I voted for a program that will more than pay for itself, and it will help everybody"—if that is what your game is and if that is what makes you happy, your going back to your community, to your State, then fine. This program, the SNAP program, is a great bang for the buck.

If you spend a buck on SNAP benefits in an economic downturn—and I will make sure I cite the source here. It is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service. Guess what. You will get \$1.50 in return, maybe even as high as \$1.80. Let's go with the current number of \$1.50. That is a pretty good ROI, return on investment.

If that is all you care about, is a return on investment, and you don't care about the program—you are not really troubled by food insecurity, and you are not really persuaded by the pain of hunger—then support it because it is a good bang for the buck. That would make sense. That is the American way to consider what we should be doing here. Consider the moral case, which should be enough, but you can also consider the efficacy of the program—the effect, the value—in an economic sense.

We are all better off when SNAP is funded at an adequate level—all of us—because of that bang for the buck and because when people get SNAP dollars, they spend them. Guess what. That is good for all of us. It is good for our local economies, and it is good for our State economies. It is good for producers, for the people transporting the food, and for the people marketing the food. That is why farmers and people in the ag sector of our economy are sometimes the biggest proponents of the SNAP program.

This is the right thing to do to try to ease some of that pain—that awful pain—that children feel in the middle of the night, in the morning when they wake up, at lunchtime when other kids are eating something and they may not be eating, especially now that they are away from school, at night, and when they go to bed at night.

So let's come together and get something done. There is some good news in that we might be considering another bill, but let's meet our obligation on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. If others who have been re-

luctant to do that vote for this and support this, then you can do all the pats on the back that you want, but let's do the right thing for America, especially for those suffering from the pain of hunger.

I yield the floor to the senior Senator from Michigan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, first, I thank my friend from Pennsylvania for his passion and for his being such a wonderful partner on these issues. I very much appreciate his speaking about the fact that there is an economic benefit.

If nothing else, if someone wants to look at how we can help our farmers, how we can help our grocery stores, how we can help those in the food chain—all of whom we want to help as well—you do that in the most efficient way possible, which is by giving people the funds to go buy food directly in the grocery stores so that they are able, when they have a need like this, to support their families.

The great thing about SNAP is that it is set up so that when the economy gets better, the food assistance goes down. When the economy gets worse, the food assistance goes up. The challenge for us right now is that there is such a crisis and there are so many more people needing help—people who never in their lives thought they would need help—that we are in a situation in which we are called upon to meet that need and to be able to increase what we are doing.

There was a small effort at the beginning to provide some additional help, but it nowhere near met the need we have now—nowhere near. When I think about negotiating the CARES Act and the fact that, again, the average benefit for food assistance in this country per person is \$4.17 a day, the White House said no to any increase to the \$4.17 a day. Leader MCCONNELL said no to any increase in the CARES Act—to the \$4.17 a day for people.

There is something wrong with that, so we are here on the floor to say we have to do better. The Senate has to do better. The House did better when it passed the Heroes Act. It gave some additional support and help. The Senate needs to do the same. The Senate could have done the same tonight rather than to now wait 2 weeks, as we will not be in session. We haven't really started negotiating what comes next, and it will take weeks after that.

Every single day, there are people going hungry. The pain that Senator CASEY talked about is something being experienced by people tonight and being experienced by people in the morning and every single day going forward. That is the reality for too many families in America—in the United States of America—and it doesn't have to be that way.

We can at least give some help. I wish we could do more. We couldn't get a 15-percent increase in the CARES

Act. I would love to be able to do more than that, but at a minimum, we should be doing that. That is what the House did. That is what has been done in other economic downturns, and that is what we should be doing to help families in America who, frankly, just want to know somebody has their backs right now when everything is coming at them and when they are trying to figure out how they are going to keep their heads above water and care for their children and make sure that the older adults in their lives have the help and support they need as well.

We are going to keep working on this until we get it. There is just no excuse not to be able to meet the need that so many millions of families are feeling right now.

This is a moral moment for the Senate. It could have been a moral Wednesday. If there had not been an objection, we could have gotten it done tonight. Wouldn't that have been a great way to go into the Fourth of July weekend—being able to provide some small, additional food assistance for millions of Americans who are in need right now? This is not going to happen now because of the objection, but we are going to keep going until we can get families the help they need.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

RUSSIA

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, before we close tonight, I want to talk about a story that is troubling a lot of Americans—one that we have just learned about in the last couple of days—and that is the recent events regarding the U.S. presence in Afghanistan and some of the reporting.

Like many of my colleagues—and I am sure this is a feeling shared by tens and tens of millions of Americans—I am alarmed, as I know they are, by reports of the intelligence community's discovery that the Russian Government offered to pay Taliban and Haqqani Network militants to target American troops in Afghanistan.

The New York Times broke the story on June 26. Since then, several questions have emerged regarding how the intelligence has been handled, how long decisionmakers within the U.S. Government have known about this, and thirdly, what measures the administration is taking to hold Russia accountable.

Obviously, there are a number of stories by other news outlets in addition to that by the New York Times. I will just refer to one excerpt from the New York Times' June 26 report.

It reads: "An operation to incentivize the killing of American and other NATO troops would be a significant and provocative escalation of what American and Afghan officials have

said is Russian support for the Taliban.”

The story later goes on to read: “Any involvement with the Taliban that resulted in the deaths of American troops would also be a huge escalation of Russia’s so-called hybrid war against the United States, a strategy of destabilizing adversaries through a combination of such tactics as cyberattacks . . . and covert and deniable military operations.”

We have learned in recent days that these reports have been circulating through the U.S. intelligence community since early 2019, but there was little to no action taken. The timeline regarding these events is of particular concern to me and, I know, to many Americans but especially to those who represent a State in which there is a direct connection.

In April of 2019, three U.S. marines were killed in a car bomb near Bagram Airfield in Afghanistan. There was speculation that this may have been a bounty attack that had been carried out by the Taliban for the Russians.

There has been further reporting on this—tracking the dollars—by the New York Times and maybe by a few other outlets, but I know the New York Times did.

One of the marines killed in that April 2019 attack was a Pennsylvanian. If there had been credible intelligence regarding the Russian plot and if that intelligence had been acted upon, one question I have is—and it is only a question; I don’t know the answer to this question, but I ask it—could the death of this young Pennsylvania marine and his brothers in arms have been averted?

That is a question. I don’t know the answer to it. I hope, in the coming days and weeks—and I hope not longer than weeks—we will have an answer to that question, among many, as it troubles so many Americans.

As of the close of last year, December of 2019, 294 servicemembers from Pennsylvania had been killed in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan—the third highest toll of any State. Our State has sacrificed a lot. If Russia had had any hand in contributing to these losses, to say that it is offensive, enraging, and deeply problematic is an understatement and warrants a close look not only at the U.S. engagement in Afghanistan but also at how we respond—how the United States of America responds—to Vladimir Putin’s efforts to disrupt U.S. efforts overseas and take American lives while doing it.

Accordingly, I have several questions about how the intelligence has been handled and what measures have been taken to hold Russia accountable for these horrific, incendiary, unlawful actions contrary to international law.

The administration must brief all Members of Congress immediately. I think Americans are offended when the administration briefs one side of the aisle. All Members of Congress should be briefed. Those briefings should occur

immediately and in close proximity to the reporting. The briefings should include when they received the intelligence—when the administration received it—when the President was briefed, and what actions were considered in response. I also call on the administration to report to Congress on a process for protecting our troops in moving forward.

You could be justifiably offended by inaction by the administration or for the knowledge that preceded that inaction, that they did nothing in response to it.

It is especially offensive now to a lot of Americans that this information now is in the public record and there seems to be no evidence of any kind of a response, any kind of an action.

So I think the administration should report to Congress not just on who knew what when, but also on what we do going forward.

The families of these fallen soldiers deserve answers. The American people, obviously, deserve answers as well.

We cannot let Russia and Vladimir Putin get away with this.

I yield the floor.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I want to thank all my colleagues and my partners, my partner Senator REED, for working so hard today to come to an agreement. It has been a tough day. We think we have created a package that is acceptable to everyone and we will be hotlining it tonight.

The Senate will come back into session at 10 a.m. tomorrow morning, and hopefully, we will be able to lock in our deal here.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. INHOFE. 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.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise to clarify a point concerning my amendment No. 2270 to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, S. 4049. This amendment would establish in law the position of the Special Envoy for Hostage Affairs at the State Department and provides that the Special Envoy shall have the rank and status of ambassador. Under article II of the Constitution, the

President’s power to appoint ambassadors is subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. Accordingly, it is my view that the appointment of the Special Envoy with the rank and status of ambassador, pursuant to this amendment, requires the advice and consent of the Senate.

FOURTH OF JULY

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about our Nation’s independence.

Some 244 years ago this Saturday, the Founding Fathers of this country voted to declare our independence from Great Britain.

All Americans know the basics of this story, but not everyone knows the story behind one of our Nation’s founding documents.

Thomas Jefferson was just 33 years old when the Second Continental Congress commissioned him to draft a declaration of independence. When he sat down in a rented room in the heat of the Philadelphia summer to write it, the American Revolution had already begun.

On one level, he was simply putting the reasons for independence into words. The first shot had been fired over a year earlier, after decades of increasingly tyrannical British abuses had culminated in open revolt in Massachusetts.

Even so, it was not yet clear whether the delegates from all 13 colonies would put their names to a formal document declaring our independence. They had to be persuaded.

After 17 days of writing and rewriting, struggling to find the right words, Jefferson presented his work to Benjamin Franklin and John Adams. He then submitted a draft to the Congress on July 1, which officially adopted it three days later.

Each year on the Fourth of July, we celebrate this moment—the moment that we declared our independence from the British Empire and began to see ourselves as our own nation.

I love Independence Day celebrations in Nebraska. Like many people, my family often spends the day enjoying the great outdoors before hosting friends and neighbors for a barbecue.

But the Fourth of July is about more than food and fireworks or parades and pancake feeds. It is an opportunity to reflect on the nearly two and a half centuries of our nation’s history and remember what it means to be an American.

To me, America is a nation based on an idea. It is the idea, as Jefferson wrote, that “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.”

Belief in this creed is what unites us as Americans. And while we may not always live up to this idea, we can never stop trying. We should count ourselves fortunate to live in the greatest nation on earth, where the notion

of equal justice for all first came into the world.

I was touched to see that on June 22, 36 people became American citizens in the first naturalization ceremony held in Lincoln since February. This diverse group of people renounced their loyalty to their former countries and took an oath of allegiance to the United States. Family and friends in attendance brought homemade banners, red, white, and blue balloons, and other patriotic displays.

These 36 people, despite being citizens for only a few weeks, are just as American as you or me. And these new citizens chose to be Americans. They weren't born here, but they saw America for what it is: a shining city upon a hill, where our institutions, though they sometimes falter, strive to honor Jefferson's promise of God-given rights and equal treatment before the law for all citizens.

We are not perfect, but neither can we forget our founding purpose. The United States was the first nation in history to set this lofty standard for ourselves, and we remain its best example.

This Independence Day, as our country wrestles with both a pandemic and national unrest in the wake of the killing of George Floyd, I urge you to remember that we remain, as President Abraham Lincoln said during the Civil War, "the last best hope of earth."

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor and note the absence of a quorum.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING MARNY XIONG

•Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, today I rise to honor the life of Marny Xiong, who served as chair of the St. Paul school board and was a beloved member of the community taken from us too soon on June 7, 2020. As one person put it, Marny wasn't just well-liked, she was well-loved.

Those who knew Marny best described her as someone with a joyful spirit who was great at making other people laugh. Mayor Melvin Carter of St. Paul may have said it best when he noted that she "embodied our city's spirit, gave her heart to our students, and worked tirelessly to uplift the voices of the unheard."

The daughter of Hmong refugees whose parents fled Laos to a refugee camp in Thailand before arriving in Minnesota, Marny and her eight siblings grew up in St. Paul and attended St. Paul public schools. Her father earned a high school diploma as an adult, opening career opportunities for him and showing Marny firsthand the value of education and hard work.

Marny Xiong represented the best of us, driven by a simple mission to do good and to give back. As the chair of the St. Paul School Board, she demanded equity for her students—and fought for justice for all people across

our State. During the Covid-19 pandemic that sadly took her life, she took on the fight against hate crimes against Asian Americans and hateful rhetoric about the virus. She stood up against these acts of hate that threatened the lives and dignity of so many in Minnesota.

Marny led St. Paul's school board and Asian American elected officials in condemning xenophobia and denouncing racism, saying: "While they brew hate, we're building a powerful movement for change." Marny understood that there are more students to help, more teachers to respect, more communities to support, and more justice to deliver. Marny wasn't afraid or intimidated to take on these challenges. She was resolute and determined to enlighten those who engage in the politics of fear and division. That is Marny's legacy and what we have inherited from her.

Marny Xiong is a role model and an inspiration and will be sorely missed, but as we mourn her loss today, tomorrow we can honor Marny's legacy by building on the movement to which she committed her life, a movement to see a better, more just, vision of our communities and our country, Marny's movement.

Thank you.●

RECOGNIZING AMWAT MOVING WAREHOUSING STORAGE

•Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize a small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit at the heart of our country. Today, it is my distinct honor to recognize a family-owned business that not only provides excellent moving, warehousing, and storage services but also prioritizes dignified work for its employees. This week, it is my pleasure to honor AMWAT Moving Warehousing Storage of Tallahassee, FL, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

AMWAT was founded in 1997 by college sweethearts Dean and Gloria Pugh in Tallahassee, FL. After helping several friends move residences, the couple realized they had the potential to start their own business. Initially named "A Man With A Truck," the business started as a one-man operation consisting of a pick-up truck and trailer operating out of Dean's spare bedroom. Soon after, A Man With a Truck moved into a small warehouse, hired six employees and acquired three moving trucks.

In 2008, Dean and Gloria acquired the largest, oldest moving company in the Tallahassee area and rebranded as AMWAT Moving Warehousing Storage. AMWAT has grown to include 26 employees and a 13-truck fleet. They provide long-term storage, handle shipping for local businesses, and provide shipping services nationwide. Gloria serves as president and chief executive officer and Dean is the chief operating officer.

AMWAT's high-quality work has earned awards from business groups, including the Greater Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce, the Tally Awards, Angie's List, and Wheaton World Wide Moving. Dean and Gloria are also active in the American Moving and Storage Association and the Professional Movers Association of Florida.

From the beginning, Dean and Gloria have understood that providing dignified work is crucial to personal and community development. Through training, mentorship, and teamwork, they encourage their employees to feel a sense of ownership in the company and take pride in their work. At AMWAT, the employees are the most valued asset.

Locally, AMWAT is committed to addressing poverty, upward mobility, education, and the arts. Their signature charity event is the annual Summer Fill-a-Truck Food and Fund Drive, which benefits the Second Harvest of the Big Bend. They have also partnered with ECHO, Junior League of Tallahassee, and LeMoyné Arts.

Like many other small businesses, AMWAT experienced a sharp decline in revenue due to the coronavirus pandemic. When the U.S. Small Business Administration launched the Paycheck Protection Program, PPP, Gloria and Dean quickly applied. The PPP provides forgivable loans to impacted small businesses and nonprofits who maintain their payroll during the COVID-19 pandemic. When their funding was approved, Gloria and Dean used it to keep their 26 employees paid and adapt their business procedures to meet public safety standards. For Gloria and Dean, the PPP was a "blessing" and a "godsend," providing the security needed to continue serving their customers, employees, and community.

AMWAT Moving Warehousing Storage is an outstanding example of the important role small businesses play in creating dignified work in their communities. I commend AMWAT for providing excellent moving, storage, and logistical services and uplifting their employees. Congratulations to Dean, Gloria, and the entire team at AMWAT. I look forward to watching your continued growth and success.●

VERMONT STATE OF THE UNION ESSAY CONTEST FINALISTS

•Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD some of the finalist essays written by Vermont High School students as part of the 10th annual "State of the Union" essay contest conducted by my office.

The material follows:

SAMUEL DOOLEY, MILTON HIGH SCHOOL,
SENIOR

The country that we live in today is plagued with fundamental problems. Ranging from political corruption to an inefficient healthcare system, yet the single most important issue facing our country today is nationwide environmental neglect. Without

extreme actions being taken immediately, more irreversible damage will be done.

In 2018, the United States emitted 6.5 billion metric tons of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. This is an estimated 8.8% more than 1990. Between 1990 and 2010, the United States lost 949,750 acres of forest on average per year. The U.S. Department of Energy estimates that 1.9 million gallons of oil are spilled into U.S. oceans every year.

Current studies show that the effects of climate change are more severe and are moving faster than was formerly predicted. What needs to happen is large scale environmental programs with legal incentives such as tax breaks, as well as punishments for not adhering to the plans like jail time and loss of government funding or subsidies. The most accurate proposal of recent years is the Green New Deal. This proposal called for a World War 2 type mobilization of the country to achieve 100% clean energy by 2030. This plan also looked to better the economy by creating jobs in sustainable industries, unlike jobs currently involved in fossil fuel industries, as well as investing in renewable public transportation and clean organic agriculture. The first step to combating climate change would be to immediately adopt this proposal, yet in March of 2019 the proposal was rejected by a Republican controlled Senate.

The very first step that should be taken is the readmittance of the U.S. into the Paris Climate Agreement. It is the duty of the United States to set an example for the rest of the world about how to combat climate change. An important idea is to make environmental agencies as nonpartisan as possible, similar to the NLRB where the members consist of nearly equal Republicans as well as Democrats at all times. This would ensure that decisions are made based on science instead of based on party ties and political affiliations.

The most important goal being to make the United States completely carbon neutral. A plan for most, if not all, energy produced to come from clean sources would be necessary to achieving that goal. Another necessity would be the implementation of programs designed to restore forests and wildlife. This would mean increased regulation on logging industries as well as oil industries. With an increased punishment for violating these regulations. These initiatives would be able to transition Americans losing their jobs in fossil fuel industries into clean energy industries, which would be a sustainable alternative. Green jobs would have higher job security than fossil fuels due to the fact that there is a finite amount of coal and oil available to be extracted, once the planet no longer has these resources available all of these millions of workers will lose their jobs with no replacement. With a program like the Green New Deal, these workers will have jobs that do not have an expiration date. It is important to remember that those first and most heavily affected by this crisis, are people with lower incomes. This is not only an environmental issue, but also a human rights issue.

It is up to all of us now to be able to preserve this planet and create a stable system which will allow all generations moving forward to prosper in a healthy environment.

MEREDITH JACKSON, BURLINGTON HIGH SCHOOL, FRESHMAN

One issue in Vermont that doesn't get enough recognition is the cost of eating healthy. It isn't affordable for many, and the expenses can even discourage people to eat healthily. If the prices are discouraging people to eat healthily, then they might resort to unhealthy foods because they are cheaper and in more of the average price range for most.

Healthy Living and City Market both have a goal to provide local farm-fresh produce including prep items for healthy, nourishing, meals, and a selection of ingredients to cook vegan or gluten-free meals. Healthy living and City Market are great in that they provide fresh local produce, and for the quality that it is the prices make sense. On the Healthy Living website, the price for a container of raspberries can range anywhere from \$4.29-\$5.69. That may not seem like a lot but at McDonald's, you can get an entire meal for that much. That is just what many people choose to do, resort to cheaper options such as fast food.

Unlike fresh produce and wholegrain-rich foods, fast food is quick, easy, and very cheap, making it ideal for people who can't afford to shop at places like city Market or Healthy living.

According to Gallup, 80% of Americans eat fast food on at least a monthly basis, and 96% of Americans eat fast food annually. Fast food isn't bad unless a person has it often, say at least once a week. Eating unhealthy foods, too often, can cause people to become overweight or even obese. Over 99,000,000 adults in the U.S. are overweight and over 70,000,000 are obese.

Obesity can cause many health issues that could have been prevented if that person were of a healthy weight. Some risks include high blood pressure, diabetes, gout, breathing problems, such as sleep apnea and asthma, Gallbladder disease and gallstones, Osteoarthritis, Heart disease, stroke, and even cancer. Maintaining a healthy weight and lifestyle will reduce the risk of many of these health problems.

It's not guaranteed that people become obese overtime because healthy food is too expensive, eating unhealthily isn't the only factor that causes obesity, but it could very well be. If healthier foods were cheaper, it would be an option for more people and would encourage them to eat healthier reducing the risk of obesity. Having the availability of healthy meals is important.

A healthy diet is beneficial to your everyday life in so many ways. Some benefits to eating healthy are a maintained/healthy weight, reduced risk of chronic illnesses such as cardiovascular disease and cancer, more energy, and an increase in happiness. Also, a recent study has proven that having a diet consisting of plenty of fruits and vegetables and limits highly processed food, can reduce certain signs of depression.

This issue is very real and very important but thinking up solutions to this problem can be quite the challenge. There are a few solutions that seem doable and not too far-fetched or unrealistic.

First, expanding the fresh produce area in stores like Hannafords to give more options and kind of push out some of the unhealthy, overly processed items in the store. This wouldn't necessarily make it less expensive but having more options might encourage people to shop in that section more often.

Second, doing some more advertising for the Farm Share Program. The Farm Share Program provides limited-income Vermonters with access to high-quality produce on a weekly basis. The program helps hundreds of families get access to a season's worth of farm-fresh produce by reducing the cost of the shares. The program itself is already a solution to this problem, but I feel like advertising would be good because it would inform more people that they have that option. All they have to do is sign up.

Third, and last, is more of something people could do themselves or with a group of people, but people could start their own gardens or start a larger neighborhood garden. This would provide people with plenty of

fresh fruits and vegetables. All they would have to do is chip in a little hard work and time, then they could have all the free produce that was grown.

Eating healthy is expensive because a lot of work goes into growing, and getting, that local farm-fresh produce into stores. Farmers spend countless hours growing the crops from which it all comes from, people need to pick, sort, and wash everything, then, there is packaging and delivering. The list goes on. Another part is due to the fact that it is high quality, locally grown, and fresh. A lot of money goes into providing it, so a lot of money needs to be made in order for them to keep providing the produce to stores for everyone. The problem is big, the solutions are limited, but something needs to be done in order to provide farm-fresh products to the people of Vermont at a more reasonable and affordable price.

CALEB MATOSKY, RICE MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, JUNIOR

As citizens of one of the wealthiest nations in the world, we have an inherent responsibility to set an example for others to follow. America has failed to take action and address what is perhaps the greatest threat our world has faced since the beginning of recorded history: climate change. If Americans continue to deny its effects, the future of our country will be put into jeopardy. Rising sea levels, more severe weather events, rampant wildfires, devastating droughts, and disappearing winters are just a few of the effects of climate change we are already experiencing. Skeptics and deniers might argue that America is taking enough action to fight global warming: this sort of lazy and selfish thinking is what has caused the American people and our government to allow climate change to occur uninhibited until the very end of the last century. If our government does not make drastic changes within the next several years, America as we know it could be forever changed. We have the money, we have the ability to implement changes, and all that remains is for lawmakers to place the future of our planet over their allegiance to fossil fuels.

I propose widespread legislation to ensure that America is powered by 80% renewable energy by 2030, which would be a large step in the right direction for the future of our planet. We need to penalize those who profit off of destroying the environment through fossil fuels, as these energy producers produce more emissions per day than many people produce in a year. Through new laws which put a price on CO2 emissions, and government tax relief for those who produce renewable power, we can work to rid the earth of harmful coal burning. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, coal fueled power generation produces 1.15 billion tons of CO2 each year. It is also the most carbon rich fossil fuel, producing 2.5 tons of CO2 per ton of coal burned. Despite this, coal is still being used as the primary source of energy in America. This needs to change. Additionally, we need to take action to crack down on other nations who disregard the state of the world's climate, and ensure that nations such as China and India take responsibility for their role in the issue.

The United States is the wealthiest nation in the world, and if only a fraction of our military budget was used to invest in the future of our environment, the future of younger generations and the future of our species as a whole we might be able to prevent many of climate change's worst effects. There is no time left to wait, or to deny the challenges before us: we must take urgent action and do everything we can to lower CO2 emissions before it is too late.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 9:32 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 4412, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Speaker appoints the following Member on the part of the House of Representatives to the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The President Pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY) announced that on today, July 1, 2020, he has signed the following enrolled bill, which was previously signed by the Speaker of the House:

S. 4091. An act to amend section 1113 of the Social Security Act to provide authority for fiscal year 2020 for increased payments for temporary assistance to United States citizens returned from foreign countries, and for other purposes.

At 5:51 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 4116. An act to extend the authority for commitments for the paycheck protection program and separate amounts authorized for other loans under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 7440. An act to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons involved in the erosion of certain obligations of China with respect to Hong Kong, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 1, 2020, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 4091. An act to amend section 1113 of the Social Security Act to provide authority for fiscal year 2020 for increased payments for temporary assistance to United States citizens returned from foreign countries, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-4937. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Lebanon that was declared in Executive Order 13441 of August 1, 2007; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4938. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Conditional Approval and Disapproval; Arizona; Maricopa County; Power Plants, Fuel Burning Equipment, and Internal Combustion Engines" (FRL No. 10009-81-Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4939. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; California; Mariposa County Air Pollution Control District" (FRL No. 10010-73-Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4940. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Kentucky; Jefferson County Performance Tests" (FRL No. 10010-78-Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4941. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Revisions; California; Technical Amendments" (FRL No. 10011-00-Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4942. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Quality State Implementation Plan Approval; Nevada; Infrastructure Requirements for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard" (FRL No. 10011-07-Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4943. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; Redesignation of the Inland Sheboygan, Wisconsin Area to Attainment of the 2008 Ozone Standards" (FRL No. 10011-17-Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4944. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Arizona; Maricopa County Air Quality Department and Pima County Department of Environmental Quality" (FRL No. 10011-25-Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on

June 30, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4945. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; North Carolina; Miscellaneous Permit Provisions Revisions" (FRL No. 10011-31-Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4946. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Massachusetts; Negative Declaration for the Oil and Gas Industry; Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule" (FRL No. 10011-42-Region 1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4947. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval and Air Quality Designation; Connecticut; Determination of Clean Data for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standard for the Greater Connecticut Area" (FRL No. 10011-52-Region 1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4948. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Long-Chain Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylate and Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate Chemical Substances" (FRL No. 10010-44-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4949. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning amendments to Part 126 of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4950. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, a report concerning a final rule that removes Department regulations that govern the obsolete Walsh Visa Program; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4951. A communication from the Board of Trustees, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 2020 Annual Report on the Financial Status of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance System; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-4952. A communication from the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Annual Actuarial Report Required by Section 22 of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 and Section 502 of the Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-4953. A communication from the Board Members of the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from October 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4954. A communication from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report relative to the Board's compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during calendar year 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4955. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Report to Congress on the Social and Economic Conditions of Native Americans: Fiscal Year 2016"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-4956. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Visas: Special Immigrant Visas - U.S. Government Employee Special Immigrant Visas for Service Abroad" (RIN1400-AE77) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 25, 2020; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4957. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Removal of Regulations Related to Immigrant Visas for Certain Expatriates" (RIN1400-AE55) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 25, 2020; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4958. A communication from the Associate Administrator for Policy, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program" (RIN2126-AC02) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 30, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BARRASSO, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

Report to accompany S. 3051, a bill to improve protections for wildlife, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-239).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BARRASSO from the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Katherine A. Crytzer, of Tennessee, to be Inspector General of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

*Beth Harwell, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a term expiring May 18, 2024.

*Brian Noland, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a term expiring May 18, 2024.

By Mr. RUBIO for the Select Committee on Intelligence.

*Peter Michael Thomson, of Louisiana, to be Inspector General, Central Intelligence Agency.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first

and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CRUZ:

S. 4119. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to increase penalties for individuals who illegally reenter the United States after being removed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL)):

S. 4120. A bill to enhance the early warning reporting requirements for motor vehicle manufacturers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL)):

S. 4121. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Transportation to establish a motor vehicle recall assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL)):

S. 4122. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue a final rule revising motor vehicle seat back safety standards; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL)):

S. 4123. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to conduct research regarding and require the use of driver monitoring systems to minimize or eliminate motor vehicle driver distraction; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 4124. A bill to expedite hiring by the Department of Veterans Affairs of medical department personnel separating from the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER:

S. 4125. A bill to extend the paycheck protection program and to provide supplemental loans to recipients of loans under the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 4126. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 104 East Main Street in Port Washington, Wisconsin, as the "Joseph G. Demler Post Office"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. RISCH:

S. 4127. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 2014 to modify the treatment of revenue from timber sale contracts and certain payments made by counties to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior under good neighbor agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 4128. A bill to extend the authority for the establishment by the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation of a commemorative work to commemorate the mission of the Peace Corps and the ideals on which the Peace Corps was founded, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 4129. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate advance refunding bonds; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. JONES, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 4130. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to award grants to States for the construction of microelectronics manufacturing and advanced research and development facilities, to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence to fund the construction of microelectronics manufacturing facilities for national security needs, and to authorize additional amounts for microelectronics research and development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. WARREN, Ms. ROSEN, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 4131. A bill to make high-speed broadband internet service accessible and affordable to all Americans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. REED, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 4132. A bill to establish the Commission on the COVID-19 Pandemic in the United States; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 4133. A bill to modernize the REAL ID Act of 2005, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. BENNET):

S. 4134. A bill to establish a demonstration project to increase access to biosimilar products under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TOOMEY:

S. 4135. A bill to provide forgivable physical disaster loans to businesses damaged due to civil unrest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 4136. A bill to require Federal agencies to conduct a benefit-cost analysis on relocations involving the movement of employment positions to different areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 4137. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make adjustments to payment rates for skilled nursing facilities under the Medicare program to account for certain unique circumstances; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 4138. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to make permanent the authority of the United States Patent and Trademark Office to conduct a telework travel expenses program; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. REED, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 4139. A bill to encourage support by international financial institutions for a robust global response to the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 4140. A bill to provide additional emergency funding for certain nutrition programs; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 4141. A bill to refinance Federal and private student loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. WARREN (for Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. WARREN)):

S. 4142. A bill to amend the Revised Statutes to remove the defense of qualified immunity in the case of any action under section 1979, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 4143. A bill to extend the unemployment insurance provisions of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act for the duration of the economic recovery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL):

S. 4144. A bill to amend the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act with respect to sport fish restoration and recreational boating safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 4145. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to prohibit retail businesses from refusing cash payments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. 4146. A bill to require the Federal Election Commission to conduct a study on the classification of political campaign emails as spam; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. 4147. A bill to establish the Financing Energy Efficient Manufacturing Program at the Department of Energy to provide financial assistance to promote energy efficiency and onsite renewable technologies in manufacturing facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 4148. A bill to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 4149. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to remove the limitation on re-

imbursement for emergency treatment of amounts owed to a third party for which the veteran is responsible under a health-plan contract; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. ROUNDS:

S. Res. 640. A resolution to express the sense of the Senate on United States-Israel cooperation on precision-guided munitions; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. Res. 641. A resolution designating April 13, 2020, as "National Borinqueneers Day"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. Res. 642. A resolution honoring the life, legacy, and achievements of Annie Glenn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. JONES, and Mr. COONS):

S. Res. 643. A resolution recognizing the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States and the need for greater access to music education for African-American students and designating June 2020 as African-American Music Appreciation Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. JONES, Mr. COONS, Mr. REED, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. UDALL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KING, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. TESTER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BROWN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. WARNER):

S. Res. 644. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States Postal Service should remain a strong and universal service for the people of the United States, and should receive an appropriation to offset revenues lost due to the COVID-19 emergency; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 511

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 511, a bill to promote and protect from discrimination living organ donors.

S. 1841

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1841, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the publicly traded partnership ownership structure to energy power generation projects

and transportation fuels, and for other purposes.

S. 2336

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2336, a bill to improve the management of information technology projects and investments of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 2417

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2417, a bill to provide for payment of proceeds from savings bonds to a State with title to such bonds pursuant to the judgment of a court.

S. 2633

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2633, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage for wigs as durable medical equipment under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 3170

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3170, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to expand access to breastfeeding accommodations in the workplace, and for other purposes.

S. 3318

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3318, a bill to promote transparency in health care pricing.

S. 3353

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3353, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for extended months of Medicare coverage of immunosuppressive drugs for kidney transplant patients, and for other purposes.

S. 3444

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3444, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the list of diseases associated with exposure to certain herbicide agents for which there is a presumption of service connection for veterans who served in the Republic of Vietnam, and for other purposes.

S. 3599

At the request of Mr. PERDUE, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3599, a bill to enhance our Nation's nurse and physician workforce during the COVID-19 crisis

by recapturing unused immigrant visas.

S. 3703

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) were added as cosponsors of S. 3703, a bill to amend the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act to improve the prevention of elder abuse and exploitation of individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias.

S. 3812

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3812, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for hospital care, medical services, and nursing home care from the Department of Veterans Affairs to include veterans of World War II.

S. 3814

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER), the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) were added as cosponsors of S. 3814, a bill to establish a loan program for businesses affected by COVID-19 and to extend the loan forgiveness period for paycheck protection program loans made to the hardest hit businesses, and for other purposes.

S. 3910

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3910, a bill to establish a presumption that certain firefighters who are Federal employees and have COVID-19 contracted that disease while in the performance of their official duties, and for other purposes.

S. 3964

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3964, a bill to amend the national service laws to prioritize national service programs and projects that are directly related to the response to and recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency, and for other purposes.

S. 3979

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3979, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to temporarily waive cost-sharing amounts under the TRICARE pharmacy benefits program during certain declared emergencies.

S. 4001

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator

from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 4001, a bill to amend title IX of the Social Security Act to improve emergency unemployment relief for governmental entities and nonprofit organizations.

S. 4014

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4014, a bill to provide for supplemental loans under the Paycheck Protection Program.

S. 4017

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 4017, a bill to extend the period for obligations or expenditures for amounts obligated for the National Disaster Resilience competition.

S. 4019

At the request of Mr. WARNER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 4019, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to designate Juneteenth National Independence Day as a legal public holiday.

S. 4048

At the request of Ms. HARRIS, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 4048, a bill to modify the deadlines for completing the 2020 decennial census of population and related tabulations, and for other purposes.

S. 4088

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4088, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend the application of the Medicare payment rate floor to primary care services furnished under Medicaid and to apply the rate floor to additional providers of primary care services.

S. 4117

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) were added as cosponsors of S. 4117, a bill to provide automatic forgiveness for paycheck protection program loans under \$150,000, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 274

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 274, a resolution expressing solidarity with Falun Gong practitioners who have lost lives, freedoms, and other rights for adhering to their beliefs and practices, and condemning the practice of non-consenting organ harvesting, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1681

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1681 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1701

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1701 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1706

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the names of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1706 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1707

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1707 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1754

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1754 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1756

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added

as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1756 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1763

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1763 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1784

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1784 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1792

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1792 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1793

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1793 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1804

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1804 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1881

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1881 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1884

At the request of Mr. ROMNEY, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1884 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1889

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1889 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1895

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEFFLER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1895 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1932

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1932 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1972

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1972 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

struction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2059

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2059 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2068

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2068 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2069

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2069 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2101

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2101 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2116

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2116 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2136

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) were added

as cosponsors of amendment No. 2136 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2168

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2168 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2198

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2198 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2198 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 2206

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2206 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2219

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2219 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2244

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2244 in-

tended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2245

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2245 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2251

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2251 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2252

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2252 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2270

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2270 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2301

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2301 proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2315

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2315 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2317

At the request of Ms. HARRIS, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2317 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2318

At the request of Ms. HARRIS, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2318 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2330

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2330 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2334

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2334 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2336

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2336 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year

2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2352

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2352 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2361

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2361 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2364

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2364 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2370

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2370 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2374

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2374 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2383

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2383 intended to be proposed to S. 4049, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. REED, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 4132. A bill to establish the Commission on the COVID-19 Pandemic in the United States; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the Coronavirus Commission Act. Representative ADAM SCHIFF has introduced companion legislation in the House.

This bill would establish a commission on the coronavirus pandemic to better understand the vulnerabilities it has revealed in our national security and healthcare system and improve our preparedness for future crises.

It is crucial to improve our understanding of pandemic threats and health issues that the United States could face in the coming decades to better protect our population and mitigate the risk of a similar human and economic catastrophe.

Nearly 130,000 Americans have died from COVID-19. Hospitals have struggled to secure enough personal protective equipment to keep health workers safe, testing levels remain inadequate, and a breakthrough therapeutic, let alone a vaccine, has yet to be developed.

More than 41 million Americans have been laid off, and the unemployment rate is likely well over 20 percent. Large numbers of businesses have permanently closed due to the coronavirus pandemic.

The commission that would be created by our bill would conduct a comprehensive review of the government's coronavirus response and make recommendations on how we can be better prepared in the future. The commission would complement other oversight efforts in Congress and elsewhere.

The coronavirus commission would examine U.S. Government preparedness in advance of this pandemic, the Federal Government's response to it, and provide recommendations to improve our ability to respond to and recover from future outbreaks, epidemics, and pandemics.

This legislation is modeled after and closely mirrors legislation enacted in 2002 that created the 9/11 Commission.

The Coronavirus Commission would be composed of 10 members, with the same partisan balance as the 9/11 commissioners and prohibited from being current Federal officials, with a variety of backgrounds in relevant fields, including public health, epidemiology, emergency preparedness, armed services, and intelligence; provide a full accounting to the President, Congress, and the American people of the facts and circumstances related to the outbreak in the United States, including our preparedness, the intelligence and information we had available before the virus reached the United States, and how Federal, State, and local governments, as well as the private sector, responded to the crisis; hold hearings and public events to obtain information and to educate the public; possess subpoena power to compel cooperation by relevant witnesses and materials from the Federal Government, as well as State and local governments; make specific recommendations to Congress and the executive branch to improve our preparedness for pandemic disease; have adequate staffing and resources to be able to complete expeditiously the monumental task at hand so we can be prepared for the next epidemic or pandemic to hit the nation; and the commission would be established after February 2021, hopefully when the pandemic has been overcome and after the presidential election.

The coronavirus showed just how unprepared and slow we were to respond to a major outbreak, and that lack of readiness has endangered lives.

We were unable to ramp up testing, we had insufficient safety equipment for doctors and nurses, and we lacked any kind of consistent Federal guidelines for States and cities.

We know this will not be the last outbreak, so a 9/11 Commission-style panel is necessary to fix these mistakes going forward and apply the lessons from this pandemic to future crises.

I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this bill.

Thank you.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. REED, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 4139. A bill to encourage support by international financial institutions for a robust global response to the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. 4139

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 "Support for Global Financial Institution Pandemic Response Act of 2020".

SEC. 2. SUPPORT FOR A ROBUST GLOBAL RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

(a) UNITED STATES POLICIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r(c)(2))) to use the voice and vote of the United States at that institution—

(A) to seek to ensure adequate fiscal space for world economies in response to the global coronavirus disease 2019 (commonly referred to as "COVID-19") pandemic through—

(i) the suspension of all debt service payments to the institution; and

(ii) the relaxation of fiscal targets for any government operating a program supported by the institution, or seeking financing from the institution, in response to the pandemic;

(B) to oppose the approval or endorsement of any loan, grant, document, or strategy that would lead to a decrease in health care spending or in any other spending that would impede the ability of any country to prevent or contain the spread of, or treat persons who are or may be infected with, the SARS-CoV-2 virus; and

(C) to require approval of all Special Drawing Rights allocation transfers from wealthier member countries to countries that are emerging markets or developing countries, based on confirmation of implementable transparency mechanisms or protocols to ensure the allocations are used for the public good and in response to the global pandemic.

(2) IMF ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to support the issuance of a special allocation of not less than 2,000,000,000,000 Special Drawing Rights so that governments are able to access additional resources to finance their responses to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Chairman of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies

shall include in the annual report required by section 1701 of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r) a description of progress made toward advancing the policies described in subsection (a).

(c) TERMINATION.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall have no force or effect after the earlier of—

(1) the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of the Treasury submits to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report stating that the SARS-CoV-2 virus is no longer a serious threat to public health in any part of the world.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 4143. A bill to extend the unemployment insurance provisions of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act for the duration of the economic recovery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, now on the main topic this morning, I am proud to support Senator WYDEN and Senator BENNET. As the number of COVID-19 cases accelerates across much of the country, the economic toll of this pandemic continues to fall hard on American families and American workers. Over 33 million Americans—at least one-fifth of the entire workforce—have now applied for unemployment assistance since the pandemic began.

Democrats secured a crucial enhancement of that unemployment assistance in the CARES Act—an extra \$600 a week, which, according to a study by Columbia University, prevented as many as 12 million Americans from slipping into poverty. By the end of this month, those emergency unemployment benefits will expire, but unfortunately the high levels of unemployment will not. Without an extension of enhanced benefits, Americans struggling without work will have their legs cut out from under them at the worst possible time, in the middle of a raging pandemic.

I am joining with my colleague, Ranking Member WYDEN of the Senate Finance Committee, to introduce a bill that will serve as both a short-term solution and a bold long-term strategy to keep American workers and the American economy afloat. I thank Senator WYDEN for his help and Senator BENNET for his help. Together, we put together a very strong piece of legislation.

Our bill, the Schumer-Wyden American Workforce Rescue Act, would do something very simple: It would tie the extension of enhanced unemployment benefits to economic data, not arbitrary political deadlines. As long as unemployment remains very high—over 11 percent—the enhanced benefits will stay in place. When unemployment goes down, the benefits will phase out appropriately.

This automatic stabilization for unemployment benefits would be one of

the first programs of its kind, but at its core, this policy is basic common sense. When Americans truly need the benefits, the benefits will be there. When the economy gets better, those enhanced benefits will be reduced. The impetus for this legislation is common sense. We should not allow the economic security of the American people to depend on the political whims of the legislatures—Federal or State.

When we passed the CARES Act over 2 months ago, Democrats knew the extra \$600 in weekly unemployment assistance was only a temporary salve for struggling Americans. We had hoped the economy would be able to bounce back and unemployment would quickly go down. Clearly, that is not the case today.

Experts are warning us that the economic drag from this crisis will take years, if not a full decade, to fully abate. Further action is very much needed and very, very necessary. But for months, Republicans have doubled and tripled down on their strategy of delaying action on COVID-19 relief legislation. They have kept the American people needlessly wondering if the help they rely on will remain in place much longer.

We need to take the next step and tie unemployment benefits to economic triggers that will ensure that so long as Americans are hurting, a safety net will remain in place—whether it is COVID-19 or any other economic disaster in the future that causes unemployment to rise. That is how you give the American people the kind of peace of mind they need that they will not needlessly fall into poverty this year or next year or the year after.

No doubt, this is a new idea. It would be one of the first programs of its kind. But we need to take this bold step forward to guarantee that the Federal Government effectively serves the American people in times of crisis.

There is a long road ahead before the U.S. economy gets back on its feet. In many parts of the country, States are reimposing restrictions on businesses, restaurants, and other places of employment to halt a renewed spread of the disease. Americans will continue to wonder, when can I get back to work?

I am proud to join my colleagues and champion this legislation to provide unemployment benefits for as long as Americans need them—provide unemployment benefits for as long as Americans need them.

Before I yield, I want to thank my colleague Senator WYDEN for championing this legislation as well. He has been a leading and fierce advocate for this policy in our caucus, and I am both grateful and proud to stand with him this morning. I also thank Senator BENNET, who is always thoughtful and thinking on to the future—one of the first Members to alert this Chamber and the country of the disparities in income and wealth distribution—and has had vital input as well. We thank him.

This policy is smart, it is timely, and it is forward-thinking. So it is no surprise that my colleagues, Senator WYDEN—one of the authors—and Senator BENNET have had great input.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator WYDEN and then Senator BENNET be allowed to speak immediately after me for as much time as they may consume.

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

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, it is a pleasure to be with Senator SCHUMER to advance the Schumer-Wyden legislative proposal today, and I am very pleased that we are joined by Senator BENNET, a particularly valuable member of the Senate Finance Committee, who has worked on these issues for many, many years.

As Senator SCHUMER outlined, we are talking about a fresh approach as we look to extending supercharged unemployment benefits for as long as our economy suffers under the COVID-19 pandemic. As the ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee that produced the \$600 extra benefit each week until July 31 and the breakthrough to cover for the first time gig workers and the self-employed and part-timers and others, I am going to take a few minutes to explain why this next step to create a dependable safety net in America is a no-brainer.

We know that tens of millions of Americans are out of work due to COVID-19. The pandemic is, in fact, getting worse. Dr. Tony Fauci yesterday talked about the prospect of having 100,000 new confirmed cases per day nationwide. We don't even want to imagine what the unemployment situation is going to look like with 100,000 new coronavirus cases every day. You cannot have a healthy economy in a country suffering from mass death.

I know the President got up in the Rose Garden and celebrated the last jobs report like it was the greatest news since the end of World War II, but you have to be living in a country club fantasy land to believe this economic crisis is anywhere close to ending.

Tens of millions of Americans today are out of work in States with COVID hotspots. There are reports that people who went back to work in the spring are getting laid off for a second time. The numbers show that it disproportionately harms Black and Hispanic people suffering in this crisis, and the layoffs are hitting those Americans especially hard in industries that pay modest wages. This is a recipe for injustice and for long-term economic hardship. Our proposal is desperately needed because the country is not on a straight line to recovery.

Democrats demanded the supercharged unemployment benefits because workers are not to blame for the crisis. Doctors don't yet have a cure for COVID-19, but the Congress does have a way to address the financial strain of joblessness. That is why Democrats demanded full wage replacement during

the negotiations on unemployment benefits in the CARES Act.

Secretary Scalia told those of us negotiating this issue that State UI systems—unemployment systems—were too outdated to make it work anytime soon. These are Federal benefits, but under employment law, the States administer the program and get the benefits out.

We knew that there would be some challenges, and we proposed a simple solution: \$600 extra per week across the board, adding up to full wage replacement for the typical worker. It was clear that was the only possibility of getting the supercharged benefits out to millions of workers quickly.

It hadn't been easy. In a number of States, the unemployment systems run on Bronze Age technology. In some other cases—and Leader SCHUMER and I are inquiring into these right now—it is a case of Republican sabotage. That is why, for the long term, it is certainly worth looking at a Federal approach for administering unemployment benefits as a better strategy.

But in today's economic conditions, dealing with the suffering we are seeing right now—the suffering that Tony Fauci talked about yesterday that could hammer this country from sea to shining sea—if you are dealing with today's conditions and you want to get full-wage benefits out on time, there is no alternative to \$600 per week across the board. Furthermore, there is no good argument for cutting or eliminating benefits as long as the pandemic is raging and getting worse.

On the one hand, we heard Secretary Scalia and other Republicans repeat the old line. They have been talking against unemployment for ages, and they always say the problem is lazy workers dependent on government are going to drag the economy down by collecting unemployment instead of going back to their jobs.

On the other hand, Republicans have repeatedly said the economy is roaring back to full employment so there is no need for extending benefits any longer. You can't have it both ways. You can't have it both ways, that these workers are dragging the economy down and then talk about how everything is booming.

Regardless of how these arguments conflict, neither one holds any water to begin with. I believe it is an insult to American workers to say they would rather sit at home than work hard and earn their pay. Our workers have a strong working ethic, and how could anybody believe in the greatness of America, as the President is always talking about, and think so little of its workers?

Second, it is time to quit pretending to know whether the crisis is anywhere near over. The number of people filing new unemployment claims every week, even now, is two and three times higher than the worst single week of the Great Recession.

Senators have a right to stake out whatever ground they want on this

issue. I will tell you, the American people overwhelmingly support extending supercharged unemployment benefits. You see it in polls—polls done by centrist organizations. But more importantly, you hear about it when you are home.

Americans don't buy Secretary Scalia's line about lazy workers or dependence on the government. I can tell you, based on the conversations I had with Oregonians, they don't want any handouts. They understand the country is facing a severe historic crisis of joblessness, and they want the Congress to act. You cannot have a healthy economy in a country suffering from mass debt, particularly in the middle of a pandemic.

It would be an act of sabotage and, I think, unthinkable cruelty to slash these benefits and send all these jobless families into destitution. That is why Senator SCHUMER and I have outlined this proposal to extend these supercharged unemployment benefits in a manner that is tethered to economic conditions on the ground.

We always hear our colleagues talk about policies and the need for policies that really mirror what is going on in the real-world economy, in the private sector. That is what this proposal does. This proposal says we are going to tie the economic benefits; we are going to tether them to economic conditions on the ground.

I saw our colleague from South Dakota, a Member of the Republican leadership, Senator THUNE, say that maybe the benefits ought to taper down when unemployment goes down. I looked at that, and I said that Democrats share that view. That is what our trigger proposal is all about. You have to have them in a way that is going to make sure people can pay rent and groceries, which is what the \$600 benefit made possible and will in the future.

But when unemployment tapers down, then, under our proposal, we make an accommodation for that. What we are going to do is common sense. It provides certainty and predictability for American workers, but it will also send a message across the country that there is a policy that will make a more dependable safety net. Yet it will also do what the head of the Federal Reserve just said, which is to make sure that family budgets, which are the ones that drive the American economy, are ones where people can pay the rent and buy groceries.

The bottom line is we have a moral obligation to not turn our back on those who are suffering. I am telling you, the Senate is going to go home here in a day or so for several weeks, and Senators are going to hear loud and clear that workers are concerned about whether, after July 31, they are going to be able to pay the rent and be able to buy groceries. I think they are worried, and I hear it from all parts of my community—about a tsunami of evictions and people simply not being able to feed their families. I think

those who disagree with the Schumer-Wyden proposal ought to come out here and say what they going to offer those people who are hurting.

Influential objective thinkers about the economy, like Jerome Powell, are saying that these kinds of benefits are absolutely key to making sure that the family budget, which drives the American economy, is going to be positioned to pay the rent and buy groceries.

I gather from Leader SCHUMER's remarks that I can yield to our Senator from Colorado, a particularly valuable member of the Finance Committee, who has been working on safety net issues for many, many years.

Mr. BENNET. I would like to thank Leader SCHUMER and the ranking member of the Finance Committee, Senator WYDEN, for bringing this commonsense proposal to the floor.

I have long advocated for the idea that we should tie benefits to the conditions of the economy rather than simply politically convenient dates or inconvenient dates that don't matter, don't make any sense to working people in our country, and create idiotic fights here that don't help the people we all have been sent here, in theory at least, to serve.

Right now, we are facing an unprecedented set of conditions in our country. We are being racked by an economic downturn. It is different from any that we have ever seen before and at the same time, we are facing this incredible health crisis. One in six workers in this country is unemployed. One in six workers is unemployed today.

But for once, thankfully, we were able to come together in a bipartisan way in March and pass the CARES Act, which is benefitting these workers in two ways.

First, we expanded unemployment benefits to cover almost 10 million self-employed workers, gig workers, and others who are usually left behind in circumstances like this. That is something we should have changed a long time ago, but we finally got it done, and we did it in a bipartisan way.

Second, as Leader SCHUMER and Senator WYDEN said, we added \$600 per week to normal unemployment benefits for all 30 million workers claiming benefits. That \$600 weekly benefit has prevented a level of severe hardship that is almost impossible to describe. It has paid rent and prevented evictions. It has kept food on the table so families don't go hungry. It has kept the lights on and paid for the internet so our kids can learn. The bottom line is that the \$600 weekly payment has been an essential lifeline to families in the middle of the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression.

In Colorado alone, over 450,000 workers are receiving the expanded benefit, and it has put a total of nearly \$2.5 billion into our economy. Nationwide, the numbers are staggering. One analysis showed that these additional payments help keep 12 million Americans out of poverty and keep poverty rates from

rising. Without these payments, wages across the entire economy would have declined by 10 percent from February to May. We completely offset that decline.

You know what that means is that working people actually were able to continue to buy things in this economy. The leader might be interested to know that I was talking to an economist recently, Raj Chetty, from Harvard, who has done a study, including other places, of New York. That study shows that the biggest loss in terms of consumer spending has come from the wealthiest areas in New York. That resulted in the biggest unemployment.

In other words, if you have a small business in a wealthy area in New York, your small business is cratering because wealthy people aren't spending money on services because they are scared of getting COVID.

In other parts of New York, there has been much less destabilization, and that is because of these unemployment benefits—directly because of these unemployment benefits—because where the unemployment rate has gone up, people's incomes have been able to be stable.

I am the first to say that not everything we have done with the CARES Act has been perfect. As we know, the CARES Act left out too many families, and too many States have been too slow to get these benefits out. That is the result of delivering benefits through 50 different systems that have been underfunded and undermined for 50 years. But once they have gotten out, these benefits have made a transformational difference. Everyone in the Senate should be proud of that.

I come out here all the time and complain how terrible this place is. I was amazed to hear the majority leader this morning talk about the "incompetence" of local officials. There is no body in the world more incompetent than this Senate. But here is a moment when we can actually be proud of something that we did here. Even President Trump has been running campaign ads touting these benefits. Even as he is running these ads—which, as Senator WYDEN said, he is running because this unemployment benefit is popular—he is threatening the take away the benefit by allowing the \$600 to sunset at the end of July. That would be a profound mistake.

Right now, even with these enhanced benefits in place, 17 percent of American families can't cover 3 months of basic expenses. Without the extra benefits, that number wouldn't be 17 percent. It would be 43 percent, almost half of the families in our country. Today, nearly 10 percent of Americans can't make the rent. Without the extra benefits, that number would double or triple.

If we let these benefits expire, we are going to throw tens of millions of Americans who rely on them into a profound financial crisis. We will be cutting their monthly income by \$2,400.

If we go over that cliff and completely cut off benefits, not only will it cut incomes by 50 percent or 60 percent or 70 percent for literally millions of Americans who can't go back to work, but it will cause extreme damage to the economy.

Nothing has kept our economy afloat more than this investment in unemployment. Allowing these benefits to expire would remove \$50 billion a month from the economy, reducing the GDP by 2.5 percent in the second half of this year. That would lead to 2 million jobs lost and a significant increase in the unemployment rate. So we would be right back here again. We shouldn't be doing that, at this point, with this very fragile economy and when COVID-19 is spreading in far too many places.

Some of the industries are facing extreme crises in my State as well as across the country. Hotels are projected to suffer revenue losses of almost 60 percent in 2020. Between March and May 2020, total restaurant sales were down more than \$94 billion from expected levels, and 90 percent of independent concert venues are at risk of permanently closing down in a few months without receiving additional relief. We can't tell people who are working in all of these industries—when there is no way these businesses will even be close to being 100 percent in the near future—that they are just on their own.

That is why we need to pass an expanded unemployment benefit that continues after July. We should tie that expanded benefit to the unemployment rate, as Senator SCHUMER and Senator WYDEN have designed, so that it steps the benefit down as the economy heals. That makes sense. Nobody here wants to be in a place at which the unemployment benefit disincentivizes people from working, which is why they step it down, but it needs to stay in place until this economy heals.

It is the wrong approach for the country and for the working people in this country to send them over the cliff right now, and it will be the wrong approach to send them over the cliff in 6 months or even in 2 years if the unemployment rate is still elevated. We need to extend expanded unemployment benefits, and we need to do it until the economy recovers. It is the right thing for the workers and families who are wondering how they are going to get through one of the most difficult challenges of their lives. It is the right thing to do for the broader economy in order for it to come back as strongly as it can as we work toward a vaccine.

I thank my colleagues again for their tremendous leadership. I hope that we will be able to work on this in a bipartisan way, as we did before, and that we will be able to pass these extensions for the American people.

Mr. SCHUMER. 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. 4143

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “American Workforce Rescue Act of 2020”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Extension of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation.
- Sec. 3. Extension and expansion of the pandemic emergency unemployment compensation program.
- Sec. 4. Extension of pandemic unemployment assistance.
- Sec. 5. Extension of additional unemployment compensation provisions.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF FEDERAL PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

(a) **EXTENSION.**—Section 2104(e) of the Relief for Workers Affected by Coronavirus Act (contained in subtitle A of title II of division A of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136)) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) **APPLICABILITY.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An agreement entered into under this section shall apply to weeks of unemployment—

“(A) beginning after the date on which such agreement is entered into; and

“(B) ending on or before the applicable end date described in paragraph (2).

“(2) **APPLICABLE END DATE.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The applicable end date described in this paragraph with respect to a State is the date that is 13 weeks after the first date (after the date the State entered into an agreement under this section) that the State is not in an extended benefit period described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) **EXTENDED BENEFIT PERIOD.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A), a State shall be considered to be in an extended benefit period, as of any given day, if such a period would then be in effect for such State under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) if—

“(i) section 203(f) of such Act were applied to such State (regardless of whether the State by law had provided for such application); and

“(ii) such section 203(f)—

“(I) were applied by substituting ‘6.0’ for ‘6.5’ in paragraph (1)(A)(i) thereof; and

“(II) did not include the requirement under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) thereof.”.

(b) **REVISION OF AMOUNT.**—Section 2104(b) of the Relief for Workers Affected by Coronavirus Act (contained in subtitle A of title II of division A of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting “(or, for weeks of unemployment beginning after July 31, 2020, and ending on or before the applicable end date described in subsection (e)(2) the amount described in paragraph (3))” after “\$600”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) **AMOUNT OF FEDERAL PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.**—

“(A) **TIER.**—The amount described in this paragraph is, with respect to a State, the following amount:

“(i) **FIRST TIER AMOUNT.**—In the case of weeks beginning in a first tier high unemployment period described in subparagraph (B)(i), \$100.

“(ii) **SECOND TIER AMOUNT.**—In the case of weeks beginning in a second tier high unem-

ployment period described in subparagraph (B)(ii), \$200.

“(iii) **THIRD TIER AMOUNT.**—In the case of weeks beginning in a third tier high unemployment period described in subparagraph (B)(iii), \$300.

“(iv) **FOURTH TIER AMOUNT.**—In the case of weeks beginning in a fourth tier high unemployment period described in subparagraph (B)(iv), \$400.

“(v) **FIFTH TIER AMOUNT.**—In the case of weeks beginning in a third tier high unemployment period described in subparagraph (B)(v), \$500.

“(vi) **SIXTH TIER AMOUNT.**—In the case of weeks beginning in a fourth tier high unemployment period described in subparagraph (B)(vi), \$600.

“(B) **HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT PERIODS.**—

“(i) **FIRST TIER.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i), a first tier high unemployment period described in this clause is, with respect to a State, any period during which an extended benefit period would be in effect for the State under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) if—

“(I) section 203(f) of such Act were applied to such State (regardless of whether the State by law had provided for such application); and

“(II) such section 203(f)—

“(aa) were applied by substituting ‘6.0 percent but less than 7.0 percent’ for ‘6.5’ in paragraph (1)(A)(i) thereof; and

“(bb) did not include the requirement under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) thereof.

“(ii) **SECOND TIER.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(ii), a second tier high unemployment period described in this clause is, with respect to a State, any period during which an extended benefit period would be in effect for the State under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) if—

“(I) section 203(f) of such Act were applied to such State (regardless of whether the State by law had provided for such application); and

“(II) such section 203(f)—

“(aa) were applied by substituting ‘7.0 percent but less than 8.0 percent’ for ‘6.5’ in paragraph (1)(A)(i) thereof; and

“(bb) did not include the requirement under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) thereof.

“(iii) **THIRD TIER.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(iii), a third tier high unemployment period described in this clause is, with respect to a State, any period during which an extended benefit period would be in effect for the State under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) if—

“(I) section 203(f) of such Act were applied to such State (regardless of whether the State by law had provided for such application); and

“(II) such section 203(f)—

“(aa) were applied by substituting ‘8.0 percent but less than 9.0 percent’ for ‘6.5’ in paragraph (1)(A)(i) thereof; and

“(bb) did not include the requirement under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) thereof.

“(iv) **FOURTH TIER.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(iv), a fourth tier high unemployment period described in this clause is, with respect to a State, any period during which an extended benefit period would be in effect for the State under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) if—

“(I) section 203(f) of such Act were applied to such State (regardless of whether the State by law had provided for such application); and

“(II) such section 203(f)—

“(aa) were applied by substituting ‘9.0 percent but less than 10.0 percent’ for ‘6.5’ in paragraph (1)(A)(i) thereof; and

“(bb) did not include the requirement under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) thereof.

“(v) **FIFTH TIER.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(v), a fifth tier high unemployment period described in this clause is, with respect to a State, any period during which an extended benefit period would be in effect for the State under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) if—

“(I) section 203(f) of such Act were applied to such State (regardless of whether the State by law had provided for such application); and

“(II) such section 203(f)—

“(aa) were applied by substituting ‘10.0 percent but less than 11.0 percent’ for ‘6.5’ in paragraph (1)(A)(i) thereof; and

“(bb) did not include the requirement under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) thereof.

“(vi) **SIXTH TIER.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(vi), a sixth tier high unemployment period described in this clause is, with respect to a State, any period during which an extended benefit period would be in effect for the State under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) if—

“(I) section 203(f) of such Act were applied to such State (regardless of whether the State by law had provided for such application); and

“(II) such section 203(f)—

“(aa) were applied by substituting ‘11.0 percent’ for ‘6.5’ in paragraph (1)(A)(i) thereof; and

“(bb) did not include the requirement under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) thereof.

“(C) **SPECIAL RULES.**—

“(i) **MINIMUM PERIOD ON A TIER BEFORE MOVING TO A LOWER TIER.**—Once a State is in a high unemployment period tier described in clause (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), or (vi) of subparagraph (B), the State may not move to a lower high unemployment period tier (resulting in a lower dollar amount under subparagraph (A)) before the State has been in the existing high unemployment period tier for a period of at least 13 consecutive weeks.

“(ii) **DEEMED FIRST TIER.**—For purposes of determining the amount of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation during the 13-week period described in subsection (e)(2)(A) with respect to a State, the State shall be deemed to be in a first tier high unemployment period described in subparagraph (B)(i) during such period.”.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION AND EXPANSION OF THE PANDEMIC EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) **EXTENSION.**—Section 2107(g) of the Relief for Workers Affected by Coronavirus Act (contained in subtitle A of title II of division A of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136)) is amended to read as follows:

“(g) **APPLICABILITY.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), an agreement entered into under this section shall apply, with respect to a State, to weeks of unemployment—

“(A) beginning after the date on which such agreement is entered into; and

“(B) ending on or before the applicable end date described in paragraph (2).

“(2) **APPLICABLE END DATE.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The applicable end date described in this paragraph with respect to a State is the later of—

“(i) March 27, 2021; or

“(ii) if, as of the date under clause (i), the State is in an extended benefit period described in subparagraph (B), the first date after the date under clause (i) that the State is not in an extended benefit period described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) EXTENDED BENEFIT PERIOD.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), a State shall be considered to be in an extended benefit period, as of any given day, if such a period would then be in effect for such State under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) if—

“(i) section 203(f) of such Act were applied to such State (regardless of whether the State by law had provided for such application); and

“(ii) such section 203(f)—

“(I) were applied by substituting ‘5.5’ for ‘6.5’ in paragraph (1)(A)(i) thereof; and

“(II) did not include the requirement under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) thereof.

“(3) TRANSITION FOR AMOUNT REMAINING IN ACCOUNT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), in the case of an individual who has amounts remaining in an account established under subsection (b) as of the last day of the last week (as determined in accordance with the applicable State law) ending on or before the date described in paragraph (1)(B), pandemic emergency unemployment compensation shall continue to be payable to such individual from such amounts for any week beginning after such date for which the individual meets the eligibility requirements of this section.

“(B) LIMITATION.—No compensation shall be payable by reason of paragraph (1) for any week beginning after the date that is 4 months after the date described in paragraph (1)(B).”

(b) EXPANSION.—Section 2107(b) of the Relief for Workers Affected by Coronavirus Act (contained in subtitle A of title II of division A of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2); and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(3) FIRST-TIER PANDEMIC EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—The amount established in an account under paragraph (1) shall be equal to 13 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount, which includes the amount of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation under section 2104, for the benefit year.

“(4) SECOND-TIER PANDEMIC EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If, at the time that the amount added to an individual’s account under paragraph (3) (in this section referred to as ‘first-tier pandemic emergency unemployment compensation’) is exhausted, or at any time thereafter, such individual’s State is in an extended benefit period (as determined under subparagraph (B)), such account shall be augmented by an amount (in this section referred to as ‘second-tier pandemic emergency unemployment compensation’) equal to 13 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount, which includes the amount of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation under section 2104, for the benefit year.

“(B) EXTENDED BENEFIT PERIOD.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), a State shall be considered to be in an extended benefit period, as of any given time, if such a period would then be in effect for such State under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) if—

“(i) section 203(f) of such Act were applied to such State (regardless of whether the State by law had provided for such application); and

“(ii) such section 203(f) did not include the requirement under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) thereof.

“(C) LIMITATION.—The account of an individual may be augmented not more than once under this subsection.

“(5) THIRD-TIER PANDEMIC EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If, at the time that the amount added to an individual’s account under paragraph (4) is exhausted, or at any time thereafter, such individual’s State is in an extended benefit period (as determined under subparagraph (B)), such account shall be augmented by an amount (in this section referred to as ‘third-tier pandemic emergency unemployment compensation’) equal to 13 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount, which includes the amount of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation under section 2104, for the benefit year.

“(B) EXTENDED BENEFIT PERIOD.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), a State shall be considered to be in an extended benefit period, as of any given time, if such a period would then be in effect for such State under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) if—

“(i) section 203(f) of such Act were applied to such State (regardless of whether the State by law had provided for such application); and

“(ii) such section 203(f)—

“(I) were applied by substituting ‘7.5’ for ‘6.5’ in paragraph (1)(A)(i) thereof; and

“(II) did not include the requirement under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) thereof.

“(C) LIMITATION.—The account of an individual may be augmented not more than once under this subsection.

“(6) FOURTH-TIER PANDEMIC EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If, at the time that the amount added to an individual’s account under paragraph (5) is exhausted, or at any time thereafter, such individual’s State is in an extended benefit period (as determined under subparagraph (B)), such account shall be augmented by an amount (in this section referred to as ‘fourth-tier pandemic emergency unemployment compensation’) equal to 13 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount, which includes the amount of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation under section 2104, for the benefit year.

“(B) EXTENDED BENEFIT PERIOD.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), a State shall be considered to be in an extended benefit period, as of any given time, if such a period would then be in effect for such State under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) if—

“(i) section 203(f) of such Act were applied to such State (regardless of whether the State by law had provided for such application); and

“(ii) such section 203(f)—

“(I) were applied by substituting ‘8.5’ for ‘6.5’ in paragraph (1)(A)(i) thereof; and

“(II) did not include the requirement under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) thereof.

“(C) LIMITATION.—The account of an individual may be augmented not more than once under this subsection.

“(7) COORDINATION OF PANDEMIC EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION WITH REGULAR COMPENSATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If—

“(i) an individual has been determined to be entitled to pandemic emergency unemployment compensation with respect to a benefit year;

“(ii) that benefit year has expired;

“(iii) that individual has remaining entitlement to pandemic emergency unemployment compensation with respect to that benefit year; and

“(iv) that individual would qualify for a new benefit year in which the weekly benefit amount of regular compensation is at least either \$100 or 25 percent less than the individual’s weekly benefit amount in the benefit year referred to in clause (i), then the State shall determine eligibility for compensation as provided in subparagraph (B).

“(B) DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.—For individuals described in subparagraph (A), the State shall determine whether the individual is to be paid pandemic emergency unemployment compensation or regular compensation for a week of unemployment using one of the following methods:

“(i) The State shall, if permitted by State law, establish a new benefit year, but defer the payment of regular compensation with respect to that new benefit year until exhaustion of all pandemic emergency unemployment compensation payable with respect to the benefit year referred to in subparagraph (A)(i).

“(ii) The State shall, if permitted by State law, defer the establishment of a new benefit year (which uses all the wages and employment which would have been used to establish a benefit year but for the application of this subparagraph), until exhaustion of all pandemic emergency unemployment compensation payable with respect to the benefit year referred to in subparagraph (A)(i).

“(iii) The State shall pay, if permitted by State law—

“(I) regular compensation equal to the weekly benefit amount established under the new benefit year; and

“(II) pandemic emergency unemployment compensation equal to the difference between that weekly benefit amount and the weekly benefit amount for the expired benefit year.

“(iv) The State shall determine rights to pandemic emergency unemployment compensation without regard to any rights to regular compensation if the individual elects to not file a claim for regular compensation under the new benefit year.”

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.

Section 2102 of the Relief for Workers Affected by Coronavirus Act (contained in subtitle A of title II of division A of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A)(ii), by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “the applicable end date described in section 2107(g)(2)”; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) LIMITATION ON DURATION OF ASSISTANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The total number of weeks for which a covered individual may receive assistance under this section shall not exceed 39 weeks and such total shall include any week for which the covered individual received regular compensation or extended benefits under any Federal or State law, or pandemic emergency unemployment compensation under section 2107, except that if after March 27, 2020, the duration of extended benefits, or pandemic emergency unemployment compensation under section 2107 is extended, the 39-week period described in this paragraph shall be extended by—

“(i) the number of weeks that is equal to the number of weeks by which the extended benefits were extended; and

“(ii) in the case of an extension of pandemic emergency unemployment compensation under section 2107, by the number of weeks that is equal to the additional number of weeks (through augmentation) available

with respect to the State in which the individual resides under paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) of section 2107(b).

“(B) EXTENSION OF ASSISTANCE.—For the purpose of an extension of the 39-week period under subparagraph (A), the following rules shall apply:

“(i) TRANSITION PERIOD.—Section 2107(g)(3) shall apply to any extension of assistance under subparagraph (A).

“(ii) ACCOUNTS AND GRANDFATHERING.—In determining the number of weeks available for a covered individual under an extension described in subparagraph (A)(ii), the Secretary shall apply rules that are similar to the rules described in paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) of section 2107(b), including with respect to accounts and grandfathering.”;

(2) in subsection (h), by striking “section 625” each place it appears and inserting “part 625”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(i) UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CALCULATION FOR CERTAIN TERRITORIES.—In the case of Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau, the following rules shall apply:

“(1) For the purposes of subsection (c)(1)(A)(ii) of this section, the Secretary shall determine the total unemployment rate of the territory in a manner similar to the manner under section 2107(g)(2).

“(2) For the purpose of subsection (c)(2)(B) of this section, the Secretary shall determine the total unemployment rate of the territory in a manner similar to the manner under paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) of section 2107(b).

“(3) For the purpose of subsection (d)(2) of this section, the Secretary shall determine the total unemployment rate of the territory in a manner similar to the manner under section 2104(b)(3)(B).”.

SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROVISIONS.

(a) EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FOR GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—Section 903(i)(1)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1103(i)(1)(D)) is amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “the applicable end date described in section 2107(g)(2) of the Relief for Workers Affected by Coronavirus Act (contained in subtitle A of title II of division A of the CARES Act)”.

(b) TEMPORARY FULL FEDERAL FUNDING OF THE FIRST WEEK OF COMPENSABLE REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT FOR STATES WITH NO WAITING WEEK.—Section 2105(e)(2) of the Relief for Workers Affected by Coronavirus Act (contained in subtitle A of title II of division A of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136)) is amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “the applicable end date described in section 2107(g)(2)”.

(c) TEMPORARY FINANCING OF SHORT-TIME COMPENSATION PAYMENTS IN STATES WITH PROGRAMS IN LAW.—Section 2108(b)(2) of the Relief for Workers Affected by Coronavirus Act (contained in subtitle A of title II of division A of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136)) is amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “the applicable end date described in section 2107(g)(2)”.

(d) TEMPORARY FINANCING OF SHORT-TIME COMPENSATION AGREEMENTS.—Section 2109(d)(2) of the Relief for Workers Affected by Coronavirus Act (contained in subtitle A of title II of division A of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136)) is amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “the applicable end date described in section 2107(g)(2)”.

(e) WAIVER OF THE 7-DAY WAITING PERIOD FOR BENEFITS UNDER THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.—Section 2112(a) of

the Relief for Workers Affected by Coronavirus Act (contained in subtitle A of title II of division A of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136)) is amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “the applicable end date described in section 2107(g)(2)”.

(f) TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR STATES WITH ADVANCES.—Section 1202(b)(10)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1322(b)(10)(A)) is amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “the applicable end date described in section 2107(g)(2) of the Relief for Workers Affected by Coronavirus Act (contained in subtitle A of title II of division A of the CARES Act)”.

(g) FULL FEDERAL FUNDING OF EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.—Subsections (a) and (b) of section 4105 of the Emergency Unemployment Insurance Stabilization and Access Act of 2020 (contained in division D of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127)) are each amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “the applicable end date described in section 2107(g)(2) of the Relief for Workers Affected by Coronavirus Act (contained in subtitle A of title II of division A of the CARES Act)”.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself,
Mr. PETERS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr.
LANKFORD, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr.
CARPER):

S. 4148. A bill to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

S. 4148

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF CHEMICAL FACILITY ANTI-TERRORISM STANDARDS PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5 of the Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-254; 6 U.S.C. 621 note) is amended by striking “July 23, 2020” and inserting “July 27, 2023”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

SENATE RESOLUTION 640—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON UNITED STATES-ISRAEL COOPERATION ON PRECISION-GUIDED MUNITIONS

Mr. ROUNDS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 640

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

(1) the Department of Defense has cooperated extensively with Israel to assist in the procurement of precision-guided munitions, and such cooperation represents an important example of robust United States support for Israel;

(2) to the extent practicable, the Secretary of Defense should take further measures to expedite deliveries of precision-guided munitions to Israel; and

(3) regularized annual purchases of precision-guided munitions by Israel, in accordance with existing requirements and practices regarding the export of defense articles and defense services, coordinated with the

United States Air Force annual purchase of precision-guided munitions, would enhance the security of both the United States and Israel by—

(A) promoting a more efficient use of defense resources by taking advantage of economies of scale;

(B) enabling the United States and Israel to address crisis requirements for precision-guided munitions in a timely and flexible manner; and

(C) encouraging the defense industrial base to maintain routine production lines of precision-guided munitions.

SENATE RESOLUTION 641—DESIGNATING APRIL 13, 2020, AS “NATIONAL BORINQUENEERS DAY”

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES 641

Whereas, in 1898, Puerto Rico became a territory of the United States and, the following year, Congress authorized raising a military unit of volunteer soldiers on the island, which was organized as the “Puerto Rico Regiment of Volunteer Infantry”;

Whereas, in 1908, Congress incorporated the regiment as part of the regular United States Army as the “Puerto Rico Regiment of Infantry”;

Whereas, in 1917, after the United States’ entry into World War I, the Puerto Rico Regiment of Infantry was sent to Panama to defend the Panama Canal Zone;

Whereas, in 1920, Congress redesignated the unit as the 65th Infantry Regiment of the United States Army;

Whereas during World War II, the 65th Infantry Regiment served in North Africa and Europe, including combat operations in France and Germany for which members of the unit received commendations for valiant service, including 1 Distinguished Service Cross, 2 Silver Stars, 2 Bronze Stars, and 90 Purple Hearts;

Whereas, in 1950, the 65th Infantry Regiment deployed to South Korea, and during the voyage the soldiers nicknamed the unit the “Borinqueneers”, a reference to the native Taino Tribe’s name for the island of Puerto Rico;

Whereas during the Korean War, the 65th Infantry Regiment (hereinafter, the “Borinqueneers”) engaged in substantial combat operations on the Korean Peninsula, and the unit played a central role in several important offensives and counter-offensives that earned it well-deserved admiration and commendation;

Whereas the Borinqueneers’ extraordinary service during the Korean War resulted in the Regiment receiving 2 Presidential Unit Citations (Army and Navy), 2 Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations, a Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), a Navy Unit Commendation, the Chryssoun Aristion Andrias (Bravery Gold Medal of Greece), and campaign participation credits for United Nations Offensive, Chinese Communist Forces (CCF) Intervention, First United Nations Counteroffensive, CCF Spring Offensive, United Nations Summer-Fall Offensive, Second Korean Winter, Korea Summer-Fall 1952, Third Korean Winter, and Korea Summer 1953;

Whereas the Borinqueneers’ extraordinary service during the Korean War also resulted in numerous individual commendations and awards for its soldiers, including 1 Medal of Honor, 9 Distinguished Service Crosses, more than 250 Silver Stars, more than 600 Bronze Stars, and more than 2,700 Purple Hearts;

Whereas, in 1956, the 65th Infantry Regiment was deactivated from the regular United States Army and, in 1959, its units and regimental number were assigned to the Puerto Rico National Guard;

Whereas, in 1982, the United States Army Center of Military History officially authorized designating the 65th Infantry Regiment as the "Borinqueneers"; and

Whereas, on April 13, 2016, Congress awarded the Congressional Gold Medal to the 65th Infantry Regiment in recognition of the Borinqueneers' numerous contributions to American history and outstanding military service from World War I through the recent conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 13, 2020, as "National Borinqueneers Day";

(2) recognizes the bravery, service, and sacrifice of the Puerto Rican soldiers of the 65th Infantry Regiment in the armed conflicts of the United States in the 20th and 21st centuries;

(3) expresses deep gratitude for the contributions to the Armed Forces that have been made by hundreds of thousands of patriotic United States citizens from Puerto Rico; and

(4) urges individuals and communities across the United States to participate in activities that are designed—

(A) to celebrate the distinguished service of the military veterans who served in the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the "Borinqueneers";

(B) to pay tribute to the sacrifices made and adversities overcome by Puerto Rican and Hispanic military service members; and

(C) to recognize the significant contributions to American history made by the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the "Borinqueneers".

SENATE RESOLUTION 642—HONORING THE LIFE, LEGACY, AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF ANNIE GLENN

Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 642

Whereas Anna "Annie" Margaret Castor was born on February 17, 1920, in Columbus, Ohio, and grew up attending public schools in New Concord, Ohio, with her late husband, Senator John Glenn;

Whereas Annie and John met at ages 2 and 3, respectively, grew up as friends and playmates, and never knew life without the other;

Whereas Annie grew up as a competitive swimmer and a lifeguard in her community;

Whereas Annie was a skilled musician and, in 1942, received and turned down an offer from The Julliard School so she could marry John Glenn;

Whereas Annie earned a Bachelor's degree in music with a minor in secretarial science from Muskingum College in 1942;

Whereas Annie and John married on April 6, 1943, in their hometown of New Concord, Ohio;

Whereas, whenever the family moved, Annie Glenn would serve as a church organist in her new community;

Whereas Annie Glenn gave birth to a son, David, in 1945, and a daughter, Lynn, in 1947;

Whereas Annie Glenn battled a severe stuttering impediment for more than 5 decades;

Whereas, to manage her speech impediment, Annie Glenn developed creative strat-

egies that allowed her to function in public life;

Whereas, in 1973, at the age of 53, Annie Glenn participated in an intensive speech program at the Communications Research Institute at Hollins University in Roanoke, Virginia, that gave her the skills to transform the stutter and become an avid public speaker;

Whereas, following the speech program, Annie Glenn played a leading role during the subsequent political campaigns of her husband, John Glenn;

Whereas, in 1983, Annie Glenn received an award from the American Speech and Hearing Association for "providing an inspiring model for people with communicative disorders";

Whereas, in 1987, the National Association for Hearing and Speech honored Annie Glenn by presenting the first annual "Annie Glenn Award" for achieving distinction despite having a communicative disorder to actor James Earl Jones;

Whereas other notable recipients of the Annie Glenn Award include actress Julie Andrews, Representative Gabby Giffords, journalist Bob Woodruff, and Vice President Joe Biden;

Whereas Annie Glenn, as an active community member, advocated on behalf of children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities;

Whereas Annie Glenn served—

(1) as a member of the advisory board for the National Center for Survivors of Childhood Abuse;

(2) on the advisory board for the National First Ladies' Library;

(3) on the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders Advisory Council of the National Institutes of Health; and

(4) as a member of the advisory panel of the Central Ohio Speech and Hearing Association;

Whereas Annie Glenn and John Glenn served on the Board of Trustees of Muskingum University and on the Advisory Board of the John Glenn School of Public Affairs at The Ohio State University;

Whereas Annie Glenn served as a member of the Ohio Women's Hall of Fame and, in 1999, was inducted into the Hall of Excellence of the Ohio Foundation of Independent Colleges;

Whereas Annie Glenn had the distinguishing quality of making everyone she encountered feel heard, important, and empowered;

Whereas Annie Glenn made Ohio and the United States proud all her life as an advocate, philanthropist, mother, grandmother, partner, mentor, and friend, and will be remembered for her work to lift others up, including individuals who struggled with communicative disorders; and

Whereas Annie Glenn died on May 19, 2020, at the age of 100 and will be remembered for her legacy in speech and hearing therapy and for her dedication to—

(1) people with communicative disorders;

(2) her family; and

(3) her community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors the life, legacy, and achievements of Annie Glenn, a leading advocate for people with communicative disorders.

SENATE RESOLUTION 643—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS TO THE MUSICAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEED FOR GREATER ACCESS TO MUSIC EDUCATION FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS AND DESIGNATING JUNE 2020 AS AFRICAN-AMERICAN MUSIC APPRECIATION MONTH

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. JONES, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 643

Whereas spirituals, ragtime, blues, jazz, gospel, classical composition, and countless other categories of music have been created or enhanced by African Americans and are etched into the history and culture of the United States;

Whereas the first Africans transported to the United States came from a variety of ethnic groups with a long history of distinct and cultivated musical traditions, brought musical instruments with them, and built new musical instruments in the United States;

Whereas spirituals were a distinct response to the conditions of African slavery in the United States and expressed the longing of slaves for spiritual and bodily freedom, for safety from harm and evil, and for relief from the hardships of slavery;

Whereas jazz, arguably the most creative and complex music that the United States has produced, combines the musical traditions of African Americans in New Orleans with the creative flexibility of blues music;

Whereas masterful trumpeters Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis achieved national and international recognition with the success of "West End Blues" by Louis Armstrong in the 1920s and "So What" by Miles Davis in the late 1950s;

Whereas talented jazz pianist and vocalist Nathaniel Adams Coles recorded more than 150 singles and sold more than 50,000,000 records;

Whereas the talent of Ella Fitzgerald, a winner of 13 Grammys, is epitomized by a rendition of "Summertime", a bluesy record accompanied by melodic vocals;

Whereas Natalie Cole, the daughter of Nathaniel Adams Coles, achieved musical success in the mid-1970s as a rhythm and blues artist with the hits "This Will Be" and "Unforgettable";

Whereas, in the 1940s, bebop evolved through jam sessions, which included trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie and the alto saxophonist Charlie Parker, that were held at clubs in Harlem, New York, such as Minton's Playhouse;

Whereas earlier classical singers such as Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, one of the first widely known African-American vocalists, and other early African-American singing pioneers, including Nellie Mitchell Brown, Marie Selika Williams, Rachel Walker Turner, Marian Anderson, and Flora Batson Bergen, paved the way for the female African-American concert singers who have achieved great popularity during the last 50 years;

Whereas the term "rhythm and blues" originated in the late 1940s as a way to describe recordings marketed to African Americans and replaced the term "race music";

Whereas lyrical themes in rhythm and blues often encapsulate the African-American experience of pain, the quest for freedom, joy, triumphs and failures, relationships, economics, and aspiration and were popularized by artists such as Ray Charles, Ruth Brown, Etta James, and Otis Redding;

Whereas soul music originated in the African-American community in the late 1950s and early 1960s, combines elements of African-American gospel music, rhythm and blues, and jazz, and was popularized by artists such as Aretha Franklin, James Brown, Ray Charles, Sam Cooke, Bill Withers, and Jackie Wilson;

Whereas Motown, founded as a record label in 1959, evolved into a distinctive style known for the "Motown Sound", a blend of pop and soul musical stylings made popular by prominent Black artists such as Marvin Gaye, James Mason, and Mary Wells;

Whereas, in the early 1970s, the musical style of disco emerged and was popularized by programs such as Soul Train and by artists such as Donna Summer;

Whereas reggae is a genre of music that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s and incorporates some of the musical elements of rhythm and blues, jazz, mento, calypso, and African music, and was popularized by artists such as Bob Marley;

Whereas rock and roll was developed from African-American musical styles such as gospel and rhythm and blues and was popularized by artists such as Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley, Little Richard, and Jimi Hendrix;

Whereas rap, arguably the most complex and influential form of hip-hop culture, combines blues, jazz, and soul, elements of the African-American musical tradition, with Caribbean calypso, dub, and dance hall reggae;

Whereas the development and popularity of old style rap combined confident beats with wordplay and storytelling, highlighting the struggle of African-American youth growing up in underresourced neighborhoods;

Whereas contemporary rhythm and blues, which originated in the late 1970s and combines elements of pop, rhythm and blues, soul, funk, hip hop, gospel, and electronic dance music was popularized by artists such as Whitney Houston and Aaliyah;

Whereas Prince Rogers Nelson, who was known for electric performances and a wide vocal range, pioneered music that integrated a wide variety of styles, including funk, rock, contemporary rhythm and blues, new wave, soul, psychedelia, and pop;

Whereas a recent study by the Department of Education found that only 28 percent of African-American students receive any kind of arts education;

Whereas African-American students scored the lowest of all ethnicities in the most recent National Assessment for Educational Progress arts assessment;

Whereas students who are eligible for the school lunch program established under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) have significantly lower scores on the music portion of the National Assessment for Educational Progress arts assessment than students who are ineligible for that program, which suggests that students in low-income families are disadvantaged in the subject of music;

Whereas a recent study found that—

(1) nearly ⅔ of music ensemble students were White and middle class, and only 15 percent of those students were African-American; and

(2) only 7 percent of music teacher licensure candidates were African-American; and

Whereas students of color face many barriers to accessing music education and training, especially students in large urban public schools: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes—

(A) the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States;

(B) the wide array of talented and popular African-American musical artists, composers, songwriters, and musicians who are underrecognized for contributions to music;

(C) the achievements, talent, and hard work of African-American pioneer artists and the obstacles that those artists overcame to gain recognition;

(D) the need for African-American students to have greater access to, and participation in, music education in schools across the United States; and

(E) Black History Month and African-American Music Appreciation Month as an important time—

(i) to celebrate the impact of the African-American musical heritage on the musical heritage of the United States; and

(ii) to encourage greater access to music education so that the next generation may continue to greatly contribute to the musical heritage of the United States; and

(2) designates June 2020 as "African-American Music Appreciation Month".

**SENATE RESOLUTION 644—EX-
PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE
SENATE THAT THE UNITED
STATES POSTAL SERVICE
SHOULD REMAIN A STRONG AND
UNIVERSAL SERVICE FOR THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED
STATES, AND SHOULD RECEIVE
AN APPROPRIATION TO OFFSET
REVENUES LOST DUE TO THE
COVID-19 EMERGENCY**

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. JONES, Mr. COONS, Mr. REED, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. UDALL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KING, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. TESTER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BROWN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. KAINÉ, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 644

Whereas the United States Postal Service is, by law, "a basic and fundamental service provided to the people by the Government of the United States, authorized by the Constitution, created by Act of Congress, and supported by the people";

Whereas the United States Postal Service is obligated under the law to "provide prompt, reliable, and efficient services to patrons in all areas" and "render services to all communities", in such a way so that "the costs of the Postal Service shall not be apportioned to impair the overall value of such service to the people";

Whereas the United States Postal Service maintains a universal network that connects all rural, suburban, and urban communities in the United States;

Whereas the United States Postal Service carries necessary correspondence and goods to each community, including prescriptions and critical medications;

Whereas the United States Postal Service uniquely serves "the last mile", delivering to every business and residential customer not fewer than 6 days per week;

Whereas the United States Postal Service helps small businesses stay connected with their customers no matter where they live;

Whereas more than 630,000 employees work for the United States Postal Service, including more than 97,000 military veterans, to carry out this mission; and

Whereas the United States Postal Service is at the center of the mailing industry, which generates \$1,600,000,000 annually and employs approximately 7,300,000 individuals in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate—

(1) that the United States Postal Service—

(A) should not close post offices or facilities, especially in areas that would otherwise lack access to the services these facilities provide;

(B) should not reduce its standards of service, or prevent individuals and businesses in every community from receiving their mail expediently and predictably;

(C) should not unduly or excessively raise the prices of its products or services in such a way as to jeopardize the affordability and accessibility of such products and services in each community across the nation; and

(D) should maintain prompt, reliable, and efficient services to all patrons affordably, as required under the law and by the people of the United States; and

(2) that Congress should appropriate funds to offset lost revenues of the United States Postal Service during the COVID-19 emergency and should take all appropriate measures to ensure the United States Postal Service maintains its services and remains an accessible, independent establishment of the Federal Government.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND
PROPOSED**

SA 2389. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2390. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2391. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2392. Mr. KING (for himself and Mr. SASSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2393. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2394. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2395. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2396. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2397. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2398. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2399. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. SANDERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2400. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2401. Mr. PERDUE (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2402. Mrs. BLACKBURN (for Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. MERKLEY)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2403. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2404. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2405. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2406. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2407. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2408. Ms. DUCKWORTH (for Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. DURBIN)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2409. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2410. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2411. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment

SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2412. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2413. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2414. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2415. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2416. Ms. WARREN (for Mr. MARKEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2417. Ms. CANTWELL (for Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2418. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2419. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2389. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. ____. **TRANSFERRING AND EXPANDING THE TROOPS-TO-TEACHERS PROGRAM TO BECOME THE TROOPS-TO-SUPPORT-EDUCATION PROGRAM.**

(a) **TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.—**

(1) **TRANSFER.**—The responsibility and authority for operation and administration of the program under section 1154 of title 10, United States Code, is transferred from the Secretary of Defense to the Secretary of Education.

(2) **MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.**—In connection with the transfer of responsibility and authority for operation and administration of the Troops-to-Support-Education Program (as redesignated by this section) from the Secretary of Defense to the Secretary of Education under paragraph (1), the Secretaries shall enter into a memorandum of agreement describing the duties of each Secretary to support the program, including how the Secretaries will effectuate the reimbursement provisions under section 2251(f) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(3) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The transfer of responsibility and authority for operation and administration of the Troops-to-Support-Education Program under paragraph (1) shall take effect—

(A) on the first day of the first month beginning more than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(B) on such earlier date as the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Defense may jointly provide.

(b) **TRANSFER, REDESIGNATION, AND EXPANSION OF PROGRAM.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (29 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 2003(b) (20 U.S.C. 6603(b)), by inserting “(except for subpart 5)” after “part B”; and

(B) in part B, by adding at the end the following:

“Subpart 5—Troops-to-Support-Education Program

“SEC. 2251. ASSISTANCE TO ELIGIBLE MEMBERS AND FORMER MEMBERS TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT IN SCHOOLS; TROOPS-TO-SUPPORT-EDUCATION PROGRAM.

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **ARMED FORCES.**—The term ‘Armed Forces’ has the meaning given the term in section 101(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code.

“(2) **CHARTER SCHOOL.**—The term ‘charter school’ has the meaning given that term in section 4310.

“(3) **ELIGIBLE SCHOOL.**—The term ‘eligible school’ means—

“(A) a public school, including a charter school, at which—

“(i) at least 30 percent of the students enrolled in the school are from families with incomes below 185 percent of poverty level (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised at least annually in accordance with section 9(b)(1) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(b)(1)) applicable to a family of the size involved; or

“(ii) at least 13 percent of the students enrolled in the school qualify for assistance under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.); or

“(B) a Bureau-funded school as defined in section 1141(3) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021(3)).

“(4) **HIGH-NEED SCHOOL.**—The term ‘high-need school’ means—

“(A) an elementary school or middle school in which at least 50 percent of the enrolled students are children from low-income families, based on the number of children eligible for free and reduced-priced lunches under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.), the number of children in families receiving assistance under the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the number of children eligible to receive medical assistance under the Medicaid program, or a composite of these indicators;

“(B) a high school in which at least 40 percent of enrolled students are children from low-income families, which may be calculated using comparable data from feeder schools; or

“(C) a school that is in a local educational agency that is eligible under section 5211(b).

“(5) **MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES.**—The term ‘member of the Armed Forces’ includes a retired or former member of the Armed Forces.

“(6) **PARTICIPANT.**—The term ‘participant’ means an eligible member of the Armed Forces selected to participate in the Program.

“(7) PROGRAM.—The term ‘Program’ means the Troops-to-Support-Education Program authorized by this section.

“(8) QUALIFYING POSITION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ‘qualifying position’ means any full-time position in an eligible school, including a position as—

“(i) a teacher, including an elementary school teacher, a secondary school teacher, or a career or technical education teacher;

“(ii) a school resource officer;

“(iii) a school leader;

“(iv) specialized instructional support personnel;

“(v) a paraprofessional; or

“(vi) other staff.

“(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ‘qualifying position’ does not include a position that is—

“(i) performed primarily at a location outside the grounds of an eligible school; or

“(ii) held by an individual who is employed by a contractor.

“(9) SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER.—The term ‘school resource officer’ has the meaning given that term in section 1709(4) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10389(4)).

“(10) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Education.

“(b) PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may carry out a Troops-to-Support-Education Program—

“(1) to assist eligible members of the Armed Forces described in subsection (d) to meet the requirements necessary to obtain a qualifying position in a school described in paragraph (2); and

“(2) to facilitate the employment of such members—

“(A) by local educational agencies or charter schools that the Secretary identifies as—

“(i) receiving grants under part A of title I as a result of having within their jurisdictions concentrations of children from low-income families;

“(ii) experiencing a shortage of teachers, in particular a shortage of science, mathematics, special education, foreign language, or career or technical teachers; or

“(iii) experiencing a shortage of personnel to fill qualifying positions; and

“(B) in elementary schools or secondary schools, or as career or technical teachers.

“(c) COUNSELING AND REFERRAL SERVICES.—The Secretary may provide counseling and referral services to members of the Armed Forces who do not meet the eligibility criteria described in subsection (d), including the education qualification requirements under paragraph (3)(B) of such subsection.

“(d) ELIGIBILITY AND APPLICATION PROCESSES.—

“(1) ELIGIBLE MEMBERS.—The following members of the Armed Forces are eligible for selection to participate in the Program:

“(A) Any member who—

“(i) on or after October 1, 1999, becomes entitled to retired or retainer pay under title 10, or title 14, of the United States Code;

“(ii) has an approved date of retirement that is within one year after the date on which the member submits an application to participate in the Program; or

“(iii) has been transferred to the Retired Reserve.

“(B) Any member who, on or after January 8, 2002—

“(i) is separated or released from active duty after 4 or more years of continuous active duty immediately before the separation or release; or

“(ii) has completed a total of at least 6 years of active duty service, 6 years of service computed under section 12732 of title 10, United States Code, or 6 years of any combination of such service; and

“(ii) executes a reserve commitment agreement for a period of not less than 3 years under paragraph (5)(B).

“(C) Any member who, on or after January 8, 2002, is retired or separated for physical disability under chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code.

“(2) SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Selection of eligible members of the Armed Forces to participate in the Program shall be made on the basis of applications submitted to the Secretary within the time periods specified in subparagraph (B). An application shall be in such form and contain such information as the Secretary may require.

“(B) SPECIAL RULE.—In the case of an eligible member of the Armed Forces described in subparagraph (A)(i), (A)(iii), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1), an application shall be considered to be submitted on a timely basis if the application is submitted not later than 3 years after the date on which the member is retired, transferred to the Retired Reserve, or separated or released from active duty, whichever applies to the member.

“(3) SELECTION CRITERIA; EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND REQUIREMENTS; HONORABLE SERVICE REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prescribe the criteria to be used to select eligible members of the Armed Forces to participate in the Program.

“(B) PLACEMENT AS ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHER.—If a member of the Armed Forces is applying for the Program to receive assistance for placement as an elementary school or secondary school teacher, the Secretary shall require the member to have received a baccalaureate or advanced degree from an institution of higher education.

“(C) PLACEMENT AS CAREER OR TECHNICAL TEACHER.—If a member of the Armed Forces is applying for the Program to receive assistance for placement as a career or technical teacher, the Secretary shall require the member—

“(i) to have received the equivalent of 1 year of postsecondary education from an institution of higher education or the equivalent in military education and training as certified by the Department of Defense; or

“(ii) to otherwise meet the certification or licensing requirements for a career or technical teacher in the State in which the member seeks assistance for placement under the Program.

“(D) PROFESSIONAL CREDENTIALS.—If a member of the Armed Forces is applying for the Program to receive assistance for placement in a qualifying position other than a position as a teacher described in subparagraph (B) or (C), the Secretary shall require the member to obtain the professional credentials that are required by the State for the position involved.

“(E) HONORABLE SERVICE.—A member of the Armed Forces is eligible to participate in the Program only if the member’s last period of service in the Armed Forces was honorable, as characterized by the Secretary concerned. A member selected to participate in the Program before the retirement of the member, the transfer of the member to the Retired Reserve, or the separation or release of the member from active duty may continue to participate in the Program after the retirement, transfer, separation, or release only if the member’s last period of service is characterized as honorable by the Secretary concerned.

“(4) SELECTION PRIORITIES.—In selecting eligible members of the Armed Forces to receive assistance under the Program, the Secretary—

“(A) shall give priority to members who—

“(i) have educational or military experience in science, mathematics, special education, foreign language, or career or technical subjects; and

“(ii) agree to seek employment as science, mathematics, foreign language, or special education teachers in elementary schools or secondary schools or in other schools under the jurisdiction of a local educational agency; and

“(B) may give priority to members who agree to seek employment in a high-need school.

“(5) OTHER CONDITIONS ON SELECTION.—

“(A) APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.—Subject to subsection (i), the Secretary may not select an eligible member of the Armed Forces to participate in the Program and receive financial assistance unless the Secretary has sufficient appropriations for the Program available at the time of the selection to satisfy the obligations to be incurred by the United States under subsection (e) with respect to the member.

“(B) WRITTEN AGREEMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary may not select an eligible member of the Armed Forces described in paragraph (1)(B)(i) to participate in the Program and receive financial assistance under subsection (e) unless the member executes a written agreement to serve as a member of the Selected Reserve of a reserve component of the Armed Forces for a period of not less than 3 years.

“(e) PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible member of the Armed Forces selected to participate in the Program under subsection (b) and to receive financial assistance under this subsection shall be required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary in which the member agrees—

“(i) within such time as the Secretary may require, to meet the requirements necessary to obtain a qualifying position in a school described in subsection (b)(2); and

“(ii) to accept an offer of full-time employment in a qualifying position for not less than 3 school years in an eligible school to begin the school year after the member obtains the professional credentials required for the position involved.

“(B) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the 3-year commitment described in subparagraph (A)(ii) for a participant if the Secretary determines such waiver to be appropriate. If the Secretary provides the waiver, the participant shall not be considered to be in violation of the agreement and shall not be required to provide reimbursement under subsection (f), for failure to meet the 3-year commitment.

“(2) VIOLATION OF PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT; EXCEPTIONS.—A participant shall not be considered to be in violation of the participation agreement entered into under paragraph (1) during any period in which the participant—

“(A) is pursuing a full-time course of study related to the field of teaching at an institution of higher education;

“(B) is serving on active duty as a member of the Armed Forces;

“(C) is temporarily totally disabled for a period of time not to exceed 3 years as established by sworn affidavit of a qualified physician;

“(D) is unable to secure employment for a period not to exceed 12 months by reason of the care required by a spouse who is disabled;

“(E) is unable to find full-time employment in a qualifying position for a single period not to exceed 27 months; or

“(F) satisfies the provisions of additional reimbursement exceptions that may be prescribed by the Secretary.

“(3) STIPEND AND BONUS FOR PARTICIPANTS.—

“(A) STIPEND AVAILABLE.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary may pay to a participant a stipend to cover expenses incurred by the participant to obtain the required educational level, certification, licensing, or other professional credentials. Such stipend may not exceed \$5,000 and may vary by participant.

“(B) BONUS AVAILABLE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary may pay a bonus to a participant who agrees in the participation agreement under paragraph (1) to accept full-time employment in a qualifying position for not less than 3 school years in an eligible school.

“(ii) AMOUNT OF BONUS.—The amount of the bonus may not exceed \$5,000, unless the eligible school is a high-need school, in which case the amount of the bonus may not exceed \$10,000. Within such limits, the bonus may vary by participant and may take into account the priority placements as determined by the Secretary.

“(C) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

“(i) TOTAL NUMBER OF STIPENDS.—The total number of stipends that may be paid under subparagraph (A) in any fiscal year may not exceed 7,500.

“(ii) TOTAL NUMBER OF BONUSES.—The total number of bonuses that may be paid under subparagraph (B) in any fiscal year may not exceed 4,500.

“(iii) EXCEPTION.—A participant may not receive a stipend under subparagraph (A) if the participant is eligible for benefits under chapter 33 of title 38, United States Code.

“(iv) TOTAL LIMITATION.—The combination of a stipend under subparagraph (A) and a bonus under subparagraph (B) for any one participant may not exceed \$10,000.

“(4) TREATMENT OF STIPEND AND BONUS.—A stipend or bonus paid under this subsection to a participant shall be taken into account in determining the eligibility of the participant for Federal student financial assistance provided under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.).

“(f) REIMBURSEMENT UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.—

“(1) REIMBURSEMENT REQUIRED.—A participant who is paid a stipend or bonus under this section shall be subject to the repayment provisions of section 373 of title 37, United States Code, under the following circumstances:

“(A) The participant fails to meet the requirements necessary to obtain a qualifying position in a school described in subsection (b)(2) or to obtain employment in a qualifying position as required by the participation agreement under subsection (e)(1).

“(B) The participant voluntarily leaves, or is terminated for cause from, employment in a qualifying position during the 3 years of required service in violation of the participation agreement.

“(C) The participant executed a written agreement with the Secretary concerned under subsection (d)(5)(B) to serve as a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces for a period of 3 years and fails to complete the required term of service.

“(2) AMOUNT OF REIMBURSEMENT.—A participant required to reimburse the Secretary for a stipend or bonus paid to the participant under subsection (e) shall pay an amount that bears the same ratio to the amount of the stipend or bonus as the unserved portion of required service bears to the 3 years of required service.

“(3) INTEREST.—Any amount owed by a participant under this subsection shall bear

interest at the rate equal to the highest rate being paid by the United States on the day on which the reimbursement is determined to be due for securities having maturities of 90 days or less and shall accrue from the day on which the participant is first notified of the amount due.

“(4) EXCEPTIONS TO REIMBURSEMENT REQUIREMENT.—A participant shall be excused from reimbursement under this subsection if the participant becomes permanently totally disabled as established by sworn affidavit of a qualified physician. The Secretary may also waive the reimbursement in cases of extreme hardship to the participant, as determined by the Secretary.

“(g) RELATIONSHIP TO EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE UNDER MONTGOMERY GI BILL.—Except as provided in subsection (e)(3)(C)(iii), the receipt by a participant of a stipend or bonus under subsection (e) shall not reduce or otherwise affect the entitlement of the participant to any benefits under chapter 30 or 33 of title 38 or chapter 1606 of title 10, United States Code.

“(h) PARTICIPATION BY STATES.—

“(1) DISCHARGE OF STATE ACTIVITIES THROUGH CONSORTIA OF STATES.—The Secretary may permit States participating in the Program to carry out activities authorized for such States under the Program through one or more consortia of such States.

“(2) ASSISTANCE TO STATES.—

“(A) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may make grants to States participating in the Program, or to consortia of such States, in order to permit such States or consortia of States to operate offices for purposes of recruiting eligible members of the Armed Forces for participation in the Program and facilitating the employment of participants in qualifying positions.

“(B) GRANT LIMIT.—The total amount of grants made under subparagraph (A) in any fiscal year may not exceed \$5,000,000.

“(i) PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into one or more partnerships with nonprofit entities, including veterans service organizations, to assist with the placement of participants in eligible schools in accordance with this section.

“(2) NONPROFIT ENTITY DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘nonprofit entity’ means an entity qualifying as an exempt organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“(j) LIMITATION ON TOTAL FISCAL-YEAR OBLIGATIONS.—The total amount obligated by the Secretary under the Program for any fiscal year may not exceed \$20,000,000.

“(k) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2023.”

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2245 the following:

SUBPART 5—TROOPS-TO-SUPPORT-EDUCATION PROGRAM

Sec. 2251. Assistance to eligible members and former members to obtain employment in schools: Troops-to-Support-Education Program.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in Federal law (other than this Act), regulations, guidance, instructions, or other documents of the Federal Government to the Troops-to-Teachers Program shall be deemed to be a reference to the Troops-to-Support-Education Program.

(d) TERMINATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TROOPS-TO-TEACHERS PROGRAM.—

(1) TERMINATION.—Subject to paragraph (3), section 1154 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Chapter 58 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by redesignating section 1155 as section 1154.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 58 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by striking the item relating to section 1154; and

(ii) by redesignating the item relating to section 1155 as the item relating to section 1154.

(3) EXISTING AGREEMENTS.—The repeal of section 1154 of title 10, United States Code, by paragraph (1) shall not affect—

(A) the validity or terms of any agreement entered into under such section, as in effect immediately before such repeal, before the effective date of the transfer of the program under subsection (a); or

(B) the authority to pay assistance, make grants, or obtain reimbursement in connection with such an agreement as in effect before the effective date of the transfer of such program under subsection (a).

SA 2390. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 1242. FEASIBILITY STUDY ON INCREASED ROTATIONAL DEPLOYMENTS TO GREECE AND ENHANCEMENT OF UNITED STATES-GREECE DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study on the feasibility of increased rotational deployments of members of the Armed Forces to Greece, including to Souda Bay, Alexandroupoli, Larissa, Volos, and Stefanovikeio.

(2) ELEMENT.—The study required by paragraph (1) shall include an evaluation of any infrastructure investment necessary to support such increased rotational deployments.

(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the study required by paragraph (1).

(b) DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT.—The Secretary of State is encouraged to pursue persistent United States diplomatic engagement with respect to the Greece-Cyprus-Israel and Greece-Cyprus-Egypt trilateral agreements beyond the occasional participation of United States diplomats in the regular summits of the countries party to such agreements.

SA 2391. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal

year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 520. REPORTS ON DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) REPORT ON FINDINGS OF DEFENSE BOARD ON DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN THE MILITARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon the completion by the Defense Board on Diversity and Inclusion in the Military of its report on actionable recommendations to increase racial diversity and ensure equal opportunity across all grades of the Armed Forces, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the report of the Defense Board, including the findings and recommendations of the Defense Board.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A comprehensive description of the findings and recommendations of the Defense Board in its report referred to in paragraph (1).

(B) A comprehensive description of any actionable recommendations of the Defense Board in its report.

(C) A description of the actions proposed to be undertaken by the Secretary in connection with such recommendations, and a timeline for implementation of such actions.

(D) A description of the resources used by the Defense Board for its report, and a description and assessment of any shortfalls in such resources for purposes of the Defense Board.

(b) REPORT ON DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN THE ARMED FORCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the same time the Secretary of Defense submits the report required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall also submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the Defense Advisory Committee on Diversity and Inclusion in the Armed Forces.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The mission statement or purpose of the Advisory Committee, and any proposed objectives and goals of the Advisory Committee

(B) A description of current members of the Advisory Committee and the criteria used for selecting members.

(C) A description of the duties and scope of activities of the Advisory Committee.

(D) The reporting structure of the Advisory Committee.

(E) An estimate of the annual operating costs and staff years of the Advisory Committee.

(F) An estimate of the number and frequency of meetings of the Advisory Committee.

(G) Any subcommittees, established or proposed, that would support the Advisory Committee.

(H) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Secretary considers appropriate to extend the term of the Advisory Committee beyond the proposed termination date of the Advisory Committee.

(c) REPORT ON CURRENT DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN THE ARMED FORCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the same time the Secretary of Defense submits the reports required by subsections (a) and (b), the Secretary shall also submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on current diversity and inclusion in the Armed Forces.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An identification of the current racial, ethnic, and sex composition of each Armed Force generally.

(B) An identification of the current racial, ethnic, and sex composition of each Armed Force by grade.

(C) A comparison of the participation rates of minority populations in officer grades, warrant officer grades, and enlisted member grades in each Armed Force with the percentage of such populations among the general population.

(D) A comparison of the participation rates of minority populations in each career field in each Armed Force with the percentage of such populations among the general population.

(E) A comparison among the Armed Forces of the percentage of minority populations in each officer grade above grade O-4.

(F) A comparison among the Armed Forces of the percentage of minority populations in each enlisted grade above grade E-6.

(G) A description and assessment of barriers to minority participation in the Armed Forces in connection with accession, assessment, and training.

(d) SENSE OF SENATE ON DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN THE ARMED FORCES.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Defense Advisory Committee on Diversity and Inclusion in the Armed Forces—

(1) should consist of diverse group of individuals, including—

(A) a general or flag officer from each regular component of the Armed Forces;

(B) a retired general or flag officer from not fewer than two of the Armed Forces;

(C) a regular officer of the Armed Forces in a grade O-5 or lower;

(D) a regular enlisted member of the Armed Forces in a grade E-7 or higher;

(E) a regular enlisted member of the Armed Forces in a grade E-6 or lower;

(F) a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces in any grade;

(G) a member of the Department of Defense civilian workforce;

(H) an member of the academic community with expertise in diversity studies; and

(I) an individual with appropriate expertise in diversity and inclusion;

(2) should include individuals from a variety of military career paths, including—

(A) aviation;

(B) special operations;

(C) intelligence;

(D) cyber;

(E) space; and

(F) surface warfare;

(3) should have a membership such that not fewer than 20 percent of members possess—

(A) a firm understanding of the role of mentorship and best practices in finding and utilizing mentors;

(B) experience and expertise in change of culture of large organizations; or

(C) experience and expertise in implementation science; and

(4) should focus on objectives that address—

(A) barriers to promotion within the Armed Forces, including development of recommendations on mechanisms to enhance and increase racial diversity and ensure equal opportunity across all grades in the Armed Forces;

(B) participation of minority officers and senior noncommissioned officers in the Armed Forces, including development of recommendations on mechanisms to enhance and increase such participation;

(C) recruitment of minority candidates for innovative pre-service programs in the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC), Senior Reserve Officers' Training

Corps (SROTC), and military service academies, including programs in connection with flight instruction, special operations, and national security, including development of recommendations on mechanisms to enhance and increase such recruitment;

(D) retention of minority individuals in senior leadership and mentorship positions in the Armed Forces, including development of recommendations on mechanisms to enhance and increase such retention; and

(E) achievement of cultural and ethnic diversity in recruitment for the Armed Forces, including development of recommendations on mechanisms to enhance and increase such diversity in recruitment.

SA 2392. Mr. KING (for himself and Mr. SASSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . CISA DIRECTOR.

Subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 5313, by inserting after the item relating to “Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration” the following:

“Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.”; and

(2) in section 5314, by striking the item relating to “Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.”.

SEC. ____ . AGENCY REVIEW.

(a) REQUIREMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW.—In order to strengthen the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct a comprehensive review of the ability of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to fulfill—

(1) the missions of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; and

(2) the recommendations detailed in the report issued by the Cyberspace Solarium Commission under section 1652(k) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232).

(b) ELEMENTS OF REVIEW.—The review conducted under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) An assessment of how additional budget resources could be used by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency for projects and programs that—

(A) support the national risk management mission;

(B) promote public-private integration; and

(C) provide situational awareness of cybersecurity threats.

(2) A comprehensive force structure assessment of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency including—

(A) a determination of the appropriate size and composition of personnel to accomplish the mission of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, as well as the recommendations detailed in the report issued by the Cyberspace Solarium Commission under section 1652(k) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232);

(B) an assessment of whether existing personnel are appropriately matched to the

prioritization of threats in the cyber domain and risks in critical infrastructure;

(C) an assessment of whether the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency has the appropriate personnel and resources to—

(i) perform risk assessments, threat hunting, incident response to support both private and public cybersecurity;

(ii) carry out the responsibilities of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency related to the security of Federal information and Federal information systems; and

(iii) carry out the critical infrastructure responsibilities of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, including national risk management; and

(D) an assessment of whether current structure, personnel, and resources of regional field offices are sufficient in fulfilling agency responsibilities and mission requirements.

(c) SUBMISSION OF REVIEW.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to Congress detailing the results of the assessments required under subsection (b), including recommendations to address any identified gaps.

SEC. 481. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION REVIEW.

(a) REVIEW.—The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall—

(1) conduct a review of current Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency facilities and assess the suitability of such facilities to fully support current and projected mission requirements nationally and regionally; and

(2) make recommendations regarding resources needed to procure or build a new facility or augment existing facilities to ensure sufficient size and accommodations to fully support current and projected mission requirements, including the integration of personnel from the private sector and other departments and agencies.

(b) SUBMISSION OF REVIEW.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the General Services Administration shall submit the review required under subsection (a) to—

(1) the President;

(2) the Secretary of Homeland Security; and

(3) to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

SA 2393. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1052. TRANSFER OF F-4 PHANTOM FIGHTER AIRCRAFT TO THE CLASSIC AIRCRAFT AVIATION MUSEUM, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

(a) TRANSFER REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall transfer, without consideration, to the Classic Aircraft Aviation Museum, Hillsboro, Oregon (in this section referred to as the “Museum”), the following:

(1) Any F-4 Phantom fighter aircraft airframe in flightworthy condition that is de-

termined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Museum, to be suitable for transfer.

(2) Two operational engines in flightworthy condition and suitable for utilization in the airframe transferred under paragraph (1) that are determined by the Secretary to be suitable for transfer.

(3) Such avionics, rotatable components (including wheels, tires, and brakes), radar, and other subcomponents for F-4 Phantom fighter aircraft as the Secretary, in consultation with the Museum, determines to be appropriate for the maintenance of the historical integrity and safety of the airframe transferred under paragraph (1) while in operation.

(b) TRANSFER OF ADDITIONAL ENGINES.—Upon request of the Museum following a determination by the Museum that an engine transferred under subsection (a)(2), or under this subsection, is no longer maintainable by the Museum in a flightworthy condition, the Secretary shall transfer, without consideration, to the Museum an operational engine that is in flightworthy condition and suitable for utilization in the airframe transferred under subsection (a)(1) if such an engine is available for transfer.

(c) NON-COMBAT CAPABLE.—The airframe and engines transferred under this section shall be appropriately altered so as to be non-combat capable after transfer. However, no such alteration shall impair or impede the flightworthiness of the airframe or engines after transfer.

(d) CONDITIONS.—As conditions for the transfer of the airframe and engines authorized by this section, the Museum shall agree as follows:

(1) To fully indemnify the United States for any and all liabilities arising in connection with the transfer.

(2) To not transfer the airframe or engines to another party without the advance, written approval of the Secretary.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the transfers required by this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SA 2394. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE XLVIII—AMENDMENTS TO THE SOAR ACT

SEC. 4801. AMENDMENTS TO THE SOAR ACT.

The Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act (division C of Public Law 112-10) is amended—

(1) in section 3007 (sec. 38-1853.07 D.C. Official Code)—

(A) in subsection (a)(5)(A)(i), by striking subclause (I) and inserting the following:

“(I) is fully accredited by an accrediting body with jurisdiction in the District of Columbia or that is recognized by the Student and Visitor Exchange English Language Program administered by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; or”;

(B) by striking subsection (c) and redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c);

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “AND PARENTAL ASSISTANCE” and inserting

“, PARENTAL ASSISTANCE, AND STUDENT ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE”;

(ii) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “\$2,000,000” and inserting “\$2,200,000”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) The expenses of providing tutoring service to participating eligible students that need additional academic assistance. If there are insufficient funds to provide tutoring services to all such students in a year, the eligible entity shall give priority in such year to students who previously attended an elementary school or secondary school identified as one of the lowest-performing schools under the District of Columbia’s accountability system.”; and

(D) in subsection (c), as redesignated by subparagraph (B)—

(i) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “subsections (b) and (c)” and inserting “subsection (b)”;

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking “subsections (b) and (c)” and inserting “subsection (b)”;

(2) in section 3008(h) (sec. 38-1853.08(h) D.C. Official Code)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “section 3009(a)(2)(A)(i)” and inserting “section 3009(a)”;

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) ADMINISTRATION OF TESTS.—The Institute of Education Sciences may administer assessments to students participating in the evaluation under section 3009(a) for the purpose of conducting the evaluation under such section.”; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “the nationally norm-referenced standardized test described in paragraph (2)” and inserting “a nationally norm-referenced standardized test”;

(3) in section 3009(a) (sec. 38-1853.09(a) D.C. Official Code)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “annually” and inserting “regularly”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking clause (i) and inserting the following:

“(i) is rigorous; and”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “impact of the program” and all that follows through the end of the subparagraph and inserting “impact of the program on academic progress and educational attainment.”;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “ON EDUCATION” and inserting “OF EDUCATION”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting “the academic progress of” after “assess”; and

(II) by striking “in each of grades 3” and all that follows through the end of the subparagraph and inserting “; and”;

(iii) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(iv) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B); and

(D) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “A comparison of the academic achievement of participating eligible students who use an opportunity scholarship on the measurements described in paragraph (3)(B) to the academic achievement” and inserting “The academic progress of participating eligible students who use an opportunity scholarship compared to the academic progress”; and

(II) by inserting “, which may include students” after “students with similar backgrounds”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “increasing the satisfaction of such parents and students with their choice” and inserting “those parents’ and students’ satisfaction with the program”;

(iii) by striking subparagraph (D) through (F) and inserting the following:

“(D) The high school graduation rates, college enrollment rates, college persistence rates, and college graduation rates of participating eligible students who use an opportunity scholarship compared with the rates of public school students described in subparagraph (A), to the extent practicable.

“(E) The college enrollment rates, college persistence rates, and college graduation rates of students who participated in the program as the result of winning the Opportunity Scholarship Program lottery compared to the enrollment, persistence, and graduation rates for students who entered but did not win such lottery and who, as a result, served as the control group for previous evaluations of the program under this division. Nothing in this subparagraph may be construed to waive section 3004(a)(3)(A)(iii) with respect to any such student.

“(F) The safety of the schools attended by participating eligible students who use an opportunity scholarship compared with the schools attended by public school students described in subparagraph (A), to the extent practicable.”; and

(iv) in subparagraph (G), by striking “achievement” and inserting “progress”;

(4) in section 3014 (sec. 38–1853.14, D.C. Official Code)—

(A) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “\$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2012 and for each fiscal year through fiscal year 2019” and inserting “\$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2020 and for each succeeding fiscal year”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “\$60,000,000” and inserting “\$75,000,000”.

SA 2395. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. ____ . TEMPORARY EXEMPTION FROM BUSINESS ACTIVITY TARGETS.

During the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date that is 18 months after that date of enactment, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration may waive the requirements under subparagraph (I) of section 7(j)(10) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(j)(10)) for small business concerns (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)) participating in the program established under such section 7(j)(10) to attain targeted dollar levels of revenue outside of the program.

SA 2396. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle H—Sanctions With Respect to the Russian Federation

SEC. 1291. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms “admission”, “admitted”, and “alien” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP.—The term “appropriate congressional committees and leadership” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(3) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term “financial institution” means a financial institution specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (M), or (Y) of section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

(4) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term “foreign financial institution” has the meaning given that term in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(5) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly”, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(6) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term “United States financial institution” has the meaning given that term in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(7) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SEC. 1292. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION RELATING TO BOUNTIES ON MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES AND ALLIED FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) CERTIFICATION AND REPORT.—

(1) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a certification with respect to—

(A) whether or not the Government of the Russian Federation, or proxies of that Government, was responsible for offering bounties for the killing of members of the Armed Forces of the United States or members of the Resolute Support Mission led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (commonly referred to as “NATO”) in Afghanistan;

(B) whether the information described in subparagraph (A) was provided to—

(i) senior officials of the United States Government, including the President and the Vice President, and, if so, when that information was provided to those officials; and

(ii) allies of the United States serving in Afghanistan under the NATO-led Resolute Support Mission.

(2) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this

Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report describing the measures taken by the Department of Defense to provide greater protection to members of the Armed Forces of the United States in Afghanistan.

(3) FORM.—The certification required by paragraph (1) and the report required by paragraph (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Director of National Intelligence certifies under subsection (a)(1)(A) that the Government of the Russian Federation or any of its proxies was responsible for bounties described in that subsection, the President shall, not later than 15 days after the date of the certification, impose the following sanctions:

(A) ASSET BLOCKING.—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of each person described in paragraph (2) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) ALIENS INADMISSIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(i) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in paragraph (2) is—

(I) inadmissible to the United States;

(II) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(III) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(ii) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The visa or other entry documentation of an alien described in paragraph (2) shall be revoked, regardless of when such visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(II) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under subclause (I) shall—

(aa) take effect immediately; and

(bb) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien’s possession.

(C) REJECTION OF TRANSACTIONS WITH DEFENSE AND INTELLIGENCE SECTORS OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct all United States financial institutions to reject all financial transactions involving any person on the list, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, produced by the Secretary of State pursuant to section 231(e) of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9525(e)).

(2) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—A person described in this paragraph is any of the following:

(A) Vladimir Putin or any person acting for or on behalf of Vladimir Putin, including any person managing any of his assets anywhere in the world.

(B) Any senior official of the Government of the Russian Federation determined by the President to have been involved in the activity described in subsection (a)(1)(A).

(C) Any official of a defense or intelligence unit of that Government, including the Main Intelligence Agency of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, if that unit is determined by the President to have been involved in the activity described in subsection (a)(1)(A).

SEC. 1293. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO TRANSACTIONS WITH CERTAIN RUSSIAN POLITICAL FIGURES AND OLIGARCHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of each person described in subsection (b), if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(b) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—The persons described in this subsection are—

(1) political figures, oligarchs, and other persons that facilitate illicit and corrupt activities, directly or indirectly, on behalf of the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, and persons acting for or on behalf of such political figures, oligarchs, and persons;

(2) Russian parastatal entities that facilitate illicit and corrupt activities, directly or indirectly, on behalf of the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin;

(3) family members of persons described in paragraph (1) or (2) that derive significant benefits from such illicit and corrupt activities; and

(4) persons, including financial institutions, that knowingly engage in significant transactions with persons described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

(c) UPDATED REPORT ON OLIGARCHS AND PARASTATAL ENTITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.—Section 241 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115-44; 131 Stat. 922) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) UPDATED REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated report on oligarchs and parastatal entities of the Russian Federation that builds on the report submitted under subsection (a) on January 29, 2018, by—

“(1) including the matters described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (a); and

“(2) excluding from the portion of the report responsive to paragraph (1) of subsection (a) any individual with respect to which there is no credible information suggesting the individual has the close financial or political relationships, or engages in the illicit activities, described in subsection (a).”;

(3) in subsection (c), as redesignated by paragraph (1), by striking “The report required under subsection (a)” and inserting “The reports required by subsections (a) and (b)”.

(d) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a strategy describing how the President will coordinate with the European Union and its individual member countries with respect to efforts to deny Russian persons described in the updated report required by subsection (b) of section 241 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, as amended by subsection (c), access to finan-

cial institutions or real estate in the European Union or United States.

SEC. 1294. IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to the extent necessary to carry out this subtitle.

(b) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of the provisions of subparagraph (A) or (C) of section 1292(b)(1) or section 1293(a), or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out such provisions, shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

SEC. 1295. EXCEPTIONS.

(a) INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—This subtitle shall not apply with respect to activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(b) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under section 1292(b)(1)(B) shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary—

(1) to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations; or

(2) to carry out or assist law enforcement activity in the United States.

(c) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this subtitle shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(d) EXCEPTION RELATING TO ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This subtitle shall not apply with respect to activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subtitle or the amendments made by this title shall be construed to authorize the imposition of any sanction or other condition, limitation, restriction, or prohibition, that directly or indirectly impedes the supply by any entity of the Russian Federation of any product or service, or the procurement of such product or service by any contractor or subcontractor of the United States or any other entity, relating to or in connection with any space launch conducted for—

(A) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; or

(B) any other non-Department of Defense customer.

SEC. 1296. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed—

(1) to supersede the limitations or exceptions on the use of rocket engines for national security purposes under section 1608 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act

for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291; 128 Stat. 3626; 10 U.S.C. 2271 note), as amended by section 1607 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92; 129 Stat. 1100) and section 1602 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 130 Stat. 2582); or

(2) to prohibit a contractor or subcontractor of the Department of Defense from acquiring components referred to in such section 1608.

SA 2397. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 333. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INCLUSION OF CERTAIN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN MQ-25 STINGRAY PROGRAM.

It is the sense of Congress that, when identifying military installations for the MQ-25 Stingray, the Secretary of the Navy should assess the suitability of military installations that—

(1) support at least one Navy Reserve strike fighter squadron; and

(2) do not currently have aircraft assigned that have air refueling as their primary mission.

SA 2398. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REPORT ON USE OF COMMERCIAL SOLUTIONS FOR WIDEBAND SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS ROAMING AND MULTIDOMAIN COMMAND AND CONTROL CAPABILITIES.

No later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for integrating a digital ground architecture that will utilize commercial innovations and solutions to enable wideband satellite communications users to transition between systems and networks and multidomain command and control capabilities without unnecessary additional investment in terminal hardware.

SA 2399. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. SANDERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal

year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1003. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON CERTAIN EFFORTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—No later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the progress of the Department of the Defense in modernizing its financial management enterprise.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall include following:

(1) A description of the actions taken by the Department of Defense as part of the implementation of the Digital Modernization Strategy to modernize the data, architecture, and systems comprising its financial management enterprise.

(2) The name of each financial management system in use by the Department, and an annotation of the data for which such system is the official system of record.

(3) The anticipated date of retirement for each system named pursuant to paragraph (2) that is planned to be retired.

(4) A summary of the retirement plan for any system that will be retired, including the manner in which data in such system will be transferred to a different system.

(5) In the case of a system that is not planned for retirement, a justification of the determination not to retire such system.

(6) The amount spent by the Department on operating and maintaining financial management systems during the five fiscal years ending with fiscal year 2020.

(7) The amount spent by the Department on acquiring or developing new financial management systems during such five fiscal years.

SA 2400. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1085. RESTRICTING THE USE OF EQUIPMENT BY U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION TO SUPPORT LAW ENFORCEMENT SURVEILLANCE OF PROTESTS, ACTS OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, OR SIMILAR ACTS PROTECTED BY THE FIRST AMENDMENT.

Section 2 of the Secure Fence Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-367; 8 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) **RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF EQUIPMENT.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no office, unit, or subdivision of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may use, or transfer or make available to Federal, State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement or other civil authorities for their use, any equipment for the surveillance of protests, acts of civil disobedience, or similar acts protected by the First Amendment within the United States for domestic law enforcement purposes.”.

SA 2401. Mr. PERDUE (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr.

INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . FEDERAL REGISTER MODERNIZATION.

(a) **REFERENCES TO PRINTING.**—Chapter 15 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 1502—

(A) in the heading, by striking “**printing**” and inserting “**publishing**”; and

(B) by striking “**printing and distribution**” and inserting “**publishing**”; and

(2) in section 1507—

(A) by striking “the duplicate originals or certified copies of the document have” and inserting “the document has”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “**printed**” and inserting “**published**”; and

(3) in section 1509, in subsections (a) and (b), by striking “**printing, reprinting, wrapping, binding, and distributing**” and inserting “**publishing**”, each place it appears.

(b) **PUBLISH DEFINED.**—Section 1501 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “; and” at the end of the definition for “**person**” and inserting a semicolon; and

(2) by inserting after the definition for “**person**” the following:

“‘**publish**’ means to circulate for sale or distribution to the public; and”.

(c) **FILING DOCUMENTS WITH OFFICE AMENDMENT.**—Section 1503 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 1503. Filing documents with Office; notation of time; public inspection; transmission for publishing

“The original document required or authorized to be published by section 1505 shall be filed with the Office of the Federal Register for publication at times established by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register by regulation. The Archivist of the United States shall cause to be noted on the original of each document the day and hour of filing. Upon filing, the document shall be immediately available for public inspection in the Office. The original shall be retained by the National Archives and Records Administration and shall be available for inspection under regulations prescribed by the Archivist, unless such original is disposed of in accordance with disposal schedules submitted by the Administrative Committee and authorized by the Archivist pursuant to regulations issued under chapter 33; however, originals of proclamations of the President and Executive orders shall be permanently retained by the Administration as part of the National Archives of the United States. The Office shall transmit to the Government Publishing Office, as provided by this chapter, each document required or authorized to be published by section 1505. Every Federal agency shall cause to be transmitted for filing the original of all such documents issued, prescribed, or promulgated by the agency.”.

(d) **FEDERAL REGISTER AMENDMENT.**—Section 1504 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 1504. ‘Federal Register’; publishing; contents; distribution; price

“Documents required or authorized to be published by section 1505 shall be published immediately by the Government Publishing Office in a serial publication designated the ‘Federal Register’. The Director of the Gov-

ernment Publishing Office shall make available the facilities of the Government Publishing Office for the prompt publication of the Federal Register in the manner and at the times required by this chapter and the regulations prescribed under it. The contents of the daily issues shall be indexed and constitute all documents, required or authorized to be published, filed with the Office of the Federal Register up to the time of the day immediately preceding the day of publication fixed by regulations under this chapter. There shall be published with each document a copy of the notation, required to be made by section 1503, of the day and hour when, upon filing with the Office, the document was made available for public inspection. Distribution shall be made at a time in the morning of the day of distribution fixed by regulations prescribed under this chapter. The prices to be charged for the Federal Register may be fixed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register established by section 1506 without reference to the restrictions placed upon and fixed for the sale of Government publications by sections 1705 and 1708.”.

(e) **DOCUMENTS TO BE PUBLISHED IN FEDERAL REGISTER.**—Section 1505 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “**COMMENTS**” and inserting “**NEWS COMMENTARY**”; and

(B) by striking “**comments**” and inserting “**news commentary**”; and

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d);

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

“(c) **ALTERNATIVE PUBLICATION.**—In a continuity of operations event in which the Government Publishing Office does not fulfill the publication requirements of this chapter, the Office of the Federal Register may establish a website to publish the Federal Register until such time that the Government Publishing Office resumes publication.”; and

(4) in subsection (d), as so redesignated, in the matter following paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting “**telecommunications, the Internet,**” after “**the press, the radio,**”; and

(B) by striking “**and two duplicate originals or two certified copies**” and inserting “**document**”.

(f) **ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER AMENDMENT.**—Subsection (a) of section 1506 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(a) **COMPOSITION; DUTIES.**—The Administrative Committee of the Federal Register shall consist of the Archivist of the United States or Acting Archivist, who shall chair the committee, an officer of the Department of Justice designated by the Attorney General, and the Director of the Government Publishing Office or Acting Director of the Government Publishing Office. The Director of the Federal Register shall act as secretary of the committee. The committee shall prescribe, with the approval of the President, regulations for carrying out this chapter. The regulations shall provide for, among other things—

“(1) the documents which shall be authorized under section 1505(b) to be published in the Federal Register;

“(2) the manner and form in which the Federal Register shall be published;

“(3) the manner and form in which agencies submit documents for publication in the Federal Register and special editions of the Federal Register;

“(4) subject to subsection (b), the manner of distribution to Members of Congress, officers and employees of the United States, or Federal agency, for official use, and the number which shall be available for distribution to the public;

“(5) the prices to be charged for individual copies of, and subscriptions to, the Federal Register and any reprints and bound volumes of it;

“(6) the manner and form by which the Federal Register may receive information and comments from the public, if practicable and efficient; and

“(7) special editions of the Federal Register.”.

(g) CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AMENDMENT.—Section 1510 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 1510. Code of Federal Regulations

“(a) SPECIAL EDITION FOR CODIFICATION OF AGENCY DOCUMENTS.—The Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, with the approval of the President, may require, from time to time as it considers necessary, the preparation and publication in a special edition of the Federal Register a complete codification of the documents of each agency of the Government having general applicability and legal effect, issued or promulgated by the agency by publication in the Federal Register or by filing with the Administrative Committee, and which are relied upon by the agency as authority for, or are invoked or used by it in the discharge of, its activities or functions, and are in effect as to facts arising on or after dates specified by the Administrative Committee.

“(b) CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.—A codification prepared under subsection (a) of this section shall be published and shall be designated as the ‘Code of Federal Regulations’. The Administrative Committee shall regulate the manner and forms of publishing this codification.

“(c) SUPPLEMENTATION, COLLATION, AND REPUBLICATION.—The Administrative Committee shall regulate the supplementation and the collation and republication of the codification with a view to keeping the Code of Federal Regulations as current as practicable. Each unit of codification shall be supplemented and republished at least once each calendar year. The Office of the Federal Register may create updates of each unit of codification from time to time and make the same available electronically or may provide public access using an electronic edition that allows a user to select a specific date and retrieve the version of the codification in effect as of that date.

“(d) PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION BY THE FEDERAL REGISTER.—The Office of the Federal Register shall prepare and publish the codifications, supplements, collations, indices, and user aids authorized by this section.

“(e) PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.—The codified documents of the several agencies published in the Code of Federal Regulations under this section, as amended by documents subsequently filed with the Office and published in the daily issues of the Federal Register, shall be prima facie evidence of the text of the documents and of the fact that they are in effect on and after the date of publication.

“(f) REGULATIONS.—The Administrative Committee, with approval of the President, shall issue regulations for carrying out this section.

“(g) EXCEPTION.—This section does not require codification of the text of Presidential documents published and periodically compiled in supplements to title 3 of the Code of Federal Regulations.”.

(h) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections for chapter 15 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking the items related to sections 1502, 1503, and 1504 and inserting the following:

“1502. Custody and publishing of Federal documents; appointment of Director.

“1503. Filing documents with Office; notation of time; public inspection; transmission for publishing.

“1504. ‘Federal Register’; publishing; contents; distribution; price.”.

SA 2402. Mrs. BLACKBURN (for Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. MERKLEY)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS DURING NOVEL CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the Sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should lead the international community in its efforts to respond to the novel coronavirus pandemic;

(2) the United States, in implementing emergency policies at home and through its diplomacy and foreign assistance abroad, should promote the protection of internationally recognized human rights during and after the coronavirus pandemic;

(3) the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (referred to in this section as “USAID”) should provide assistance and implement programs, directly or through non-governmental organizations or international organizations, that—

(A) support democratic institutions, civil society, free media, and other internationally recognized human rights during, and in the aftermath of, the novel coronavirus pandemic; and

(B) ensure attention to countries in which the government’s response to the pandemic violated human rights and democratic norms; and

(4) in implementing emergency policies in response to the novel coronavirus pandemic—

(A) governments should fully respect and comply with internationally recognized human rights, including the rights to life, liberty, and security of the person, the freedoms of movement, religion, speech, peaceful assembly, association, freedom of expression and of the press, and the freedom from arbitrary detention, discrimination, or invasion of privacy;

(B) emergency restrictions or powers that impact internationally recognized human rights, including the rights to freedom of assembly, association, and movement should be—

(i) narrowly tailored, proportionate, and necessary to the government’s legitimate goal of ending the pandemic;

(ii) limited in duration;

(iii) clearly communicated to the population;

(iv) subject to independent government oversight; and

(v) implemented in a nondiscriminatory and fully transparent manner;

(C) governments—

(i) should not place any limits or other restrictions on, or criminalize, the free flow of information; and

(ii) should make all efforts to provide and maintain open access to the internet and other communications platforms;

(D) emergency measures should not discriminate against any segment of the population, including minorities, vulnerable individuals, and marginalized groups;

(E) monitoring systems put in place to track and reduce the impact of the novel coronavirus should, at a minimum—

(i) abide by privacy best practices involving data anonymization and aggregation;

(ii) be administered in an open and transparent manner;

(iii) be scientifically justified and necessary to limit the spread of disease;

(iv) be employed for a limited duration of time in correspondence with the system’s public health objective;

(v) be subject to independent oversight;

(vi) incorporate reasonable data security measures; and

(vii) be firewalled from other commercial and governmental uses, such as law enforcement and the enforcement of immigration policies; and

(F) governments should take every feasible measure to protect the administration of free and fair elections.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to encourage the protection and promotion of internationally recognized human rights at home and abroad at all times and especially during the novel coronavirus pandemic;

(2) to support freedom of expression and freedom of the press in the United States and elsewhere, which freedoms are critical to ensuring public dissemination of, and access to, accurate information about the novel coronavirus pandemic, including information authorities need to enact science-based policies that limit the spread and impact of the virus, while protecting human rights;

(3) to support multilateral efforts to address the novel coronavirus pandemic; and

(4) to oppose the use of the novel coronavirus pandemic as a justification for the enactment of laws and policies that use states of emergency to violate or otherwise restrict the human rights of citizens, inconsistent with the principles of limitation and derogation, and without clear scientific or public health justifications, including the coercive, arbitrary, disproportionate, or unlawful use of surveillance technology.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS.—The term “internationally recognized human rights” means—

(A) the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the rights to life, liberty, security of person, the freedom of movement, religion, speech, peaceful assembly, association, freedom of expression and the press, the freedom from arbitrary detention, discrimination, or invasion of privacy; and

(B) all other rights indispensable for human dignity.

(d) FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS AND COUNTRIES.—

(1) PROGRAM PRIORITIES.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (g) may be made available for fiscal years 2020 through 2025, to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act

of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), including programs to support democratic institutions, freedom of the press, civil society, and human rights defenders in countries where government measures taken in response to the novel coronavirus pandemic, including emergency measures, violated or seriously undermined internationally recognized human rights according to the principles set forth in subsection (a)(4). Programs carried out under this paragraph shall be designed—

(A) to strengthen and support all internationally recognized human rights, freedom of the press, human rights defenders, and civil society; and

(B) to restore and strengthen democratic institutions.

(2) STRATEGY.—

(A) INITIAL STRATEGY.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of USAID shall jointly submit an initial strategy for carrying out the programs referred to in paragraph (1) to the appropriate congressional committees.

(B) STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of USAID shall submit a 5-year strategic plan to the appropriate congressional committees that lays out the steps the Department of State and USAID will take, through diplomacy and foreign assistance, to address the persistent issues related to internationally recognized human rights in the aftermath of the novel coronavirus response, including identifying the resources necessary to implement such strategic plan.

(3) CONDITIONING OF SECURITY SECTOR ASSISTANCE.—Section 502B(a)(4) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and (C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) has engaged in the systematic violation of internationally recognized human rights through the use of emergency laws, policies, or administrative procedures.”.

(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall publish on the Department of State website, and submit to the appropriate congressional committees, a report that describes—

(A) for each country and territory included in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, whether and how each country or territory has adhered to the principles set forth in subsection (a)(4) in responding to the novel coronavirus pandemic;

(B) with regard to each country in which the response to the novel coronavirus pandemic violated or seriously undermined internationally recognized human rights in a manner inconsistent with the principles of limitation and derogation, a description of—

(i) the actions of the United States Government to address such restrictions through diplomacy and the use of foreign assistance; and

(ii) any efforts made by each country to respond to and resolve such human rights concerns;

(C) with regard to each country in which the response to the coronavirus pandemic violated or seriously undermined internationally recognized human rights, a description of the impact of noncompliant policies on—

(i) the population’s access to health care services;

(ii) the population’s access to services for survivors of violence and abuse;

(iii) women and ethnic, religious, sexual, and other minority, vulnerable, or marginalized populations; and

(iv) the government’s efforts and ability to control the pandemic;

(D) whether any foreign person or persons within a country have been determined to have committed gross violations of internationally recognized human rights during the novel coronavirus pandemic response, including any sanctions imposed on such persons in accordance with United States law;

(E) actions taken by the Global Engagement Center established under section 1287 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 2656 note) to counter disinformation related to the novel coronavirus pandemic; and

(F) the United States Government’s efforts around the world—

(i) to counter disinformation related to the novel coronavirus pandemic; and

(ii) to disseminate accurate information about the pandemic.

(2) MONTHLY REPORTS.—Not later than 30 days after the publication of the report required under paragraph (1), and monthly thereafter until the date that is 60 days after the date on which the World Health Organization declares that the novel coronavirus pandemic has ended, the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development shall provide, to the appropriate congressional committees—

(A) a briefing containing updates on any new developments related to issues covered in the report published under paragraph (1); and

(B) a list of the countries that have removed coronavirus-related emergency restrictions impacting internationally recognized human rights, including details regarding the restrictions that were removed.

(3) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the World Health Organization declares that the novel coronavirus pandemic has ended, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) lists the countries whose emergency measures or other legal actions limiting internationally recognized human rights in a manner inconsistent with the principles of limitation and derogation extended beyond the end of the pandemic;

(B) describes such countries’ emergency measures, including—

(i) how such procedures violate or seriously undermine internationally recognized human rights; and

(ii) an analysis of the impact of such measures on—

(I) the government’s efforts and ability to control the pandemic within the country;

(II) the population’s access to health care services;

(III) the population’s access to services for survivors of violence and abuse; and

(IV) women and ethnic, religious, sexual, and other minority, vulnerable, or marginalized populations;

(C) describes—

(i) any surveillance measures implemented or utilized by the governments of such countries as part of the novel coronavirus pandemic response;

(ii) the extent to which such measures have been, or have not been, rolled back; and

(iii) whether and how such measures impact internationally recognized human rights; and

(D) indicates whether any foreign person or persons within a country have been determined to have committed gross violations of internationally recognized human rights during the novel coronavirus pandemic response, including a description of any result-

ing sanctions imposed on such persons under United States law.

(f) COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 116(f)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n(f)(1)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) A description of—

“(i) any misuse by the government of such country of any emergency powers;

“(ii) any failure by the government of such country—

“(I) to state the specific duration of the powers referred to in clause (i);

“(II) to clearly articulate the purposes of such powers; or

“(III) to notify the United Nations regarding the use of such powers, as required by applicable treaty;

“(iii) any failure by the government of such country—

“(I) to abide by the stated purposes of the powers referred to in clause (i); or

“(II) to cease the use of such powers after any specified term expires;

“(iv) any violations by the government of such country of non-derogable rights;

“(v) any discriminatory implementation by such government of the powers referred to in clause (i);

“(vi) the impact of such powers on the access of the people of such country to health care services; and

“(vii) the development and proliferation of surveillance technologies in such country, including new or emerging technologies used by the government of such country in the surveillance of civilian populations in ways that are inconsistent with the standards described in subsection (a)(4)(E) of the Protecting Human Rights During Pandemic Act.”.

(2) HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 502B(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(b)) is amended by inserting “Each report under this section shall include the information described in section 116(f)(1)(C).” after “the Secretary of State.”.

(B) BRIEFING.—The Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor shall be available to brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives regarding the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices during the 90-day period beginning on the date on which the reports are released.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out—

(1) the strategy described in subsection (d)(2)(A);

(2) the 5-year strategic plan described in subsection (d)(2)(B); and

(3) the reporting requirements set forth in subsection (e).

SA 2403. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XXVIII, insert the following:

SEC. 2806. INCREASED AUTHORITY FOR LABORATORY REVITALIZATION PROJECTS.

Section 2805(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “\$6,000,000” each place it appears and inserting “\$10,000,000”.

SA 2404. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PROHIBITION ON REDUCTION IN GRADUATES FROM UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES.

The Secretary of Defense may not reduce the annual number of graduates from the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences from the number that graduated in 2019.

SA 2405. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IX, add the following:

Subtitle E—District of Columbia National Guard Home Rule**SEC. ____ . SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “District of Columbia National Guard Home Rule Act”.

SEC. ____ . EXTENSION OF NATIONAL GUARD AUTHORITIES TO MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(a) **MAYOR AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—Section 6 of the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes”, approved March 1, 1889 (sec. 49–409, D.C. Official Code), is amended by striking “President of the United States” and inserting “Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(b) **RESERVE CORPS.**—Section 72 of such Act (sec. 49–407, D.C. Official Code) is amended by striking “President of the United States” each place it appears and inserting “Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(c) **APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.**—(1) Section 7(a) of such Act (sec. 49–301(a), D.C. Official Code) is amended—

(A) by striking “President of the United States” and inserting “Mayor of the District of Columbia”; and

(B) by striking “President.” and inserting “Mayor.”.

(2) Section 9 of such Act (sec. 49–304, D.C. Official Code) is amended by striking “President” and inserting “Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(3) Section 13 of such Act (sec. 49–305, D.C. Official Code) is amended by striking “Presi-

dent of the United States” and inserting “Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(4) Section 19 of such Act (sec. 49–311, D.C. Official Code) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “to the Secretary of the Army” and all that follows through “which board” and inserting “to a board of examination appointed by the Commanding General, which”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “the Secretary of the Army” and all that follows through the period and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia, together with any recommendations of the Commanding General.”.

(5) Section 20 of such Act (sec. 49–312, D.C. Official Code) is amended—

(A) by striking “President of the United States” each place it appears and inserting “Mayor of the District of Columbia”; and

(B) by striking “the President may retire” and inserting “the Mayor may retire”.

(d) **CALL FOR DUTY.**—(1) Section 45 of such Act (sec. 49–103, D.C. Official Code) is amended by striking “, or for the United States Marshal” and all that follows through “shall thereupon order” and inserting “to order”.

(2) Section 46 of such Act (sec. 49–104, D.C. Official Code) is amended by striking “the President” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(e) **GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.**—Section 51 of such Act (sec. 49–503, D.C. Official Code) is amended by striking “the President of the United States” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

SEC. ____ . CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) **FAILURE TO SATISFACTORILY PERFORM PRESCRIBED TRAINING.**—Section 10148(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(b) **APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OF NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.**—Section 10502(a)(1) of such title is amended by striking “the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(c) **VICE CHIEF OF NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.**—Section 10505(a)(1)(A) of such title is amended by striking “the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(d) **OTHER SENIOR NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU OFFICERS.**—Section 10506(a)(1) of such title is amended by striking “the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard” both places it appears and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(e) **CONSENT FOR ACTIVE DUTY OR RELOCATION.**—(1) Section 12301 of such title is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking “commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard” in the second sentence and inserting “Mayor of the District of Columbia”; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “, or, in the case of the District of Columbia National Guard, the Mayor of the District of Columbia.”.

(2) Section 12406 of such title is amended by striking “the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(f) **CONSENT FOR RELOCATION OF UNITS.**—Section 18238 of such title is amended by striking “the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

SEC. ____ 4. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 32, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) **MAINTENANCE OF OTHER TROOPS.**—Section 109(c) of title 32, United States Code, is amended by striking “(or commanding general in the case of the District of Columbia)”.

(b) **DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES.**—Section 112(h)(2) of such title is amended by striking “the Commanding General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(c) **ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.**—Section 113 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) **INCLUSION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**—In this section, the term ‘State’ includes the District of Columbia.”.

(d) **APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.**—Section 314 of such title is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b);

(2) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively; and

(3) in subsection (b) (as so redesignated), by striking “the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia.”.

(e) **RELIEF FROM NATIONAL GUARD DUTY.**—Section 325(a)(2)(B) of such title is amended by striking “commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(f) **AUTHORITY TO ORDER TO PERFORM ACTIVE GUARD AND RESERVE DUTY.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY.**—Subsection (a) of section 328 of such title is amended by striking “the commanding general” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia after consultation with the commanding general”.

(2) **CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.**—

(A) **SECTION HEADING.**—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

“§328. Active Guard and Reserve duty: authority of chief executive”.

(B) **TABLE OF SECTIONS.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 3 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 328 and inserting the following new item:

“328. Active Guard and Reserve duty: authority of chief executive.”.

(g) **PERSONNEL MATTERS.**—Section 505 of such title is amended by striking “commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia” in the first sentence and inserting “Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(h) **NATIONAL GUARD CHALLENGE PROGRAM.**—Section 509 of such title is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard, under which the Governor or the commanding general” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia, under which the Governor or the Mayor”;

(2) in subsection (g)(2), by striking “the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia”;

(3) in subsection (j), by striking “the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia”;

(4) in subsection (k), by striking “the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard” and inserting “the Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(i) **ISSUANCE OF SUPPLIES.**—Section 702(a) of such title is amended by striking “commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

(j) **APPOINTMENT OF FISCAL OFFICER.**—Section 708(a) of such title is amended by striking “commanding general of the National

Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “Mayor of the District of Columbia”.

SEC. ____ . CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOME RULE ACT.

Section 602(b) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (sec. 1-206.02(b), D.C. Official Code) is amended by striking “the National Guard of the District of Columbia.”.

SA 2406. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . MANDATORY DISCLOSURE OF TRUMP ORGANIZATION FOREIGN PROPERTY INTERESTS.

(a) **DEFINED TERM.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on Finance of the Senate;

(5) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(6) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(7) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(8) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(9) the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

(b) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter while President Donald J. Trump remains in office, the President shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) identifies all residential and commercial tenants leasing space in a foreign property owned or managed by the Trump Organization (including its subsidiaries), including beneficial ownership information and nationality for each tenant listed as a limited liability company;

(2) discloses, for each of the calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019, the total income earned by the Trump Organization from any licensing agreements for foreign properties referred to in paragraph (1); and

(3) includes copies of all active licensing agreements signed by a representative of the Trump Organization for foreign properties referred to in paragraph (1).

SA 2407. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE FUTURE COMMERCIAL SOURCES OF SATELLITE IMAGERY.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Senate finds the following:

(1) The National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) is moving forward with acquiring commercial satellite imagery following the end of the decade-long EnhancedView contract, set to end at the end of fiscal year 2020.

(2) The Director of the National Reconnaissance Office expects to continue a program of open competition likely leading to contracts with multiple awardees.

(3) The Office continues to be responsive to the requirements of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) and the broader Department of Defense geospatial-intelligence (GEOINT) user community, including the combatant commands (COCOMs), functional commands, and other key elements of the Armed Forces, including fulfilling the geospatial-intelligence requirements of the user community to the greatest extent.

(4) The Office is working proactively with industry to apply commercial solutions to known intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance gaps as much as possible.

(b) **BRIEFING REQUIRED.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Reconnaissance Office shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a briefing on the plans of the Director to support the continuation of commercial data acquisitions.

(c) **ELEMENTS.**—The briefing required under subsection (b) shall cover the following:

(1) Identification of new commercial providers or new commercial data sets and solutions.

(2) Plans for transitioning providers from pilot programs to operational contracts.

(3) How user needs previously met by the EnhancedView contract will be met or exceeded by follow-on contracts.

(4) On-ramps for new capabilities responsive to additional user needs.

(d) **DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.**—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 2408. Ms. DUCKWORTH (for Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. DURBIN)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1216. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON EFFORTS TO SECURE THE RELEASE OF ALL AMERICANS HELD HOSTAGE IN AFGHANISTAN OR PAKISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President and the Department of State should prioritize and continue efforts

to secure the release of all Americans held hostage by the Taliban, Haqqani Network, or any other group in Afghanistan or Pakistan; and

(2) the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs should regularly brief Congress on its efforts.

SA 2409. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII of division A, add the following:

SEC. 1224. ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF SYRIA.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) As of November 14, 2019, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, more than 190,000 Syrian Kurdish civilians are internally displaced and more than 400,000 civilians in the Syrian conflict zone will have significant humanitarian needs in Kurdish-controlled areas of northeastern Syria as a result of ongoing Turkish operations against Syrian Democratic Forces.

(2) Members of the Syrian Democratic Forces have fought on the front lines against the Islamic State, in partnership and with the close support of the United States and its allies and partners.

(b) **HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that all parties to the conflict in Syria should uphold international humanitarian principles by facilitating and expanding humanitarian access across Syria and supporting the rapid, safe, and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance to those in greatest need.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION.**—The President is authorized to provide assistance authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), section 202 of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1722), and subsections (a) through (c) of section 2 of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601) to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees and displaced persons, as well as communities hosting significant numbers of Syrian refugees and displaced persons, in accordance with established international humanitarian principles.

(c) **REPORT ON ACCOUNTABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, INCLUDING WAR CRIMES, AND OTHER HARM TO CIVILIANS IN SYRIA DURING THE TURKISH INCURSION.**—

(1) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) Turkish and pro-Turkish forces should end all practices involving arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, torture, arbitrary executions, and other unlawful treatment; and

(B) all parties in the Turkish incursion should reveal the fate or the location of all persons who have been subjected to enforced disappearance.

(2) **REPORT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall review evidence of these crimes committed by groups equipped and supported by Turkey, as authorized by the Syrian war crimes provision

in section 1232 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the causes and consequences of civilian harm occurring during the Turkish incursion into northeast Syria, including violations of the law of armed conflict, and gross violations of human rights as a result of the actions of all parties to the conflict.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall include the following elements:

(i) A description of civilian harm occurring in the context of the Turkish incursion, including—

- (I) mass casualty incidents; and
- (II) damage to, and destruction of, civilian infrastructure and services, including—
 - (aa) hospitals and other medical facilities;
 - (bb) electrical grids;
 - (cc) water systems; and
 - (dd) other critical infrastructure.

(ii) A description of violations of the law of armed conflict committed during the Turkish incursion into northeast Syria by Turkish or pro-Turkish forces, including—

(I) alleged war crimes, including the alleged use of chemical weapons against civilian targets;

(II) specific instances of failure by the parties to the conflict to exercise distinction, proportionality, and precaution in the use of force in accordance with the law of armed conflict;

(III) arbitrary denials of humanitarian access and the resulting impact on the alleviation of human suffering;

(IV) extra-judicial executions and detention-related abuses; and

(V) other acts that may constitute violations of the law of armed conflict.

(iii) Recommendations for establishing accountability mechanisms for civilian harm, war crimes, other violations of the law of armed conflict, and gross violations of human rights perpetrated by Turkish and pro-Turkish forces in northeast Syria, including the potential for prosecuting individuals perpetrating, organizing, directing, or ordering such violations.

(d) UNITED STATES REFUGEE PROGRAM PRIORITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall designate, as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian concern—

(A) Syrian Kurds and other Syrians who were or are employed by the United States Government in Syria in support of the United States military or humanitarian mission in Syria, as determined by the Secretary of State, for an aggregate period of at least 1 year beginning on or after January 1, 2014;

(B) Syrian Kurds and other Syrians who establish, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, that they are or were employed in Syria for an aggregate period of at least 1 year beginning on or after January 1, 2014, by—

(i) a media or nongovernmental organization headquartered in the United States; or

(ii) an organization or entity that—

(I) is closely associated with the United States military or humanitarian mission in Syria, as determined by the Secretary of State; and

(II) has received a grant from, or entered into a cooperative agreement or contract with, the United States Government;

(C) the spouses, children, and parents of aliens described in subparagraph (A); and

(D) Syrian Kurds and other Syrians who—

(i) have been identified by the Secretary of State as a persecuted group; and

(ii) have close family members (as described in section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) or 203(a) of

the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(b)(2)(A)(i) and 1153(a)) in the United States.

(2) ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION AS A REFUGEE.—An alien may not be denied the opportunity to apply for admission as a refugee under this subsection solely because such alien qualifies as an immediate relative of a national of the United States or is eligible for admission to the United States under any other immigrant classification.

(3) MEMBERSHIP IN CERTAIN SYRIAN ORGANIZATIONS.—An applicant for admission to the United States may not be deemed inadmissible based on membership in, or support provided to, the Syrian Democratic Forces.

(4) IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER PERSECUTED GROUPS.—The Secretary of State is authorized to classify other groups of Syrians, including vulnerable populations, as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian concern.

(e) SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN SYRIAN KURDS AND OTHER SYRIANS WHO WORKED FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN SYRIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (4)(A), for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.), the Secretary of Homeland Security may provide any alien described in paragraph (2) with the status of a special immigrant under section 101(a)(27) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)) if—

(A) the alien, or an agent acting on behalf of the alien, submits a petition to the Secretary under section 204 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1154) for classification under section 203(b)(4) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(4));

(B) the alien is otherwise eligible to receive an immigrant visa;

(C) the alien is otherwise admissible to the United States for permanent residence (excluding the grounds for inadmissibility specified in section 212(a)(4) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(4))); and

(D) clears a background check and appropriate screening, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(2) ALIENS DESCRIBED.—An alien described in this paragraph—

(A)(i) is a national of Syria or a stateless Kurd habitually residing in Syria;

(ii) was or is employed by, or on behalf of, the United States Government in a role that was vital to the success of the United States' Counter ISIS mission in Syria, as determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, for a period of at least 1 year beginning on January 1, 2014;

(iii) obtained a favorable written recommendation from the employee's senior supervisor (or the person currently occupying that position) or a more senior person, if the employee's senior supervisor has left the employer or has left Syria, in the entity that was supported by the alien;

(iv) cleared a background check and screening before submitting a petition under paragraph (1)(A), pursuant to the requirements set forth in paragraph (3)(C); and

(v) has experienced or is experiencing an ongoing serious threat as a consequence of the alien's employment by the United States Government; or

(B)(i) is the spouse or a child of a principal alien described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) is following or accompanying to join the principal alien in the United States.

(3) EVALUATION OF PETITIONS.—

(A) DESIGNATION OF OFFICER.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall designate a senior foreign service officer to provide an evaluation of potential applicants before approving a petition under this subsection.

(B) GUIDELINES.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,

the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall publish guidelines for evaluating petitions under this subsection.

(C) APPROVAL PROCESS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), a petition may not be approved under this subsection unless the recommendation described in subparagraph (A)(iii) is approved by the designee referred to in subparagraph (A), after conducting a risk assessment of the alien petitioner and an independent review of relevant records maintained by the United States Government or hiring organization or entity to confirm that the alien was employed by, and provided faithful service to, the United States Government.

(ii) NOTIFICATION AND APPEAL.—An applicant whose application has been denied under clause (i)—

(I) shall receive a written decision that provides, to the maximum extent feasible, information describing the basis for the denial, including the facts and inferences underlying the individual determination; and

(II) shall be provided an opportunity for not more than 1 written appeal, which—

(aa) shall be submitted not more than 120 days after the date on which the applicant receives such written decision;

(bb) may request the reopening of such denial; and

(cc) shall provide additional information, clarify existing information, or explain any unfavorable information.

(D) EVIDENCE OF SERIOUS THREAT.—In making a determination under paragraph (2)(A)(v), a credible sworn statement depicting dangerous country conditions and official evidence of such country conditions from the United States Government shall be considered as a factor in determining whether an alien petitioner has experienced or is experiencing an ongoing serious threat as a consequence of the alien's employment by the United States Government.

(4) NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided under this paragraph, the total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status under this subsection may not exceed 400 in any fiscal year beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) EXCLUSION FROM NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—Aliens provided special immigrant status under this subsection shall not be counted against any numerical limitation under section 201(d), 202(a), or 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(d), 1152(a), and 1153(b)(4)).

(C) CARRY FORWARD.—If the numerical limitation set forth in subparagraph (A) is not reached during a fiscal year, the numerical limitation under such subparagraph for the following fiscal year shall be increased by a number equal to the difference between—

(i) the number of visas authorized under subparagraph (A) for such fiscal year; and

(ii) the number of principal aliens provided special immigrant status under this subsection during such fiscal year.

(5) VISA AND PASSPORT ISSUANCE AND FEES.—An alien described in paragraph (2) may not be charged any fee in connection with an application for, or the issuance of, a special immigrant visa under this subsection.

(6) PROTECTION OF ALIENS.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall make a reasonable effort to provide protection to each alien described in paragraph (2) who is seeking special immigrant status under this subsection or to immediately remove such alien from Syria, if possible, if

the Secretary determines, after consultation, that such alien is in imminent danger.

(7) SECURITY.—An alien is not eligible for admission as a special immigrant under this subsection if the alien is otherwise inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)).

(8) APPLICATION PROCESS.—

(A) REPRESENTATION.—An alien applying for admission to the United States as a special immigrant under this subsection may be represented during the application process, including at relevant interviews and examinations, by an attorney or other accredited representative. Such representation shall not be at the expense of the United States Government.

(B) COMPLETION.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall ensure that applications for special immigrant visas under this subsection are processed in such a manner to ensure that all steps under the control of the respective departments incidental to the issuance of such visas, including required screenings and background checks, are completed not later than 9 months after the date on which an eligible alien submits all required materials to apply for such visa.

(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (B), any Secretary referred to in such paragraph may take longer than 9 months to complete the steps incidental to issuing a visa under this section if the Secretary—

(i) determines that the satisfaction of national security concerns requires additional time; and

(ii) notifies the applicant of such determination.

(9) ELIGIBILITY FOR OTHER IMMIGRANT CLASSIFICATION.—An alien may not be denied the opportunity to apply for admission under this subsection solely because such alien—

(A) qualifies as an immediate relative of a national of the United States; or

(B) is eligible for admission to the United States under any other immigrant classification.

(10) RESETTLEMENT SUPPORT.—An alien who is granted special immigrant status under this subsection shall be eligible for the same resettlement assistance, entitlement programs, and other benefits as are available to refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Naturalization Act (8 U.S.C. 1157).

(11) AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense shall implement any additional administrative measures they consider necessary and appropriate—

(A) to ensure the prompt processing of applications under this subsection;

(B) to preserve the integrity of the program established under this subsection; and

(C) to protect the national security interests of the United States related to such program.

(12) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to affect the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security under section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163; 8 U.S.C. 1101 note).

(f) PROCESSING MECHANISMS.—The Secretary of State shall use existing refugee processing mechanisms in Iraq and in other countries in the region, as appropriate, through which—

(1) aliens described in subsection (d)(1) may apply and interview for admission to the United States as refugees; and

(2) aliens described in subsection (e)(2) may apply and interview for admission to the United States as special immigrants.

SA 2410. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title I, insert the following:

SEC. 156. REPORT ON LC-130 AIRCRAFT INVENTORY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing future Department of Defense plans for modernizing and sustaining the LC-130 aircraft in its inventory.

SA 2411. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1052. ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS ON THE TRANSFER OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROPERTY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) ADDITIONAL TRAINING OF RECIPIENT AGENCY PERSONNEL REQUIRED.—Subsection (b)(6) of section 2576a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, including respect for the rights of citizens under the Constitution of the United States and de-escalation of force”.

(b) CERTAIN PROPERTY NOT TRANSFERRABLE.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection (e):

“(d) PROPERTY NOT TRANSFERRABLE.—The Secretary may not transfer to a Tribal, State, or local law enforcement agency under this section the following:

“(1) Bayonets.

“(2) Grenades (other than stun and flash-bang grenades).

“(3) Weaponized tracked combat vehicles.

“(4) Weaponized drones.”.

SA 2412. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal

year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, insert the following:

SEC. 752. REPORT ON MEDICAL CAPACITY SUPPORT BY UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES RECEIVING UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on activities by the United States to support the medical capacity of foreign countries receiving assistance from the United States.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of programs and activities by the United States that support medical corps capacity building among foreign countries receiving security assistance from the United States, including—

(A) a list of countries that have received support through such programs and activities during the two-year period preceding the submittal of the report; and

(B) a description of the support provided to each recipient.

(2) An assessment of whether programs and activities currently authorized to support medical corps capacity building among foreign countries receiving assistance from the United States are sufficient—

(A) to ensure functioning combat casualty care treatment and equipment that meets or exceeds the standards recommended by the Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care; and

(B) to care for the wounded and sick in line with obligations under the law of armed conflict.

(3) An assessment of the efficacy of programs of the United States to support the medical capacity of foreign countries receiving assistance from the United States, and any recommendations of the Secretary of Defense on whether further authorities or resources are needed to meet the standards described in paragraph (2)(A).

(4) A summary assessment of the capacity and key gaps within the military medical corps of Afghanistan and Iraq, with a focus on their ability to provide battlefield medical care to soldiers and wounded civilians in line with obligations under the law of armed conflict.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified but may include a classified annex.

SA 2413. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1085. PILOT PROGRAM ON DOULA SUPPORT FOR VETERANS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) There are approximately 2,300,000 women within the veteran population in the United States.

(2) The number of women veterans using services from the Veterans Health Administration has increased by 28.8 percent from 423,642 in 2014 to 545,670 in 2019.

(3) During the period of 2010 through 2015, the use of maternity services from the Veterans Health Administration increased by 44 percent.

(4) Although prenatal care and delivery is not provided in facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, pregnant women seek care from the Department for other conditions may also need emergency care and require coordination of services through the Veterans Community Care Program under section 1703 of title 38, United States Code.

(5) The number of unique women veteran patients with an obstetric delivery paid for by the Department increased by 1,778 percent from 200 deliveries in 2000 to 3,756 deliveries in 2015.

(6) The number of women age 35 years or older with an obstetric delivery paid for by the Department increased 16-fold from fiscal year 2000 to fiscal year 2015.

(7) A study in 2010 found that veterans returning from Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom who experienced pregnancy were twice as likely to have a diagnosis of depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder, bipolar disorder, or schizophrenia as those who had not experienced a pregnancy.

(8) The number of women veterans of reproductive age seeking care from the Veterans Health Administration continues to grow (more than 185,000 as of fiscal year 2015).

(b) PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish a pilot program to furnish doula services to covered veterans through eligible entities by expanding the Whole Health model of the Department of Veterans Affairs, or successor model, to measure the impact that doula support services have on birth and mental health outcomes of pregnant veterans (in this section referred to as the “pilot program”).

(2) CONSIDERATION.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall consider all types of doulas, including traditional and community-based doulas.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In designing and implementing the pilot program the Secretary shall consult with stakeholders, including—

(A) organizations representing veterans, including veterans that are disproportionately impacted by poor maternal health outcomes;

(B) community-based health care professionals, including doulas, and other stakeholders; and

(C) experts in promoting health equity and combating racial bias in health care settings.

(4) GOALS.—The goals of the pilot program are the following:

(A) To improve—

(i) maternal, mental health, and infant care outcomes;

(ii) integration of doula support services into the Whole Health model of the Department, or successor model; and

(iii) the experience of women receiving maternity care from the Department, including by increasing the ability of a woman to develop and follow her own birthing plan.

(B) To reengage veterans with the Department after giving birth.

(c) LOCATIONS.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program in—

(1) the three Veterans Integrated Service Networks of the Department that have the highest percentage of female veterans enrolled in the patient enrollment system of the Department established and operated under section 1705(a) of title 38, United States Code, compared to the total number of enrolled veterans in such Network; and

(2) the three Veterans Integrated Service Networks that have the lowest percentage of female veterans enrolled in the patient enrollment system compared to the total number of enrolled veterans in such Network.

(d) OPEN PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall allow any eligible entity or covered veteran interested in participating in the pilot program to participate in the pilot program.

(e) SERVICES PROVIDED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the pilot program, a covered veteran shall receive not more than 10 sessions of care from a doula under the Whole Health model of the Department, or successor model, under which a doula works as an advocate for the veteran alongside the medical team for the veteran.

(2) SESSIONS.—Sessions covered under paragraph (1) shall be as follows:

(A) Three or four sessions before labor and delivery.

(B) One session during labor and delivery.

(C) Three or four sessions after postpartum, which may be conducted via the mobile application for VA Video Connect.

(f) ADMINISTRATION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Center for Women Veterans under section 318 of title 38, United States Code, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Women Veterans established under section 542 of such title (in this section referred to as the “Advisory Committee”), shall—

(A) coordinate services and activities under the pilot program;

(B) oversee the administration of the pilot program; and

(C) conduct onsite assessments of medical facilities of the Department that are participating in the pilot program.

(2) GUIDELINES FOR VETERAN-SPECIFIC CARE.—The Center for Women Veterans, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, shall establish guidelines under the pilot program for training doulas on military sexual trauma and post traumatic stress disorder.

(3) AMOUNTS FOR CARE.—The Advisory Committee may recommend to the Secretary appropriate payment amounts for care and services provided under the pilot program, which shall not exceed \$3,500 per doula per veteran.

(4) INCLUSION OF OTHER MEMBERS IN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Only for purposes of carrying out the duties of the Advisory Committee under this section, the Secretary shall appoint to the Advisory Committee representatives of organizations that provide doula services, including representatives that can speak to the unique challenges endured by veterans of color.

(g) DOULA SERVICE COORDINATOR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Center for Women Veterans and the Advisory Committee, shall establish a Doula Service Coordinator within the functions of the Maternity Care Coordinator at each medical facility of the Department that is participating in the pilot program.

(2) DUTIES.—A Doula Service Coordinator established under paragraph (1) at a medical facility shall be responsible for—

(A) working with eligible entities, doulas, and covered veterans participating in the pilot program; and

(B) managing payment between eligible entities and the Department under the pilot program.

(3) TRACKING OF INFORMATION.—A doula providing services under the pilot program shall report to the applicable Doula Service Coordinator after each session conducted under the pilot program.

(4) COORDINATION WITH WOMEN’S PROGRAM MANAGER.—A Doula Service Coordinator for

a medical facility of the Department shall coordinate with the women’s program manager for that facility in carrying out the duties of the Doula Service Coordinator under the pilot program.

(h) TERM OF PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall conduct the pilot program for a period of 5 years.

(i) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall establish a process to provide technical assistance to eligible entities and doulas participating in the pilot program.

(j) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for each year in which the pilot program is carried out, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—As part of the final report submitted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall include recommendations on whether the model studied in the pilot program should be continued or more widely adopted by the Department.

(k) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary, for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2026, such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED VETERAN.—The term “covered veteran” means a pregnant veteran or a formerly pregnant veteran (with respect to sessions post-partum) who is enrolled in the patient enrollment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs under section 1705 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity” means an entity that provides medically accurate, comprehensive maternity services to covered veterans under the laws administered by the Secretary, including under the Veterans Community Care Program under section 1703 of title 38, United States Code.

(3) VA VIDEO CONNECT.—The term “VA Video Connect” means the program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to connect veterans with their health care team from anywhere, using encryption to ensure a secure and private session.

SA 2414. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 549. INITIATIVES TO INCREASE DIVERSITY IN THE OFFICER CORPS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) REPORT ON INITIATIVES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the following:

(1) A comprehensive description and assessment of the initiatives currently being undertaken by the military service academies to increase diversity among the officers corps of the Armed Forces.

(2) A description and assessment of the efforts undertaken by Diversity and Recruitment Officers of each military service academy to recruit in secondary schools to which

title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 applies.

(b) **RELEASE OF INFORMATION ON APPLICANTS AND ANNUAL CLASSES.**—The Superintendent of each military service academy shall adopt the approach taken by the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy in releasing to the congressional defense committees in a public manner the following:

(1) The manner in which each annual class of cadets or midshipmen is scored for admission.

(2) The racial and ethnic makeup of each annual class of cadets or midshipmen.

(c) **MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMY DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “military service academy” means the following:

- (1) The United States Military Academy.
- (2) The United States Naval Academy.
- (3) The United States Air Force Academy.
- (4) The United States Coast Guard Academy.

SA 2415. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 377 and insert the following:
SEC. 377. REMOVAL OF CONFEDERATE NAMES, SYMBOLS, DISPLAYS, MONUMENTS, AND PARAPHERNALIA FROM ASSETS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) **REMOVAL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall remove all names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia that honor or commemorate the Confederate States of America (commonly referred to as the “Confederacy”) or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America from all assets of the Department of Defense.

(2) **EXEMPTION FOR GRAVE MARKERS.**—The requirement under paragraph (1) shall not apply to grave markers.

(b) **CERTIFICATION.**—Upon completion of the removal required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a certification in writing detailing that such removal has been completed.

(c) **PROHIBITION ON DISPLAY.**—Beginning on the date on which the Secretary submits the certification required by subsection (b), the Secretary may not place, assign, or otherwise use any name, symbol, display, monument, or paraphernalia that honors or commemorates the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America at any asset of the Department.

(d) **ASSET DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “asset” includes any base, installation, street, building, facility, aircraft, ship, plane, weapon, equipment, or any other property owned or controlled by the Department of Defense.

SA 2416. Ms. WARREN (for Mr. MARKEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations

for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1216. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON EFFORTS TO SECURE THE RELEASE OF ALL AMERICANS HELD HOSTAGE IN AFGHANISTAN OR PAKISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President and the Department of State should prioritize and continue efforts to secure the release of all Americans held hostage by the Taliban, Haqqani Network, or any other group in Afghanistan or Pakistan; and

(2) the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs should regularly brief Congress on its efforts.

SA 2417. Ms. CANTWELL (for Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 1028, strike line 7 and all that follows through page 1029, line 8, and insert the following:

“(3) **DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESPONSE.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Council submits to the Secretary of Energy a written description under paragraph (2)(B)(i) with respect to the budget request of the Administration for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall include as an appendix to the budget request submitted to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget—

“(1) the funding levels and initiatives identified in the description under paragraph (2)(B)(i); and

“(ii) any additional comments the Secretary considers appropriate.

“(B) **TRANSMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—The Secretary of Energy shall transmit to Congress, with the budget justification materials submitted in support of the Department of Energy budget for a fiscal year (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code), a copy of the appendix described in subparagraph (A).”

SA 2418. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1602.

SA 2419. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2301 proposed by Mr.

INHOFE to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1003. INCENTIVES FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT BY THE COMPONENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OF UNQUALIFIED AUDIT OPINIONS ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

(a) **INCENTIVES REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) shall, acting through the Deputy Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Defense, develop and issue guidance to incentivize the achievement by each department, agency, and other component of the Department of Defense of unqualified audit opinions on their financial statements.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth a description and assessment of current and proposed incentives for the achievement of unqualified audit opinions as described in subsection (a).

(c) **APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I have 7 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 1, 2020, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 1, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 1, 2020, at 9:45 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet

during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 1, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 1, 2020, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 1, 2020, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 1, 2020, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the intern Sean Piwowar be allowed access to the floor for today.

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

NOTICE: REGISTRATION OF MASS MAILINGS

The filing date for the 2020 second quarter Mass Mailing report is Monday, July 27, 2020. An electronic option is available on Webster that will allow forms to be submitted via a fillable PDF document. If your office did no mass mailings during this period, please submit a form that states "none."

Mass mailing registrations or negative reports can be submitted electronically at http://webster.senate.gov/secretary/mass_mailing_form.htm or e-mailed to OPR_MassMailings@sec.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact the Senate Office of Public Records at (202) 224-0322.

EXTENDING THE CHEMICAL FACILITY ANTI-TERRORISM STANDARDS PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 4148, introduced earlier day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4148) to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (S. 4148) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 4148

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF CHEMICAL FACILITY ANTI-TERRORISM STANDARDS PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5 of the Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-254; 6 U.S.C. 621 note) is amended by striking "July 23, 2020" and inserting "July 27, 2023".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

GREAT OUTDOORS MONTH

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 629.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 629) designating June 2020 as "Great Outdoors Month".

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. INHOFE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 629) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of June 18, 2020, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

NATIONAL WHISTLEBLOWER APPRECIATION DAY

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate proceed to S. Res. 634.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 634) designating July 30, 2020, as "National Whistleblower Appreciation Day".

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. INHOFE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 634) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of June 22, 2020, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JULY 2, 2020

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Thursday, July 2; further, that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day and morning business be closed; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of Calendar No. 718; finally, that notwithstanding rule XXII, the cloture vote on the Vought nomination occur at 1:30 p.m.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 10:46 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, July 2, 2020, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. GLEN D. VANHERCK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JEFFREY A. KRUSE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. RICHARD M. CLARK

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. CHRISTOPHER G. CAVOLI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. SCOTT D. BERRIER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN

THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. ANDONIE
BRIG. GEN. CHARLES K. ARIS
BRIG. GEN. MARTT J. BISSELL
BRIG. GEN. ROBERT D. BURKE
BRIG. GEN. EDWARD J. CHRYSSTAL, JR.
BRIG. GEN. DAMIAN T. DONAHOE
BRIG. GEN. RALPH F. HEDENBERG
BRIG. GEN. JOHN E. HOEFERT
BRIG. GEN. RUSSELL D. JOHNSON
BRIG. GEN. JEFFREY A. JONES
BRIG. GEN. JAM T. KELLY
BRIG. GEN. ERIC K. LITTLE
BRIG. GEN. JERRY H. MARTIN
BRIG. GEN. JOANE K. MATHEWS
BRIG. GEN. MARK D. MCCORMACK
BRIG. GEN. REGINALD G. A. NEAL
BRIG. GEN. SHAWN M. O'BRIEN
BRIG. GEN. DAVID F. O'DONAHUE
BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN B. OWENS
BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN M. RADULSKI
BRIG. GEN. JOHN M. RHODES
BRIG. GEN. FRANK M. RICE
BRIG. GEN. JAMES W. RING
BRIG. GEN. MICHELLE M. ROSE
BRIG. GEN. JOHN W. RUEGER
BRIG. GEN. RANDALL V. SIMMONS, JR.
BRIG. GEN. CARLTON G. SMITH
BRIG. GEN. STEVEN E. STIVERS
BRIG. GEN. TIMOTHY N. THOMBLESON
BRIG. GEN. JEFFREY P. VAN
BRIG. GEN. CLINT E. WALKER
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL D. WICKMAN
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM L. ZANA

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. TRENT R. DEMOSS

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be major

JENNIFER M. KOLLMAR

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

SORAYA GODDARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

DAVID A. A. AWANDA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ANDREW S. LOHRENZ

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

STEVEN J. ACKERSON
ANDREA ACOSTA MORALES
AARON E. ADAMS
BRUCE D. ADAMS, JR.
CHRISTOPHER C. ADKINS
JOSHUA J. ABSCHLIMAN
DAVID J. AHERN
CHAD T. ALEXANDER
SETH M. ALLEN
BLAKELY M. ANDERSON
BRYAN K. ANDERSON
GLENN O. ANDERSON
KYLE W. ANDERSON
MICHAEL D. ANDERSON
THOMAS D. ANGSTADT
PETER A. ANZOVINO
JONATHAN B. ARMSTRONG
JAMES B. ASHTON
MARK B. ATKINSON
JOHN D. ATWELL
DEREK C. AUSTIN
ANNETTE N. BACALJA
WILLIAM C. BAKER
MATTHEW W. BANDI
GARRETT A. BARRI
SETH E. BARRETT
CORBETT W. BAXTER
REBECCA E. BEARD
IAN H. BENSON
ANDREW P. BETSON
TIMOTHY P. BIART
NICOLA BIRCH

DANIEL B. BLANKENHORN
EDWIN H. BODENHEIM
JOSEPH W. BORG
JOSHUA P. BOST
RACHEL R. BOWERS
BRETT M. BOYLE
TODD F. BRADFORD
JOSEPH W. BRADSHAW
ZACHARY D. BRAINARD
NATHAN A. BRANEN
ERIN E. BRASWELL
OBADIAH H. BRIANS
BENJAMIN A. BRIDON
DAVID T. BRIGHT
NATHAN E. BROOKSHIRE
GREGORY S. BROWER
JASON C. BRUBAKER
CRAIG W. BRYANT
CARMEN T. BUCCI
BRADFORD K. BUGADO
ANDY BUISSEERETH
JAMES M. BURNETT
SEAN C. BURNETT
DAVID T. BURTON
TIMOTHY A. BUTLER
DANIEL P. CAFFAREL
RYAN A. CALHOON
MICHAEL T. CAMPBELL
RICHARD C. CAMPBELL
TALGIN L. CANNON
JAMES P. CARRIER
BRENT C. CARTER
RYAN M. CASE
SEAN M. CASTILLA
PAUL M. CASTILLO
SEAN C. CHANG
STUART C. CHAPMAN
MATTHEW S. CHASE
TRINIDAD N. CHAVEZ
DAVID M. CHICHETTI
AARON W. CHEN JENSEN
ASHLIE CHRISTIANSEN
MARK S. CHRISTIANSEN
JUSTIN C. CHRONISTER
JAMES A. CLARK
JOHN C. CLARK
CORY R. CLAYTON
DAVID M. COCHRANE
LOGAN P. COLLINS
CHRISTOPHER T. COLMAN
JAMES B. COMPTON
ERIAN E. CONNOLLY, JR.
GENNELLE L. CONWAY
BRIAN S. COOK
CHAVESO L. COOK
ALEXANDER B. CORBY
CHRISTOPHER M. COUCH
DAVID P. COULOMBE
DAVID B. COX
ORLANDO N. CRAIG
PETER S. CROSTHWAITE
STEVEN E. CROWE
BENJAMIN D. CULVER
PATRICK T. CUNNINGHAM
ZACHARY L. DADISMAH
MICHAEL J. DARGAVELL
DAMOND C. DAVIS
ALEXANDER R. DEAN
COURTNEY J. DEAN
JOHN B. DELOACH
JOHN W. DENNEY III
MICHAEL J. DIFABIO
SHAWN D. DILLON
BRIAN C. DODD
JONATHAN E. DOIRON
SCOTT J. DOLNY
ANDREW K. DOUGLASS
JASON P. DUFFY
JOSEPH J. DUMAS
CHRISTOPHER DUNCAN
STEPHEN J. DUNSFORD
BRIAN J. DYER
TRAVIS J. EASTERLING
BRIAN T. EDWARDS
JONATHAN C. EDWARDS
RYAN L. EDWARDS
YOLANDA M. EDWARDS
BURTON D. EISSLER
KYLE T. ELDRIDGE
THOMAS J. ELISON II
ERIC E. ELLIOTT
TYLER J. ESPINOZA
ERIC G. EVANS
THOMAS B. EVERETT
RICHARD L. FARNELL
BENJAMIN D. FEICHT
DANIEL M. FERGUSON
RICHARD M. FERRELL
JAMES R. FISCHER
CHAD W. FITZGERALD
JEFFREY P. FLEMING
JEREMY L. FLIGHT
RICHARD T. FLOER
ALEXANDER S. FORD
RODERICK J. FORMAN
JONATHAN A. FORNES
CHERI J. FORSMAN
ADRIAN L. FOSTER
DANIEL J. FOX
MATTHEW W. FREEBURG
MICHAEL R. GABRHEL
SCOTT D. GALE
DONALD D. GALESTER
SAMUEL B. GALYK
RONALD L. GARBEBSON
BERNARD R. GARDNER

KRISTOPHER J. GARDNER
THOMAS R. GEISINGER
GRAHAM C. GENRICH
CHRISTOPHER E. GEORGE
CHRISTOPHER R. GORBANI
BENJAMIN J. GILLESPIE
MARK D. GILLMAN
RYAN S. GLADDING
BRIAN K. GLENN
WILLIAM J. GOLEMBIEWSKI
BRENNAN S. GOLTRY
DANIEL R. GRAW
NELSON B. GRAY
DESHANE P. GREASER
COLIN J. GREATA
TIMOTHY N. GREEN
ADAM K. GREENE
BYRON N. GREENE
RYAN GREENING
CHRISTINA L. GRIGGS
SIMON P. GRIMM
JONATHAN J. GROSS
NICOLAS A. GULLETT
LOUISPHILIPPE L. HAMMOND
STEVEN T. HAMPTON
DAVID R. HAMPTON III
PAUL E. HANEY
JERRE V. HANSBROUGH
KARL M. HARNESS
WILLIE HARRIS III
SCOTT A. HASTINGS
BRANDON J. HATHORNE
MICHAEL E. HAVELY, JR.
JONATHAN L. HAWKINS
MARK P. HAYES
SAMUEL L. HAYES, JR.
CHRISTOPHER A. HAYNES
JANELLE M. HAYNES
JOSHUA C. HAYWARD
MICHAEL G. HAZELL
JOHN J. HEIDENREICH
DEBORAH K. HERZOG
MARCEL M. HICKMAN
SEAN R. HILL
JOHANN W. HINDERT
TIMOTHY R. HINES
JONATHAN P. HITCHCOCK
SEAN P. HOEY
ERIKA A. HOLOWNIA
CALVIN R. HOOVER, JR.
TIMOTHY J. HORN
CHRISTOPHER P. HORNSBY
ISAAC S. HOWARD
LEVITICUS M. HUFF
ALBERT J. HUGHES
JACOB A. HUGHES
KEVIN D. HUMPHRES
ADRIEN G. HUMPHREYS
AUDREY D. HURDLE
DANIEL A. HUSEK
SUZANNA HUTTI
ALLIKA K. ICHINOSE
DAVID M. IKE
TODD L. IMPERIALE
JOHN C. INTILE
JAY A. IRELAND
SHAUN F. JACKSON
LATOYA M. JACKSONMANZEY
ANTHONY J. JAMES
STEFFANIE M. JEBB
RONALD A. JILLARD
LEE M. JOHNSON, JR.
ANDREW G. JONES
BRAD C. JORDAN
ERIK K. JORGENSEN
DAIJIRO KANASE
OLIVER N. KARP
BENJAMIN A. KATZENBERGER
ROBERT A. KAZMAREK
AARON L. KEARNEY
APRIL D. KEARNEY
MOLLIE C. KEDNEY
JAMIE L. KELLEY
RYAN V. KELLY
MICHAEL R. KELVINGTON
JULIAN T. KEMPER
MICHAEL P. KENDALL
LUCAS J. KENNEDY
KRISTOPHER W. KERKSICK
MATTHEW J. KILUK
COURTNEY L. KILUK
MICHAEL B. KIM
DAVID B. KIMSEY
MIKOLA J. KING
KYLE L. KIRKPATRICK
JASON S. KITTELESEN
DAVID M. KITZMAN
CHRISTOPHER E. KLICH
ROBERT C. KNAGGER
KURT S. KNODLER
ELIZABETH A. KNOX
KENTON C. KOMIVES
JASON D. KOO
RYAN R. KROELLS
COLBY K. KRUG
CHRISTOPHER P. KUSZNIJAJ
JOSEPH M. LAKE
CALEB G. LAUGHNA
RYAN M. LAUGHNA
DANIEL M. LAVOIE
JEREMY D. LAWHORN
LUCAS N. LECOUR
CHAD P. LEWIS
MARK A. LICHAK
JOSEPH A. LOAR
PAUL G. LOCKHART
CHRISTOPHER M. LOFTON

JOSHUA A. LONG
DUSTIN L. LONGFELLOW
VAL H. LOPEZ
DENNIS A. LOUCK
JACK H. LUCKHARDT
WILLIAM L. LYCKMAN
GEOFFREY B. LYNCH III
CHRISTOPHER L. LYON
MARGARET S. MAASBERG
JULIE A. MACKNYGHT
ULYSSES U. MAFNAS
BENJAMIN MAHER
BRIAN E. MAJOR
JUSTIN D. MALONE
JOSHUA J. MANGAS
AUSTIN P. MAPLES
LUIS D. MARIN
TODD J. MARTIN
GUILLERMO E. MARTINEZ
JASON MARTINEZ
ANDREW J. MAXA
ADAM F. MCCOMBS
BRIAN M. MCCRAY
ROBERT D. MCDONOUGH
MARY E. MCGOVNEY
TYLER S. MCKEE
DANIEL C. MCKEEL
JOHN M. MCLAUGHLIN
RYAN A. MCLAUGHLIN
JOHN M. MCLEAN II
PAUL M. MCNAMARA
OTTY H. MEDINA
JASON A. MEIER
PAUL J. MENDOZA
CHRISTOPHER L. MERCADO
MATTHEW J. MESKO
DANIELLE MILLIEN
BRIAN D. MITCHELL
TIMOTHY M. MITROKA
WESLEY A. MOERBE
CHAD A. MONROE
LEE D. MONZON
KENNETH E. MORAN
RYAN L. MORGAN
SHIGENOBU T. MORINAGA
STEPHEN M. MORSE
PAUL B. MORTON
JILL K. MUDGE
WILLIAM C. MURRAY
DANIEL S. NAAB
JAMIE O. NASI
PAUL B. NEAL
IRVIN NELMS III
SCOTT P. NELSON
JAMES M. NEMEC
ALEX L. NEWSOM
JOHN D. NGUYEN
KEN NGUYEN
JOY F. NICKEL
JUAN NIEVESLOZADA
CHRISTOPHER J. NOHLE
EDWARD J. NOVAKOSKI
RYAN R. NUGENT
DEREK J. OBERG
COLLEEN K. OBRIEN
RYAN J. OCCHIUZZO
EDWARD M. OCONNELL
PATRICK R. OCONNOR
TREVOR P. O'MALLEY
RUBEN A. OTERO
TERRENCE J. OWENS
JAMES B. PACHECO
BRENT J. PAFFORD
MATTHEW N. PALADINO
JAROD V. PARKER
JOSHUA A. PARKER
MITCHELL A. PAYNE
STEVEN F. PAYNE
RICHARD B. PEACOCK
MICHAEL B. PEARCE
MARK C. PEER
MARCUS A. PEREZ
MARIAH J. PEREZ
JAMES E. PERKINS
LORI L. PERKINS
JOHN A. PETERSON
JONATHAN G. PETERSON
JOHN F. PETKOVICH III
CHRISTOPHER R. PEVEY
JONATHAN E. PFENDER
STEVEN E. PIERCE
COLE C. PINHEIRO
MATTHEW J. PIOSA
FRENCH D. POPE
MICHAEL A. PORGES
DAVID T. POWELL
JARED L. POWELL
JOSEPH R. POWER
MICHAEL J. PREDNY
JOHN C. PRINCIPE
JOSEPH M. QUINN
STEPHANIE M. RADFORD
DARIUS C. RANDOLPH
JAMES M. RAY
DEREK J. RAYMOND
TERRY F. REDD
GILBERT REDFORD
JEFFREY C. REED
MARK A. REID
MICHAEL J. REPASKY
BRIAN D. REYNOLDS
ROBERT R. REYNOLDS
MATTHEW J. RIPKA
BENJAMIN D. ROARK
CHRISTOPHER B. ROBERTS
GEMA ROBLES
DREW G. RODGERS

JOHN P. ROMITO
DAVID B. ROUSSEAU
LAWRENCE A. RUBAL
ANDREW J. RUSZKIEWICZ
KEVIN E. RYAN
MICHAEL J. RYBACKI
CAMERON J. RYU
PETER S. SALFEETY
RAUL SALINAS
RAISSA O. SANCHEZ
JOSEPH M. SAWRUK
J. B. SAWYER
ADAM A. SCHER
LAWRENCE A. SCHMIDLE
ROBERT C. SCHUETTE
ADAM T. SCHULTZ
CHARLES B. SCHUMACHER
DAVID SEMIDEY
STEVEN P. SEVIGNY
KATHRYN L. SHAW
LAUREN M. SHAW
PAUL R. SHEPARD
MATTHEW J. SHIRLEY
GEOFFREY M. SHORR
ROBERT I. SICKLER
JAMES R. SIEBERT
DAVID J. SIMMONS
EMMANUEL I. SIOSON
AMANDA L. SLUGA
ANDREW L. SMITH
BRADLEY W. SMITH
KEVIN E. SMITH
MICAH S. SMITH
SEAN T. SMITH
PATRICK J. SNYDER
ANTON V. SOLTIS
BRANDON R. SOLTZWISCH
KYLE M. SPADE
MARTIN J. SPANGLER
BENJAMIN C. SPERA
THOMAS J. SPOLIZINO
SEAN R. STAPLER
RAYMOND L. STELKER
TODD J. STEVENSON
RYAN T. STIDUM
JACQUELINE K. STILWELL
ANDREW B. STIPP
THOMAS R. STOCKTON
NATHAN L. STRICKLAND
DONALD J. SULPIZIO
JARED J. SUNSDAHL
JOSHUA T. SUTHOFF
JACOB J. SWEATLAND
MICHAEL J. SVERTSEN
PAUL F. TANGHE
ROBERT A. TARR
FORREST M. TAYLOR
PATRICK B. TAYLOR
TRAVIS J. TAYLOR
MATTHEW S. TERRY
TIA M. TERRY
SEAN D. TINKLENBERG
MICHAEL Z. TIONGCO
ADAM R. TOBIAS
STEPHEN A. TOLBERT III
FRANK I. TOOMEY
DAMON M. TORRES
JOHN R. TRAHAN
JAMES D. TRASK
PO C. TSUI
JOSEPH A. TULL
GARRETT P. TURLEY
JASON E. TURNER
MICHAEL J. URSO
JEFFREY M. VANDYKE
MATTHEW B. VANPUTTE
JOHN P. VICKERY
ANNJANICE S. VOGAN
ROGER L. VOGEL III
BEAU S. VOMASTIC
ADAM J. WAGGONER
PHILIP M. WAGGONER
MATT D. WAGNER
IAN M. WAGONER
WINDY R. WALDREP
CHARLES F. WALL
ANTHONY J. WARNER
COREY B. WARREN
THOMAS R. WARREN
WILLIAM W. WASH
JOHN N. WAUGH
JASON R. WEBB
MICHAEL M. WELLOCK
SIMON P. WELTE
HERMAN B. WEST
JEREMY W. WHEELER
JENNIFER L. WHITE
THOMAS A. WHITEHEAD
THOMAS WHITFIELD II
NATHAN H. WHITNEY
JOSHUA I. WILES
JAYSON N. WILLIAMS
MEGAN R. WILLIAMS
NICHOLAS C. WILLIAMS
THOMAS M. WILLIAMS
CLAUDIA E. WILMOTH
BYRON W. WILSON, JR.
JAMES C. WILTSE
JASON A. WINKELMANN
BRADLEY J. WINN
SCOTT E. WOHLFORD
KEVIN A. WOLF
ELIZABETH A. WOMBLE
NOBLE B. WONSETLER
MATTHEW E. WOODS
CLINTON R. WOODY
SHAILIN YNACAY

TALON C. YOUNG
JOSEPH A. YURKOVICH
JOHN M. ZDEB
ROMAS J. ZIMLICKI
CHRISTOPHER D. ZOTTER
D015455
D012723
D014576
D014868
D013596
D012277
D015559
D012710
D014948
D015331
D015509
D014777
D012998
D015434
D013972
D011856
D013343
D013809
D011804
D015513
D014990
G010472
D013000
D013909
D015578
D011558
D015500
D015260

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JI E. AHN
R. ALESSIFRIEDLANDER
CHRISTOPHER M. ALEXANDER
DANIEL R. ALEXANDER
JESSE R. ALLGEYER
CRAIG ANDERSON
JEFFREY G. ANDERSON
SCOTT T. ANDERSON
JUDITH ANTOINE
ALEXANDER N. APOSTLE
STEPHAN J. ARNOLD
MATTHEW P. AUBRY
CARLO U. AVERGAS
LONI R. AYERS
TRAVIS R. BAILEY
CHRISTOPHER J. BALDWIN
JOHN L. BANNISTER
JAVAN A. BARKER
BRIAN L. BARNETT
ALLIA BASIC
STEPHANIE L. BAUGH
DAVID J. BEAUDOIN
DAVID W. BELL
STEVEN C. BELL
JOHN I. BENNER
BARBARA F. BENSON
ADAM T. BET
GREGORY E. BEW
COLLIN A. BISSELL
ANDREW T. BLICKHAHN
BRIAN P. BOSSE
BRIAN J. BOURQUE
DWAYNE E. BOWDEN
CHRISTINA M. BOWSER
GERALD G. BRADEN
LAVONE S. BRADSHAW
ODENE C. BRATHWAITE
CLEOPHUS K. BRELAND
JARED W. BRITZ
CAROLYN B. BRONSON
SPENCER BROWN
KERRY K. BRUNAS
MATTHEW L. BRYANT
JASON M. BUCKINGHAM
CORTIS B. BURGESS
ALEXANDER D. BURGOS
CHANTALINE P. CABAN
MILTON A. CAMPBELL, JR.
JASON F. CANO
CHRISTOPHER J. CARBONE
AMELIA D. CARTER
ROBERT D. CARTER
LELAND S. CASE
NANCY J. CASTRO
ANTHONY R. CATO
SETH L. CHAPPELL
JONATHAN C. CHEEK
BEN H. CHOE
ANDREW E. CHOVANCEK
ADAM R. CHRISTENSON
AGNES C. M. CHU
ANTHONY M. CLAS
JABBAR N. COLBERT
JOHN T. COOLEY
JOSEPH A. COSCI, JR.
ADAIR L. COX
CHET W. CRAW
JAMES M. CREASON
SAKURA CREDON
GEORGE H. CUSHMAN V
TODD E. DAHMANN
GARY A. DALLES
CHRISTOPHER R. DARLING
ERIK M. DAVIS
RUSSELL T. DESTREMPES
BRADLEY W. DIEBOLD
IAN M. DIETZ
SHAWN W. DILLINGHAM

THOMAS P. DIRIENZO
 MICHAEL L. DONEGAN
 ANDREW J. DORNSTADTER
 ANDREA G. DOVER
 RACHEL B. DOWNING
 MAC H. ECHIPARE III
 DANA G. EISENMAN
 ALEX J. EISIMINGER
 ALBERT G. ELAM III
 SANQUANETTA L. ELLIS
 BRETT D. EVANS
 JULIE A. EVANS
 LUCAS B. FALLOT
 MELODY L. FAULKENBERRY
 MATTHEW S. FECHTER
 ALBA N. FELCH
 ANTHONY J. FENNELLS
 STEVEN R. FERENZI
 JARED N. FERGUSON
 KAREEM Y. FERNANDEZ
 MICHAEL C. FISH
 BRADLEY R. FISHER
 NEAL J. FISHER
 NOKENS FLEURJEAN
 ROBERTO R. FONSECA
 SALVATORE C. FORLENZA
 KRISTOFER D. FORMOE
 MICHAEL O. FREELAND, JR.
 KENNETH R. FRENCH
 TROY S. FREY
 THERESA N. FULLEN
 MINDI C. FURNIER
 JACQUELYN R. GALLIHER
 DEREK J. GEDMINTAS
 EFREM S. GIBSON
 JOSEPH A. GIBSON
 RICHARD W. GIBSON
 JAMES S. GILL
 CHRISTOPHER M. GIN
 MICHAEL A. GLOVER
 MATTHEW A. GONCALVES
 NICHOLAS D. GOSHEN
 FRANCISCA A. GRAHAM
 WILLIAM D. GRATE
 MICHAEL E. GRATER
 ADAM R. GREGORY
 RANDALL S. GRIGGS
 BRENDAN M. GRIGGS
 JONATHAN D. HALEY
 JASON K. HALUBE
 LISA R. HALVORSON
 HENRY HAMA
 ROBERT T. HAMILTON
 PATRICK K. HARDIN
 BRADLEY J. HARDY
 ETHAN F. HAYES
 WALTER G. HEDRICK IV
 SAMUEL A. HEIDER
 RICARDO HENRY
 NATHAN P. HEPLER
 PETER D. HOBIE
 JACOB S. HINA
 KATHRYN R. HOEKJE
 DAVID M. HOLBROOK
 DAVID E. HOLBROOKS
 WILLIAM F. HOLLOWAY
 JONATHAN P. HOWARD
 RYAN A. HOWRY
 MICHAEL S. HUBBARD
 CLIFTON J. HUBBERT
 GREGORY V. HUMBLE
 STEPHEN S. HWANG
 CLARENCE D. INGE, JR.
 ELIJAH E. INGRAM
 EVAN J. ISAAC
 JAMES A. JABLONSKI
 ANGEL K. JACKSON
 CHANE R. JACKSON
 JACOB M. JENDREY
 LOUIS L. JENKINS
 MICHAEL K. JOHN
 CODY R. JOHNSON
 DANIEL W. JOHNSON
 DAVID W. JOHNSON
 JASON M. JOHNSON
 GARY D. JONES
 GILBERT JUAREZ
 JOSEPH C. KACHMAR II
 KEITH M. KACMAR
 PANAGIOTI I. KALOIROU
 NOELANI N. KALUHIWA
 DEREK M. KAMACHI
 JONATHAN P. KAYL
 JEFFREY D. KEENAN
 ROBERT L. KELLUM
 DANIEL J. KEMPEN
 RYAN J. KENNY
 JASON S. KIM
 ROSALYN S. KING
 LISA M. KIRBY
 JARED R. KITE
 JOSHUA M. KLATZKO
 MICHAEL S. KLIPSTEIN
 JONATHAN S. KNAPTON
 OWEN W. KOCH
 BRADLEY R. KOERNER
 MICHAEL S. KOLTON
 NICHOLAS J. KRAMER
 HITOSHI KUMAGAI
 FRANK J. KUZMINSKI
 MERLIN J. KYNASTON
 WALTER F. LANDGRAF
 RODNEY A. LANDRUM
 BRITTON A. LANDRY
 MICHAEL LANGAN
 CLARENCE E. LANGLEY III
 DONELL D. LANGLEY

MATTHEW A. LAROCO
 TIMOTHY J. LAWRENCE
 TIMOTHY W. LAWSON
 ZEROY LAWSON, JR.
 MARYCATHERINE LEACH
 GREGORY M. LECLAIR
 MICHAEL G. LEMAY
 ZACHERY B. LEONARD
 ANDREW G. LERCH
 WAIMAN LEUNG
 CHRISTIAN A. LIGHTSEY
 SHAD K. LLOYD
 DOUGLAS A. LOCKE
 THOMAS J. LOUX
 JOHN E. LUCKIE
 SERGEY L. LUZHANSKIY
 JASON C. MACCONNELL
 LAUREN R. MALONEY
 EINAR D. MANKI
 JOHN P. MANN
 BURKE A. MANWARING
 DEREK C. MARTIN
 JOHNATHAN P. MARTIN
 JUAN L. MARTINEZ
 TROY E. MASON
 MOHAMED B. MASSAQUOI
 DAVID A. MATTERS
 LEON H. MATTHIAS
 ANTHONY MAYNE
 QUENTIN D. MCCART
 SEAN D. MCENTEE
 RORY M. MCGOVERN
 NICHOLAS J. MCINTEE
 BENJAMIN F. MCKINLEY
 TAMEIKA MCNAUGHTEN
 SEAN C. MCNICHOL
 SHAWN P. MCNICOL
 JONATHAN L. MECHAM
 RICKIE R. MEERS, JR.
 NATALLIA R. MERCEDES
 ANDREW J. MERCHAMT
 KEVIN A. MERTHEW
 CHEAVIS J. MERTTT
 JACOB I. MEYER
 MICHAEL W. MEYERS
 DARRYL D. MIDDLEBROOK
 TIMOTHY M. MIGLIORE
 ADHIMA MILLER
 DAVID T. MILLER
 MARC W. MILLER
 MICHAEL A. E. MILLER
 SETH MILLER
 GARRICK P. MINOR
 CHRISTIAN M. MITCHELL
 TYLER J. MITCHELL
 LUKE C. MOEN
 SARAH K. MOFFITT
 BARRON J. MOFFITT
 MATTHEW D. MOGENSEN
 DANIEL MONROY, JR.
 DELANTE E. MOORE
 NATHAN A. MOORE
 JASON R. MORALES
 ARTHUR V. MORGAN
 BRYAN W. MORGAN
 GABRIEL L. MORRIS
 JOSEPH H. MROSZCZYK
 SCOTT T. MUELLER
 LAURA E. MUIRHEAD
 EROL K. MUNIR
 SONIE L. MUNSON
 ROBERT F. MURRAY
 MICHAEL J. NAU
 JAMEY D. NEALY
 ANTHONY C. NELSON
 JESSE M. NESBITT
 GLEN S. NETTROUR
 JACQUELINE M. NEWELL
 CHRISTINE Y. NGAI
 MICHAEL A. NORMAND
 JARED K. NYSTROM
 BRIAN C. OBERGA
 DAVID J. OGUERA
 JOHN M. OLIVER
 KARL M. OLSON
 RIKKI A. OPPERMAN
 GINO E. OREZZOLI
 JOSEPH A. ORR
 JOSEPH O. OWOBYE
 NICHOLAS B. PACE
 MATTHEW J. PACHECO
 MATTHEW J. PANTNER
 ANTHONY J. PALUMBO
 LEA J. PARKER
 ROBERT W. PARKER
 JEREMY B. PASSUT
 CHARLES W. PATTERSON
 JOSHUA A. PATTON
 JONATHAN L. PAYNTER
 MICHAEL J. PEDERSON
 COLBY PEON
 JONATHAN Q. PEREZ
 DARIO PEREZBIRRIEL
 ALEXANDER D. PERSCHALL
 BRANDON M. PETRICK
 SAYTHALA PHONEXAYPHOVA
 NICHOLAS B. PICKFORD
 DAVID M. PIERCE
 AARON M. POE
 NICHOLAS G. POPPEN
 JACOB R. PRATER
 MARIO A. QUEVEDO
 CONSTANCE G. QUINLAN
 MAXIMILLIAN A. RENARD
 JENYA M. RHONE
 JASON L. RICHARDSON
 KOURTLAWN D. RICHARDSON

HEATHER I. RITCHEY
 LUIS D. RIVERAFONSECA
 DAVID RODRIGUEZ
 DOUGLAS G. ROGERS
 JOHN R. ROOD
 JASON P. ROSE
 KAREN A. ROXBERRY
 SEAN M. RUFOLLO
 KEVIN M. RYAN
 KEILA M. SANCHEZERAZO
 KRISTINA L. SANDERS
 BENJAMIN L. SASS
 LEON R. SATCHELL
 JEFFREY C. SCHMIZZE
 STEVEN L. SCHMIDT
 FRITZ J. SCHULTES
 JOSEPH M. SCHULTZ
 GAVIN D. SCHWAN
 ERIK J. SEDLOCK
 AARON D. SELPH
 DOUG K. SEROTA
 JASON M. SHAFER
 JUSTIN S. SHAFER
 TEREEMUURA T. SHAMEL
 ANDREW K. SHEALY
 MATTHEW R. SHEP'TIC
 BRANDON C. SHELLEY
 WILLIAM W. SHELTON
 MARK E. SHUMAN
 NICHOLAS W. SIKES
 EMIRO M. SINNING
 JOSHUA C. SISSON
 GARRETT W. SLACK
 THOMAS M. SLYKHUIS
 PAUL M. SMITH
 RICHARD K. SMITH
 SYLVAN A. SMITH
 JOHNPAUL A. SMOCK
 LARON C. SOMERVILLE
 VICTOR E. SOMNUK
 MORGAN J. SPRINGGLACE
 JODY E. STACY
 BRITTIANE V. STAPON
 DAVID E. SPATON
 DAMONICA C. SUMPTER
 MALA M. SUSUICO
 VICTORIA S. SZILAGYI
 GILL T. TATMANTYREE, JR.
 DANNY P. THEBEAU II
 JAMES H. THOMAS
 KARENDA D. THOMAS
 MARK E. THOMPSON
 OSCAR D. THOMPSON
 DEREK A. THORNTON
 JOSHUA H. THYER
 ALEX C. TIGNOR
 EDWARD W. TIMMONS
 JESSICA F. TOPHAM
 CHRISTOPHER P. TOWNSEND
 LANCE C. TURNER
 CRISTOPHER M. ULRICH
 RONALD C. UNDERWOOD
 NICKLAS J. VANSTRAATEN
 MARCO A. VELA
 MARC C. VIELLEDENT
 JOHN A. VOTOVICH
 AMBER M. WALKER
 MERRILL W. WALKER
 MICHAEL S. WALKER
 CHARLES B. WALSH II
 TRAVIS R. WALTER
 DANIEL L. WEISS
 WILLIAM S. WHITESEL
 JOHN F. WIEBELD
 SHAUN M. WILD
 DAVID D. WILKINSON
 CHARLES A. WILLIAMS
 JAMES R. WILLIAMS
 JAMES C. WILSON
 BENJAMIN C. WISNOSKI
 WARREN A. WITNROW
 JOSEPH S. WITMER
 CECIL E. WOLBERTON
 JESSE L. WOOD
 KEITH A. WOODBURN
 JAMAR E. WRIGHT
 EINAR J. WULFSBERG
 JOHANNA T. WYNNE
 KYLE M. YANOWSKI
 SEAN M. YARROLL
 DANIEL R. YOUNG
 DEREK R. YOUNG
 JONATHAN D. YOUNG, JR.
 THEODORE L. ZAGRANISKI
 WOJCIECH ZAJAC
 ANDREW P. ZAFF
 JUSTIN ZEVENBERGEN
 D014895
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 D014872
 D015445
 G010163
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 D015626
 D013546
 D013273
 G010188
 G010539

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
 UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MELINDA J. ACUNA
 DEATAE A. ALLEN
 KENNISHA N. ALLEN
 CATHY G. ALSTON
 JUAN A. AMADOR
 ALEXANDER J. AMATO
 XKOSHAN L. ARNOLD
 DEREK L. ASHE
 STEPHEN A. BARAN
 RANDALL S. BARTEL
 JOSEPH P. BAUMBACH
 MATTHEW C. BENDER
 MICHAEL B. BENDER
 DENNIS W. BERNACKI
 THOMAS A. BEYERL
 MARIA BINGHAM
 BRANDON D. BOATWRIGHT
 ROBYN E. BOEHRINGER
 TAMMY S. BOGART
 SCOTTY BOLER
 TARA J. BOWMAN
 JUSTIN A. BOYD
 BRIAN L. BRAITHWAITE
 THOMAS D. BREWINGTON
 ZACHERY A. BRISCOE
 JOSEPH L. BROWN
 JOSEPH W. BROWN
 KEITH W. BROWN
 KYLE W. BROWN
 PAUL A. BROWN
 JOHN W. BURNETT
 MICHAEL R. CALDWELL
 JOEL CALOFIGUEROA
 THOMAS M. CAMPEAU
 TIFFANY L. L. CARLISLE
 CATHERINE C. CARLSON
 TED L. CHA
 TREVOR L. CHAMBERS
 ERICA E. CHIN
 ANGELA N. CHIPMAN
 MONICA K. R. CLAYTON
 PAUL E. CLUVERIUS
 DANIEL W. COLE
 SARAH E. COMEAU
 MELISSA C. COMISKEY
 BRADLEY J. COOPER
 ALBERTO CORDOVA
 NATHANIEL P. COSTA
 ANA M. COWAN
 RYAN M. CROSBY
 DANIEL E. CROSS
 MARCIA L. DAILEY
 DEBORAH A. DALEY
 MICHAEL G. DAVIDSON
 MANDOLYN R. DAVILA
 BRENT L. DAVIS
 OLIVER E. DAVIS
 TIMOTHY G. DAVIS
 KIMBERLY A. DEATON
 JENNIFER M. DEMBECK
 CHRISTOPHER J. DENTON
 SHANE D. DERING
 JOEL A. DICKEY
 DESIREE S. DIRIGE
 THADDEUS J. DOUTHITT
 GERARD J. DOW, SR.
 GLEN R. DOWLING
 TRAVIS S. DRAYTON
 NICHOLAS R. DRURY
 JESSICA L. DUNN
 BENJAMIN R. ECKLOR
 MEGHAN V. EDERLE
 JOHN A. ELKO
 MICHELLE L. ELWOOD
 ENRIQUE A. ENRIQUEZ
 PATRICK O. ESSENBERG
 DANIEL S. EUSEBIO
 JAMES E. FAGER
 KEVIN M. FEFFERMAN
 KRISTYN M. FELIX
 BRIAN C. FIDDERMON
 JOSHUA W. FORD
 KENNETH B. FOWLER
 TROY F. FOX
 CHRISTOPHER R. FRANKLIN
 LAURAJANE R. FREELAND
 ROBERT E. FREEMAN, JR.
 MICHAEL V. GALLUCCI
 MICHAEL A. GALVIN
 JEFFREY R. GAMBLE
 CHRISTIAN L. GATBONTON
 LESTER S. GEBBSKI
 PETER A. GEORGE
 JAMES E. GERLING
 SARAH B. GILBERT
 TIMOTHY G. GODWIN
 JOSE A. GRANT
 DUSTIN R. GRAY
 MICHAEL B. GRAY
 CHARLES T. GREENE
 JEDMUND W. GREENE
 TOMETRIUS GREER
 DAVID M. GREGORY
 JAMES O. GRUBE
 WILLIAM P. GUMABON
 MARSHAL K. HAMMEL
 ALISHA C. HAMMETT
 DEVIN K. HAMMOND
 BRADLEY C. HAMRICK
 PETER J. HAN
 YUNSONG HAN
 JEFFERY D. HANCE

JONATHAN C. HATHAWAY
 JOHN C. HATLEY
 JAMES E. HAYES
 DONALD A. HAYFRON
 JAIME S. HENDERSON
 NATHAN D. HENDRIKS
 EMPERATRIZ HENRIQUEZ
 KODY W. HERNANDEZ
 TIFFANY N. HINES
 LARRY W. HIRT
 MELISSA L. HOAGLIN
 KEVIN L. HOFFMAN
 BRIAN L. HOLLANDSWORTH
 CRISTOFFER S. HONAN
 DAVID K. HONG
 AMY N. HOOD
 KEVIN A. HOWELL
 JAMES D. HUBBARD
 MICHAEL J. HUBER
 RYAN T. HULSE
 IAN J. JARVIS
 CHRISTOPHER C. JO
 HARDY O. JOHNSON
 ROBERT L. JOHNSON
 BRIAN G. JONES
 JERRY L. JONES
 RICHARD E. JONES
 KEITH A. JORDAN
 JONATHAN W. JUDY
 AARON M. KIA
 KENNETH M. KIM
 EDWIN L. KOLEN
 DANIEL L. KOSTERS
 KORY A. KRAMER
 JOHN C. KUMP
 SEAN S. KWOUN
 PATRICK A. LANIER
 CHARLES S. LAWRENCE
 DONALD M. LEE
 TERA S. LERCH
 BENJAMIN T. LOVING
 ENRIQUE LOY
 DERRICK E. LUCARELLI
 NICHOLAS J. LUCAS
 ERIC M. MAIA
 MICHAEL J. MARTIN
 MICHAEL J. MARTIN III
 MICHAEL W. MARTIN
 MICHAEL A. MARTINEZ
 MICHELLE E. MARTINEZ
 HILDRED S. MATHEWS
 JOHN R. MAURO
 CHRISTOPHER R. MAY
 EBRIMA F. MBAI
 MCFERRIN D. MCDONALD
 HEATHER A. MCDUGALL
 PHILIP M. MCDOWELL
 MILAGROS J. MEDINA
 LUKE V. MEDVEGY
 JOAQUIN M. MENO
 ERICA L. MILLER
 JASON M. MILLER
 THOMAS M. MOHLER
 CHRISTINE G. MOORE
 DAVID B. MOORE
 GEOFFERY G. MOSLEY
 BRANDON G. MOTTE
 KEITH M. MUEHLING
 JEREMY T. MUELLER
 JONATHAN R. MULDER
 HEATH A. MULLINS
 KEVIN N. NELSON
 MINH V. NGUYEN
 PAUL A. NOCE
 JI H. OH
 RONALD W. OPPERMAN
 MICHAEL A. PACHUCKI
 EMMA PARSONS
 WANSY PAUL
 ANTWON L. PERSON
 JANET PETEFOX
 SHAWN O. PEYNADO
 THOMAS H. PFARR
 LUCIANO F. PICCO
 WINFIELD S. PINKSTAFF
 KRISTEN M. PLASSMEYER
 JONATHAN E. L. PLOTKIN
 EMILY S. POOLE
 RIECHARDE T. PRENELL
 ROBERT J. PUENTE
 EDUARDO PUMAREJO
 MICHAEL T. QUIGLEY
 JACOB J. QUINN
 SEAN J. QUINN
 STEVEN A. RAVEIA
 DEAN R. RAY
 MARISSA M. REED
 KIMBERLY L. REMBERT
 ANDY REYES
 JULIO J. REYES
 MARCELLA A. L. REYNOLDS
 KIRBY D. RICE
 BRYAN E. RIDDLE
 ALPHONSE T. RIDEAU
 ANDREW D. RIECK
 CARLOS A. RIVAS
 BRANDON K. ROBINSON
 DANIEL B. ROBINSON
 CLIPTON E. ROGERS
 CORINTHIA A. ROMAIN
 MARIANO ROSARIO
 BRYSON R. ROSSOL
 TRAVIS W. RUDGE
 MICAH P. RUE

TROND S. RUUD
 AMBER L. RYDER
 ADAM A. SALAZAR
 MANUEL D. SANCHEZDIAZ
 JOSHUA M. SANDLER
 MARK A. SCHAUMBURG
 STEVEN M. SCHNURR
 MARK L. SCOTT, JR.
 CASEY M. SECKENDORF
 JONATHAN M. SEITER
 ZAMBIA SEYMORE
 MISHENDA S. SIGGAL
 XEON O. SIMPSON
 JOHN D. SMITH, JR.
 KYLE A. SMITH
 STEPHEN B. SMITH
 ROBERT C. SOLANO
 BRADLEY B. SON
 MICHAEL SPEARS
 OLIVER STOLLEY
 EDWARD P. STRZALKOWSKI
 RYAN D. SUNDERMAN
 HOWARD M. SWANSON, JR.
 ABRAHAM T. SWEENEY
 HUNG J. TA
 BONITA A. TAPLINSADIQ
 LIONEL A. TAYLOR
 CARSON L. TENNEY
 EBONY S. THOMAS
 RICHARD N. THORNBERG
 LAWRENCE TORRES
 DANIEL F. TOVEN
 PATRICK A. TURNER
 PHILIP T. TURNER
 DAVID A. VANAKIN
 EMANUEL VELEZ
 CHARLES G. WAITES
 BENJAMIN J. WALKER
 AMANDA D. WATKINS
 ADRIAN N. WATTS
 MATTHEW E. WERNERT
 REGINALD V. WHITE
 LATIA K. WICKLIFFE
 CHRISTOPHER M. WILLIAMS
 JOHN M. WILLIAMS II
 KATHERINE R. WILLIAMS
 SHARRON D. WILLIAMS
 YOLANDA G. WILLIAMS
 TOBY M. WILLIFORD
 BRENT J. WILSON
 DANIEL C. WILSON
 TAMILA A. WILSON
 ANDRE D. WINDING
 MATHIS F. WRIGHT
 MICHELLE R. WYLIE
 LINDA S. WYNN
 LAWRENCE C. YARNALL III
 NICHOLAS P. YERBY
 SHAWN YONKIN
 PETER S. YOON
 MATTHEW A. ZAYD
 D012207
 D014630
 D014635
 D014336
 D015679
 D015019
 D015463
 D011138

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

TALON G. ANDERSON
 ALAN M. BAIRLEY
 MICHAEL A. BARRY
 JAMES D. M. BEALL
 BRIAN W. BURBANK
 VICTOR J. CARRERAS
 DANIEL W. CLARK
 HERBERT CONTRERAS
 CHRISTOPHER M. COOK
 DUSTIN R. CRAPSE
 JOHN P. CRUZ
 CHRISTOPHER DENATALE
 LESLY J. DENIS
 MARK A. EVANS
 STEVEN N. FEIGH
 EMMET J. GARIEPY
 LUIS N. GAYTAN
 DOUGLAS C. HEALY
 GREGORY R. HINNER
 JOSEPH J. KOSTURKO IV
 JASON M. LINGK
 JEFFREY T. LITTLE
 SCOTT F. MEENEN
 BENJAMIN D. MEIER
 KEVIN T. MERRILL
 JOSEPH A. PAZCOGUIN
 SHAWN G. ROBERTSON
 JOSHUA B. RYKOWSKI
 DONALD E. SEDIVY
 CHAN Y. SHIN
 TERRIE W. SHIN
 DEONAND S. SINGH
 BENJAMIN W. STEGMANN
 JOHN C. TOLIN
 JUDE T. VERGE
 DAVID J. ZALLLO
 D015287
 D014845

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INVESTING IN A NEW VISION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUR- FACE TRANSPORTATION IN AMERICA ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 30, 2020

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2 and look forward to working with my colleagues to strengthen and improve this legislation as it moves through the legislative process.

I thank the Chairs of the various committees who have worked hard and tirelessly to put this legislation together.

My colleagues may have noticed that over the past few weeks demonstrators of all colors and creeds have taken to the streets to press for changes in our country caused by systemic racism. While it was police brutality that brought them to the streets, let's be clear that these inequalities span across all institutions of our society.

One area where this systemic discrimination has been long known is in federal transportation funding. For much too long, good ol' boys networks have held tight the rein on this funding so that qualified small businesses owned by minorities and women have been left on the sideline. Even today, their participation is far too low, even as we celebrate some progress. Report after report continue to find systemic barriers, such as access to capital, that leave these businesses hard pressed to compete for these funds.

Economic disempowerment is one of the most crippling effects of the systemic and institutional racism that has gripped this country. When businesses owned by minorities are excluded or have to jump through so many hoops as to be effectively excluded from being able to fairly compete for and undertake the billions of dollars in transportation funding we distribute every year, then we have a problem. A big problem.

Policies to promote equity and end systemic racism in America must not overlook the transportation sector. We must continue to prioritize tearing down barriers that limit the ability to win work because of the color of the skin of the owner or owners or gender or any other form of unlawful discrimination when advancing transportation legislation.

With so many literally crying out in our streets across our nation for Congress to act boldly and strongly to address inequalities that are so entrenched and pervasive, particularly against women and people of color, this bill marks a great opportunity to move the ball forward. Unfortunately, while H.R. 2 today recognizes the historic discrimination in the transportation industry that has left qualified businesses owned by minorities and women behind, and I applaud those steps, it overall punts on trying to help ensure a fair and competitive process for winning work on the \$1.5 trillion in funding authorized in this legislation.

Even as the DOT Inspector General, GAO, and others continue to identify problems with existing programs (much less make recommendations about ways to improve them) that hinder their effectiveness, including grantees supplying incorrect data, problems with certification, and much more, this bill largely stands pat with the status quo. I am disappointed that some amendments to try and improve existing programs to address identified problems were not made in order.

The status quo is unacceptable. We need to take every opportunity to tear down systemic racism and discrimination, including that found in our transportation and infrastructure sector. If the federal government is unwilling to lead in this area, who will?

I include in the RECORD a letter that I authored, and which 40 of my colleagues joined, to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee earlier this Congress asking for an infrastructure package that helps ensure a level playing field for these qualified businesses.

At the end of the day, what these communities desire is not a promise of hearings or more excuses about why we have to be careful here, but the opportunity for all communities to compete on a fair, impartial, and unbiased basis for federal transportation dollars that they, as taxpayer, contribute to. It is clear that even today, that is not the reality. We need to dismantle the institutional barriers that stack the odds against these qualified businesses.

Again, I support the level of investment in this bill. I support the plus-ups for public transportation, water, rail, and to combat climate change. Those are critical changes that will help improve infrastructure and address real needs in our communities.

And while I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and will vote for it, I also want to make clear that there is more work to do here to heed the voices that have taken to our streets and are screaming out today to end racism in all its forms, in all aspects of our society.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, DC, February 8, 2019.

HON. PETER DEFAZIO,

Chairman, House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFAZIO: As you put together an infrastructure package, we write to urge you to take steps to ensure that minority contractors can fully participate in all projects funded by any proposal in the 116th Congress. We urge the inclusion of funding and provisions in any such proposal that help facilitate the certification of these contractors as well as to support their ability to fairly compete and win work. Additionally, we urge you to ensure that all hearings on an infrastructure package in the 116th Congress include the voices and viewpoints of minority contractors who can testify to the ongoing challenges they face in competing for and winning work on federally funded infrastructure projects.

Transportation projects mean jobs and businesses for communities across our nation and ensuring that all businesses in our

communities, including small and disadvantaged concerns owned businesses, must remain a priority.

Unfortunately, too often, the promises provided by federal law and regulations regarding minority contractor participation in federally funded infrastructure projects fall well short of the reality. Despite some successes, many states are still struggling to meet participation goals and requirements with their regular federal infrastructure funding, when such goals and requirements are attached. What these challenges do point out is the need for lawmakers to continue to make forceful efforts to attack the historically and ongoing inequality when it comes to federal infrastructure contracting.

I know you agree with us that a new infrastructure package must benefit all stakeholders, including minority contractors. Therefore, including the voices of minority contractors in the development of an infrastructure package, including hearings on such a package, is a necessary first step. Hearing from these stakeholders will allow you to better understand existing gaps in federal and state participation requirements and help get to the bottom of the most frequent complaints and problems. And the message you will most likely hear is that the Department of Transportation (DOT) needs to improve the effectiveness and oversight of its Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program, including better enforcement.

The DOT's implementation of its DBE programs has been the subject of numerous reports by its Office of Inspector General (IG), highlighting problems with the Department's various DBE programs including at the Federal Aviation Administration. One of the most glaring conclusions from the past reports is the IG's conclusion that "[t]he Department does not provide effective program management for the multibillion-dollar DBE program." Before we pour billions more of federal transportation dollars through DOT to the states as a part of an infrastructure package or surface transportation reauthorization, Congress should listen to, and then appropriately respond to, the needs and concerns of stakeholders, including minority contractors and the IG. And any such package should incorporate their ideas about how to best construct a proposal to help ensure that all communities truly benefit and have a fair and equal opportunity to compete for the thousands of contracts and subcontracts that are likely to flow from that package.

We also know that without pressure from Congress, long overdue but needed improvement will not occur and these business and our communities will find themselves remaining on the sidelines, even as billions in new funding flow to communities nationwide.

Again, as you move forward on constructing the infrastructure package that our nation needs, we must consider and address the needs of these qualified but often overlooked businesses. The fact is that despite repeated affirmation by Congress, some states still make no or limited efforts to help certified firms obtain DBE work on federally funded projects and in others, most certified DBEs never win any business should concern and trouble us as policymakers.

Lastly, one step such legislation can take is to make clear that all infrastructure agencies have a responsibility for implementing

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

and enforcing rules, guidance, and federal laws which require equal employment and labor opportunities in federal contracting such as Executive Order 11246 (Equal Employment Opportunity). That E.O. requires agencies to include certain nondiscrimination and equal employment opportunity provisions in federal contracts, including federally assisted construction contracts. Unfortunately, we are concerned that this Administration's weak record and blatant attempts to roll back important protections enshrined in federal contracting law and regulations will have a disparate impact on minority communities and contractors.

There is no reason why any package to invest in our infrastructure in order to foster a safe and modern transportation system should not also help small businesses like yours. These are not conflicting goals; it actually makes good and sound economic and transportation policy.

As Members of Congress who care deeply about ending unequal access to federal contracts and addressing our nation's glaring infrastructure needs, we hope you understand the need to make sure both goals are met in any infrastructure package and will work with us to achieve them.

Sincerely,

GWEN MOORE, Member of Congress; HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Member of Congress; GREGORY MEEKS, Member of Congress; AL LAWSON, JR., Member of Congress; JAN SCHA-KOWSKY, Member of Congress; ALCEE HASTINGS, Member of Congress; MARC VEASEY, Member of Congress; SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Member of Congress; BOBBY L. RUSH, Member of Congress; JAOQUIN CASTRO, Member of Congress.

KAREN BASS, Member of Congress; ADAM SMITH, Member of Congress; SUZANNE BONAMICI, Member of Congress; MARCIA L. FUDGE, Member of Congress; AYANNA PRESSLEY, Member of Congress; TERRI A. SEWELL, Member of Congress; BRENDA L. LAWRENCE, Member of Congress; REP. TONY CÁRDENAS, Member of Congress; DONALD PAYNE JR., Member of Congress; BETTY MCCOLLUM, Member of Congress.

YVETTE D. CLARKE, Member of Congress; COLLIN PETERSON, Member of Congress; EARL BLUMENAUER, Member of Congress; ILHAN OMAR, Member of Congress; NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ, Member of Congress; DEBBIE DINGELL, Member of Congress; RASHIDA TLAIB, Member of Congress; BENNIE THOMPSON, Member of Congress; ANDRÉ CARSON, Member of Congress; JESÚS G. "CHUY" GARCÍA, Member of Congress.

SANFORD D. BISHOP, Member of Congress; DAVID SCOTT, Member of Congress; BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, Member of Congress; ADRIANO ESPAILLAT, Member of Congress; JOYCE BEATTY, Member of Congress; WILLIAM LACY CLAY, Member of Congress; MARK POCAN, Member of Congress; ANGIE CRAIG, Member of Congress; LAUREEN UNDERWOOD, Member of Congress; RUBEN GALLEGU, Member of Congress.

CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Member of Congress; GRACE MENG, Member of Congress; JOHN LEWIS, Member of Congress; EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, Member of Congress; ANTHONY BROWN, Member of Congress; ROBIN L. KELLY, Member of Congress.

RECOGNIZING THE CAREER OF SHERRY ABELOVE ON THE OCCA- SION OF HER RETIREMENT

HON. JAMIE RASKIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize my constituent Sherry Ablove, who is retiring this week after 31 years of dedicated public service. Sherry is a licensed social worker, who has devoted her career to serving the people of Maryland and Montgomery County.

After receiving her master's degree in social work from Washington University in St. Louis, Sherry went on to receive her certification as a Licensed Certified Social Worker—Clinical in the state of Maryland. In 1989, Sherry began work for the Developmental Disabilities Administration within Maryland's Department of Health. For 17 years, she served Maryland's developmentally disabled residents and their families.

In 2006, Sherry went to work for Aging and Disability within Montgomery County's Department of Health of Human Services, where she worked within Adult Protective Services to reduce the risk to senior citizens and those with disabilities. Sherry continued to dedicate her skills and experience to most vulnerable members of the community and state.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to recognize the extraordinary career of Sherry Ablove and hope that my colleagues will join me in congratulating Sherry on a dedicated lifetime of service.

CHANGE OF COMMAND AT NSWCRANE

HON. LARRY BUCSHON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. BUCSHON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Change of Command at Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division.

On July 1, 2020, Captain Mark H. Oesterreich will move on from NSWCRANE after three years of faithful service, and Captain Duncan McKay assume command.

NSWCRANE is the world's third largest naval base and is home to a variety of research and testing projects that are critical to our national security ranging from hypersonics to Electronic Warfare is not only a key site for the Navy but also an important economic resource for the Indiana and the Eighth District. NSWCRANE is the third largest employer in Southwest Indiana, and the Center provides nearly \$2 million to Indiana's economy each day. Excellent leadership at NSWCRANE is thus vital for both the Navy and the State of Indiana.

During his time at the helm of NSWCRANE, Captain Oesterreich oversaw important progress made in all three of its focus areas—electronic warfare, expeditionary warfare, and strategic missions. More importantly, Captain "O" successfully instilled trust and confidence in the sailors under his command. I am grateful for his leadership during the past three years, and I wish him fair winds and following seas as he moves on from this command.

Captain McKay comes to Southwest Indiana with tremendous experience that will make him an asset to NSWCRANE. After initial deployments to the North Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Persian Gulf, he served as the Battlegroup Operations Officer for Commander Submarine Squadron Eleven (CSS-11) in San Diego. He then completed graduate studies at the prestigious Massachusetts Institute of Technology and served in important logistical and maintenance roles. In his most recent tour, Captain McKay served as the Operations Officer at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. I look forward to working with Captain McKay as NSWCRANE begins a new chapter under his leadership.

On behalf of all Eighth District Hoosiers, it is my pleasure to congratulate Captain Oesterreich and welcome Captain McKay to NSWCRANE.

LAREDO INTERNATIONAL RAIL BRIDGE

HON. SHARICE DAVIDS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight an issue on our southern border, at the Laredo International Rail Bridge, linking the United States to Mexico. This particular bridge is owned by the Kansas City Southern railroad. They are a crucial fixture of the greater Kansas City area economy, employing more than 7,000 people and operating thousands of miles of rail network between the United States and Mexico.

Trains that cross the Laredo International Rail Bridge in either direction are required to stop in the middle of the bridge and switch out the crews and perform various inspections before continuing. This often exacerbates the congestion at the busiest rail crossing on the southern border and leaves the sometimes miles-long trains blocking streets and highways on both sides of the border. Moreover, it limits the number of trains that can make this crossing daily. Many of those trains are carrying agricultural goods, some being shipped from Kansas.

I understand the difficult situation at this border and the importance of finding a solution. The current status of operations at the Laredo International Rail Bridge is inefficient, time-consuming, and a safety hazard. I am also concerned about alternate solutions that do not take our rail workers' labor rights into account. I am committed to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to find a solution that will protect workers' rights and maintain safety, while also maximizing time and space so that our railroads can continue to be successful. Safety and efficiency are the watchwords in solving this problem and we need a reasonable and equitable solution.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote in person due to a family commitment.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 123; NAY on Roll Call No. 124; YEA on Roll Call No. 125; NAY on Roll Call No. 126; YEA on Roll Call No. 127; NAY on Roll Call No. 128; and NAY on Roll Call No. 129.

HONORING PLEASANT GREEN
MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church (PGBC), located at 505 East College Street, shepherded by Reverend Darrel McQuirter, as they celebrate 150 years of religious service in the Clinton, MS community.

On June 28, 1852, the First Baptist Church of Clinton was incorporated, ending that first year with fifty-six members, twenty-eight Whites and twenty-eight Blacks. For the first eight years, the congregation worshipped together on the Mississippi College campus in Clinton, MS. After the campus chapel was built in 1860, Blacks were allowed to worship independently in the chapel basement. Led by Mississippi College Professor Reverend T.A. Parrish and college president Walter Hillman, in 1867 a Sunday School was formed for the Black congregants. Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church was established in 1870 under the leadership of Reverend Dunbar, who was associated with Mississippi College. The college allowed Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church (PGBC) to meet on the Robinson's Athletic Field until property was purchased and a wood frame structure was built, incorporating stained glass windows at what is now 505 East College Street. As time progressed, a brick building with modern amenities was erected.

Currently, Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church (PGBC), acknowledges the struggles and accomplishments of the spirit-filled and faithful people and events of the past that have made a bright future for the current members. Now, the church's legacy continues, ever growing and building, while striving to keep all plans within God's will and reaching out to all people.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church (PGBC), as they celebrate 150 years of service.

CELEBRATING THE 90TH BIRTHDAY OF PROFESSOR JEROME A. COHEN

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Professor Jerome Alan Cohen, the Founder and Faculty Director Emeritus of the U.S.-Asia Law Institute of the New York University School of Law. Professor Jerry Cohen is a true champion of human rights and the rule of law in China and today

he is celebrating his 90th birthday with his family and friends.

Professor Cohen is one of the foremost experts in Chinese law and government and he also serves as a Senior Fellow for Asia Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations. He has provided sage advice and wise counsel to international leaders, U.S. government officials, and Members of Congress throughout his illustrious career including in testimony to the Congressional-Executive Commission on China.

Professor Cohen's extraordinary career on China began in the 1950s when he traveled to Hong Kong to interview with refugees and publish a book on Chinese criminal procedure. In the 1960s he created the East Asia Legal Studies Association at Harvard School of Law and was influential in securing the release of John T. Downey, a former classmate who had been held in a Chinese prison. In the following years he met with Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai and accompanied Senator Ted Kennedy to Beijing to meet with Deng Xiaoping.

Throughout the 1990s, Professor Cohen lived and worked in mainland China. After the Tiananmen Square protests, he established the U.S.-Asia Law Institute at New York University School of Law, dedicated to facilitating the development of the rule of law throughout Asia. As a strong advocate for human rights, Professor Cohen led the way supporting political prisoners in China and helped secure the release of Song Yongyi and Chen Guangcheng. His former students include Taiwanese president, Ma Ying-jeou, and Annette Lu, former Taiwanese vice president under Chen Shui-bian.

Professor Jerry Cohen has not only participated in the history of U.S.-China relations, he has shaped it. All those to advocate for human rights and the rule of law in China owe him a great debt of gratitude. Thank you, Professor Cohen for your exemplary service for humanity.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROSS SPANO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. SPANO. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 122; YEA on Roll Call No. 121; and NAY on Roll Call No. 120.

IN MEMORY OF ANN VARNUM

HON. MARTHA ROBY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mrs. ROBY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the honorable life and work of a beloved Alabamian, Mrs. Ann Varnum. Mrs. Varnum passed away on Wednesday, June 10, 2020, after a full life of 80 years. A Dothan native, local media personality, and friend to many, Mrs. Varnum will be dearly missed.

Ann Varnum was born in Dothan on January 15, 1940, to the late Elizabeth and J.P. Jones. Mrs. Varnum attended and graduated from Huntington College and Auburn Univer-

sity with a degree in English. Following graduation, she began a career in teaching before getting her big break at Dothan's WTVY television station.

Mrs. Varnum devoted nearly 50 years to WTVY, working her way into the hearts of Alabamians through her dedication to the community, charming personality, and devotion to God. She is best remembered for hosting the station's morning show, beginning in 1974 until the late 1990s.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Mrs. Ann Varnum. Her life was one of service, grace, and love for her family and community. She will be greatly missed by all whom she encountered, and her remarkable legacy will be remembered for years to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE GRAND OPENING OF ALDERWISH CPA, PLLC

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the grand opening of the new Alderwish CPA, PLLC office in Dearborn, Michigan.

Alderwish CPA, PLLC was formed by Ngeeb Alderwish, CPA in September 2008. In the years since, the company has been dedicated to providing a variety of quality tax and accounting services to people across Michigan. With a strong focus on community, Alderwish CPA strives to cultivate attentive and meaningful relationships with all clients to develop solutions that fit their unique personal and professional needs. Alderwish CPA is committed to the philosophy of building relationships one client at a time, and their promise of excellence is backed by years of experience in the financial sector.

Throughout the community, Alderwish CPA is recognized as an exemplary institution. Under the leadership of Ngeeb Alderwish, the team of Alderwish CPA is composed of diligent, transparent, and honest tax professionals who are consistently commended for their knowledge and great expertise. The team goes above and beyond expectations and tirelessly works to support clients in all capacities. Without a doubt, Alderwish CPA has dedicated themselves to uplifting families and businesses throughout Dearborn and Detroit. Their services have assisted countless institutions across the community navigate complex tax and financial matters and have helped clients move forward with financial clarity and reassurance. Their continued work makes a difference.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the grand opening of Alderwish CPA, PLLC in its new Dearborn office. Alderwish CPA has become an invaluable resource for businesses and families across Dearborn and Detroit, and I am grateful for their work in supporting our local businesses. We wish them the best of luck in their new office location and continued success in the years ahead.

COMMEMORATING BRIGADIER
GENERAL TODD CANTERBURY

HON. DEBBIE LESKO

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the retirement of Brigadier General Todd Canterbury. He began his career in the Air Force after earning his commission from Arizona State University's ROTC program in 1993 and is retiring as the Commander of the 56th Fighter Wing at Luke Air Force Base, Arizona.

Flying fighter jets is in his blood as General Canterbury is the son of the former Commander of the 56th Fighter Wing—making them the first and only father-son combination to hold base commanding positions at Luke Air Force Base.

In his 27-year Air Force career, he had 20 assignments, was a graduate of the National War College, and served as a Command Pilot. He has more than 4,200 flight hours in the F-15 Eagle, F-16 Fighting Falcon, F-35 Lightning II, and MC-12W Liberty aircraft with over 650 being combat hours defending our great nation.

During his time in service, General Canterbury acquired a long list of achievements and awards to include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Bronze Star Medal, multiple combat campaign medals, and more.

I would also like to recognize General Canterbury's leadership in making Luke Air Force Base the F-35 fighter pilot training headquarters, which created a partnership between the United States and NATO members to train their pilots on the F-35 aircraft.

General Canterbury has not only made his family proud, but the United States Air Force, Arizona, and his country. We appreciate his selfless service and wish him the best in his next adventure.

On this day, I invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing the sacrifices that his family has made over the years and to thank Brigadier General Canterbury for his service to the United States of America.

INVESTING IN A NEW VISION FOR
THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUR-
FACE TRANSPORTATION IN
AMERICA ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JESÚS G. "CHUY" GARCÍA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 30, 2020

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say a few words about the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise—or DBE—Program. While our progress toward equal opportunity for minority and women entrepreneurs has been slower than I would like, the DBE program is a big part of the reason we are at least moving in the right direction. In a recent study in my home State of Illinois, researchers examined business opportunities associated with the Pace Suburban Bus agency. This agency connects my district to the suburbs surrounding Chicago and also provides paratransit services to people with disabilities. This

study didn't just examine Pace's own spending, but also examined how businesses in the broader Illinois construction market are faring. This is very important because Pace operates the DBE program which at least opens the door to businesses owned by women and minorities, while the broader construction market is dominated by the private sector which generally lacks such equal opportunity measures. The study performed regression analyses to determine what business earnings were for women and minority business owners even after adjusting for a number of factors such as education, age, occupation and industry. The results were startling: business earnings for Latino firm owners as compared to white male firm owners were 6 percent lower, for Asians they were 10 percent lower, for white women they were 19 percent lower, for Native Americans and African Americans, they were 26 percent lower. Pace Suburban Bus Disparity Study 2015, Colette Holt & Associates, 2015, at 96. These statistics make clear why it's so incredibly difficult for women and minorities to get ahead in business—and why the DBE Program is so necessary.

RECOGNIZING THE RETIREMENT
OF POLICE CHIEF BARRY BAR-
NARD OF PRINCE WILLIAM
COUNTY AFTER 44 YEARS OF
PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Retirement of Police Chief Barry Barnard of Prince William County after 44 Years of Public Service. Barry Barnard was selected as police chief in 2016, and has served in the Prince William County Police Department since 1976.

Police Chief Barry Barnard joined the Prince William County Police Department as an officer in patrol. Barnard served as an officer in patrol until 2000, when he was named an assistant chief of police. In 2009, Barnard was appointed as the deputy chief of police in 2009, and held the position of acting chief of police in 2012, before becoming Chief of Police in 2016.

Police Chief Barry Barnard's long history with the Prince William County Police Department shows his dedication and loyalty to his community. Throughout his time as police chief, Barnard was committed to providing efficient and interactive police service to the residents of Prince William County. He served as the final authority in all matters of policy operations and discipline.

Barnard committed to the principles of integrity and trust during his time with the Prince William County Police Department, and he believes that honesty and equality in delivery of police services is essential. Barnard is a strong example of what public service should look like, and he is leaving a strong and positive legacy on the Prince William County Police Department.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, I ask that you rise with me in recognizing Prince William County Police Chief Barry Barnard's public service and dedication to his community in the First District of Virginia.

EMERGENCY HOUSING PROTEC-
TIONS AND RELIEF ACT OF 2020

SPEECH OF

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 2020

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following letters:

1. A letter on behalf of 600 organizations in support of the housing provisions included in the Heroes Act, which are the same provisions included in the bill we are considering today, H.R. 7301.

2. A letter on behalf of over 800 national, state, and local organizations in support of H.R. 6820, the Emergency Rental Assistance and Rental Market Stabilization Act of 2020, which is also included in H.R. 7301.

3. A letter from the National Urban League in support of H.R. 7301.

4. A letter from the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities Housing Task Force in support of H.R. 7301.

5. A letter from the National Alliance to End Homelessness in support of H.R. 7301

JUNE 29, 2020.

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Washington, DC.

Hon. CHUCK SCHUMER,
Washington, DC.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER MCCONNELL, MINORITY LEADER SCHUMER, SPEAKER PELOSI, AND MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: We, the National Low Income Housing Coalition on behalf of more than 600 national, state, and local organizations across the country, urge you to immediately enact the critical housing investments and protections included in the "Emergency Housing Protections and Relief Act of 2020" (H.R. 7301) and the "Health and Economic Recovery Omnibus Emergency Solutions (HEROES) Act" to address the health and housing needs of America's lowest-income renters and people experiencing homelessness during and after the coronavirus pandemic. Every day that Congress waits to enact this vital legislation, policymakers put millions of low-income people—including seniors, people with disabilities, families with children, low-wage workers and other individuals who were already struggling to pay rent before the current pandemic—at risk of eviction and homelessness. Without the protections and resources in H.R. 7301 and the HEROES Act, our nation will see an increase in homelessness as renters lose their homes.

The "Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act)" included \$12 billion in housing and homelessness resources and other critical protections for low-income renters. This bill was an important first step, but far more resources are needed to protect those individuals living on the brink. While the CARES Act's stimulus checks and expanded unemployment benefits will certainly help, they only last a short duration, many people with the greatest needs are facing challenges in accessing these resources, and even those who were successful in receiving these benefits will still be severely rent-burdened and at risk of homelessness unless Congress provides targeted assistance.

Even before the pandemic, people of color were significantly more likely than white people to experience housing instability,

evictions, and homelessness, the result of centuries of institutional racism and economic inequity. People of color will also likely experience greater burdens in the aftermath of the acute crisis. In addition to facing higher mortality rates, people of color are more likely to be impacted by job insecurity, food insecurity, housing instability and homelessness.

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE FUNDS

To address these challenges, H.R. 7301 and the HEROES Act provide the full \$11.5 billion needed to prevent and respond to outbreaks among people experiencing homelessness, who are at a higher risk of severe illness and death due to the disease. People who are homeless and contract coronavirus are twice as likely to be hospitalized, two to four times as likely to require critical care, and two to three times as likely to die than others in the general public. If unchecked, as many as 20,000 people who are homeless could require hospitalization and nearly 3,500 could die. This has enormous implications for individuals, their communities, and our already overstretched hospital systems. These funds are needed to minimize the number of people living in homeless encampments and congregate shelters and identify alternative space, including hotels, for isolation and self-quarantine.

NATIONAL, UNIFORM MORATORIUM ON EVICTIONS

The HEROES Act and H.R. 7301 include a uniform, 12-month eviction and foreclosure moratorium policy to protect all renters and homeowners at a time when our collective health depends on each of us staying home. In the CARES Act, Congress instituted a shorter, temporary moratorium for only some renters and homeowners in federally subsidized housing. NLIHC created a searchable database and map to help renters determine whether they are protected under the CARES Act, but these tools are not complete because not all data is publicly available. States and localities have also instituted their own eviction and foreclosure moratoriums, creating a patchwork of responses—many of which expire in the coming weeks—that provides relief to only some and creates confusion that has allowed some landlords to move forward with illegal evictions.

EMERGENCY RENTAL ASSISTANCE

To help keep low-income seniors, people with disabilities, families with children, low-wage workers, and other individuals stably housed, the HEROES Act and H.R. 7301 include the “Emergency Rental Assistance and Rental Market Stabilization Act” proposed by Senator Sherrod Brown (D-OH), Congresswoman Maxine Waters (D-CA), Congressman Denny Heck (D-WA), and 145 House cosponsors and 35 Senate cosponsors to provide \$100 billion in emergency rental assistance.

Research from the National Low Income Housing Coalition estimates that at least \$100 billion in emergency rental assistance is needed. Emergency rental assistance provides direct support to renters in need—including those who have lost jobs or wages due to the pandemic—to help them shelter in place and avoid housing instability. A moratorium on evictions offers renters some important protections, but rent arrears will accumulate. People who have lost income as a result of the pandemic will struggle to cover large sums of back-rent once it comes due. Without emergency rental assistance, these households will face the destabilizing impacts of evictions and, in worst cases, homelessness, with enormous negative consequences for individuals, their communities, and our economy. Emergency rental assistance is also necessary to ensure the continued viability of our country’s essential affordable housing infrastructure.

The HEROES Act and H.R. 7301 also provide an additional \$13 billion to further address housing instability, including 100,000 new emergency housing vouchers targeted to people with the greatest needs, including people experiencing or at risk of homelessness and survivors of domestic violence.

We urge you to immediately enact to immediately provide the critical resources and protections included in H.R. 7301 and the HEROES Act to prevent evictions and homelessness and promote housing stability among those individuals with the greatest needs during and after this crisis.

JUNE 29, 2020.

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Washington, DC.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Washington, DC.

Hon. CHUCK SCHUMER,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER MCCONNELL, MINORITY LEADER SCHUMER, SPEAKER PELOSI, AND MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: We, the National Low Income Housing Coalition on behalf of more than 800 national, state, and local organizations across the country, urge you to address in the next coronavirus relief package the urgent health and housing needs of America’s lowest-income renter households—8 million of which were struggling to pay rent and make ends meet before the current coronavirus pandemic and who now are facing increased risks of evictions and homelessness. To avert a surge in evictions and homelessness, we urge you to include in any comprehensive coronavirus relief package the Emergency Rental Assistance and Rental Market Stabilization Act proposed by Senator Sherrod Brown (D-OH), Congressman Denny Heck (D-WA), and Congresswoman Maxine Waters (D-CA) to provide \$100 billion in emergency rental assistance to help keep America’s low-income seniors, people with disabilities, families with children, low-wage workers, and others stably housed during this crisis.

The “Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act)” included \$12 billion in housing and homelessness resources and other critical protections for low-income renters. This bill was an important first step, but far more resources are needed to protect those individuals living on the brink. While the CARES Act’s stimulus checks and expanded unemployment benefits will certainly help, they only last a short duration, many people with the greatest needs are facing challenges in accessing these resources, and even those who were successful in receiving these benefits will still be severely rent-burdened and at risk of homelessness unless Congress provides targeted emergency rental assistance. Research from the National Low Income Housing Coalition estimates that at least \$100 billion in emergency rental assistance is needed.

Even before the pandemic, people of color were significantly more likely than white people to experience evictions and homelessness, the result of centuries of institutional racism and economic inequity. People of color will also likely experience greater burdens in the aftermath of the acute crisis. In addition to facing higher mortality rates in their communities, the economic impact of COVID-19 will likely increase rates of job insecurity, food insecurity, housing instability and homelessness.

Emergency rental assistance provides direct support to people who have lost jobs to help them shelter in place and avoid housing instability during and after the pandemic. Temporary moratoria on evictions offer temporary protections for some renters, but rent

arrears will accumulate. People who have lost income as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak will struggle to cover large sums of back-rent once it comes due. Without emergency rental assistance, these households will face the destabilizing impacts of evictions and, in worst cases, homelessness, with enormous negative consequences for individuals, their communities, and our economy. Emergency rental assistance is also necessary to ensure the continued viability of our country’s essential affordable housing infrastructure.

In enacted, the Emergency Rental Assistance and Rental Market Stabilization Act would provide states, localities, territories, and tribes with flexible resources to provide direct support to households in need with short- and medium-term rental assistance or to cover up to 6 months of back rent and late fees. The funds may also be used to stabilize households by helping to address the cost of security deposits and utility deposits and payments, among other expenses. These funds are designed to reach people in need quickly and directly; half of the funds must be allocated to states and local governments within 7 days. The Emergency Solutions Grants program utilized in this legislative proposal was modeled by Congress on the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP) program created and used successfully in the aftermath the 2008 financial crisis.

We urge you to include in any comprehensive coronavirus relief package the Emergency Rental Assistance and Rental Market Stabilization Act to prevent evictions and homelessness and promote housing stability among those individuals with the greatest needs during and after this crisis.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE,

JUNE 29, 2020.

House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES: On behalf of the National Urban League and our 90 affiliates across 36 states, I write to express strong support for the important housing assistance provisions included in the “Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act of 2020” (H.R. 7301). As Congress considers further legislation to help combat the many devastating economic impacts of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, passage of the sweeping housing assistance measures included in H.R. 7301 will be crucial to ensuring that American families are given the tools they need to adequately navigate this unprecedented crisis. We urge members to vote in favor of this legislation when it comes to the House floor for a vote.

As you know, the collapse of our nation’s economy due to the COVID-19 pandemic marked a formal end to 128-months of economic expansion that started when the U.S. began recovering from the depths of the 2008 financial crisis, and the beginning of another prolonged downturn. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the COVID-19 pandemic will shrink the size of the U.S. economy by roughly \$8 trillion over the next decade.

The worsening economic outlook will unfortunately lead to even higher unemployment, lower wages, and significantly less income for working families nationwide, many of whom were struggling to make ends meet long before the pandemic hit. According to a May 2020 survey released by the Federal Reserve, nearly 40% of U.S. adults reported lacking enough savings or cash on hand to cover an unexpected emergency of \$400 or more without needing to borrow. Additionally, 32% of all U.S. renters reported being unable to pay their full rent last month while more than 4.2 million homeowners

needed to request forbearance on their mortgages due to COVID-19 related financial hardships. Without additional legislation from Congress, our nation may soon face unprecedented levels of evictions and foreclosures that will increase homelessness and ultimately many harm our economic recovery.

The housing assistance protections included as part of H.R. 7301 are particularly important in light of the many financial challenges homeowners and renters nationwide will continue to face as a result of this pandemic. As such, the bill's inclusion of \$100 billion for the creation of an emergency rental assistance fund aimed at helping renters meet financial obligations such as rent, property taxes, property taxes, and unpaid utilities will be crucial to ensuring a faster recovery for workers takes place after this pandemic has subsided. The extension of existing federal eviction moratoriums through at least March 2021 will also provide important assurances for families faced with COVID-19-related financial hardships during these challenging times.

As Americans continue to face economic circumstances that threaten their financial and housing insecurity, the bill's inclusion of additional resources for federally assisted housing programs such as public housing and Section 8 will help keep them affordable and available to those who need them. Moreover, the dedication of \$11.5 billion in funding for homeless assistance grants to help ensure that Americans experiencing homelessness during this difficult time will also be able to receive access to the necessary health services they need while following social distancing guidance rules.

As the outbreak of the corona virus pandemic continues to bring about unprecedented declines in economic productivity across the entire U.S. economy, homeowners and renters nationwide will need help combating the the devastating economic effects of this crisis. To this end, we are especially pleased that the bill includes \$100 million in funding to the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Housing Counseling Assistance program (Section 109) will be crucial to ensuring that Americans have access to the necessary housing information and resources they need to secure affordable housing or avoid foreclosure on their homes.

We are especially pleased that the housing counseling provision in this bill is modeled after the National Foreclosure Mitigation Counseling (NFMC) program, which Congress created in response to the 2008 financial crisis to assist homeowners who were at risk of foreclosure. As you know, the NFMC program proved uniquely successful in helping stabilize U.S. households during the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. In its 10 year reign, the program provided individualized counseling and education services to more than 2.1 million Americans who needed advise on things such as how to receive a loan modification on their mortgage from their lender, avoid serious delinquency or foreclosure, or purchase a home.

As one of a number of HUD-approved housing counseling intermediaries that received funding through NFMC, the National Urban League's 90 affiliates across 36 states played a vital role in providing struggling families with services such as foreclosure prevention counseling, rental counseling, homelessness prevention counseling, how to and fair housing education.

Homeowners and renters nationwide who are facing difficult economic times will need precisely this kind of advice on what their available options are for withstanding the difficult economic challenges that lay ahead. This is particularly true for minority and underserved potential homebuyers for whom

housing counseling assistance has traditionally proved immensely helpful when it comes to wealth-building and homeownership opportunities. For example, from 2009-2015, over 12.2 million Americans received housing counseling assistance from HUD-approved counselor; 45% of those received counseling were racial minorities while 71% of had low or moderate incomes.

Housing counseling is particularly vital during times of crisis when unscrupulous actors in the financial marketplace typically seek to further exploit the most financially vulnerable in our society. For many families, being able to speak with a housing counselor to ask questions about how to avoid foreclosure may be the difference between being homeless or staying in their homes during and after this unprecedented crisis.

Given that the purchase of a home is still the single most significant financial decisions most Americans will make in their lifetime, housing counseling should continue to be widely available to help families make better and more-informed decisions during challenging economic times. To this end, the National Urban League urges members to vote in favor H.R. 7301 when it comes to the House floor for a vote.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Julius Niyonsaba at the National Urban League. Thank you for your attention and consideration on this important matter.

Sincerely,

MARC H. MORIAL,
President and CEO,
National Urban League.
CCD,

CONSORTIUM FOR CITIZENS WITH
DISABILITIES,

June 29, 2020.

Re: H.R. 7301, the Emergency Housing Protections and Relief Act of 2020

Hon. MAXINE WATERS, Chair,

Hon. PATRICK MCHENRY, Ranking Member,
Committee on Financial Services,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR WATERS AND RANKING MEMBER MCHENRY: On behalf of the Consortium for Citizens With Disabilities (CCD) Housing Task Force, we are writing to offer our enthusiastic support for the Emergency Housing Protections and Relief Act of 2020 (H.R. 7301). CCD is the largest coalition of national organizations working together to advocate for Federal public policy that ensures the self-determination, independence, empowerment, integration and inclusion of children and adults with disabilities in all aspects of society; the CCD Housing Task Force focuses on expanding access to decent, safe and affordable rental housing for people with disabilities.

H.R. 7301 is particularly well-timed in responding to the current COVID 19 pandemic. Many people with disabilities are especially vulnerable to increase rates of infection and death from the virus, and in need of stable housing options in order to stay safe and healthy. The extended moratorium on eviction proceedings is crucial to preventing homelessness and housing instability. In addition, the inclusion of \$200 million in funding for the Section 811 program will serve as a critical resource to expand access to affordable rental housing for non-elderly people with disabilities, and help existing multi-family properties address the needs of their tenants to adhere to the CDC guidelines for self-distancing and quarantining when needed. Overall, the package of housing-related provisions in the bill are urgently needed protect the people with disabilities and their families who are at risk during this pandemic.

Thank you for your leadership in responding to the affordable rental housing needs of

low-income Americans during this public health crisis. The CCD Housing Task Force urges all House Members to support H.R. 7301.

Sincerely,

CCD HOUSING TASK FORCE
CO-CHAIRS,
MOLLY BURGDORF,
The Arc of the United States.

ANDREW SPERLING,
National Alliance on Mental Illness.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE
TO END HOMELESSNESS,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2020.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,

Chairwoman, House Committee on Financial Services,

Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: On behalf of the National Alliance to End Homelessness, which is a nonpartisan, mission-driven organization committed to preventing and ending homelessness in the United States, I strongly endorse the Emergency Housing Protections and Relief Act (H.R. 7301), a thoughtful and comprehensive approach towards addressing the serious health and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, which will be considered by the House of Representatives later this month.

That this legislation was already approved by the House as part of the massive Health and Economic Recovery Omnibus Emergency Solutions (HEROES) Act (H.R. 6800) may make it anti-climactic to some. However, I commend you for seizing the opportunity to focus national attention during this public health emergency on homelessness and housing issues specifically, thus increasing the prospects that the federal government will provide additional meaningful assistance to homeless and unstably-housed Americans later this Summer.

Your bill includes many helpful provisions, but please allow me to single out three:

1. Section 201 would authorize an additional \$11.5 billion in Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) to help homelessness services providers safely shelter and quarantine homeless Americans and help a substantial fraction of them move into permanent housing. This is a natural extension of the bipartisan Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Recovery Security Act (P.L. 116-136), which provided the homelessness system with a crucial \$4 billion in initial ESG funding.

Homeless Americans are twice as likely to be hospitalized, two to four times as likely to require critical care, and two to three times as likely to die than the general population. Section 201 would allow providers to safely shelter homeless Americans in adapted or new facilities and quarantine the most vulnerable homeless Americans in motels.

ESG would also be used by providers to pay for the additional staff required to meet the increased demand for services and the loss of volunteers due to the virus as well as the additional supplies required during a pandemic, including testing, soaps, sinks, toilets, gloves, masks, personal protective equipment, food, and cleaning supplies.

ESG would allow providers to continue to serve unsheltered homeless Americans—those who cannot come inside, usually because of inadequate shelter capacity—which has never been more important because of public health concerns. However, such outreach has also become more difficult, more expensive, and more dangerous than ever before.

Finally, ESG would allow providers to move a significant fraction of homeless Americans into permanent housing through rapid re-housing (RRH), a successful program that combines short-term rental subsidies,

help finding affordable rentals, and some case management. RRH is widely credited with a steep nationwide reduction in family homelessness.

Among homelessness services providers, the operative maxim is: "it's a marathon, not a sprint!" This pandemic will last well into calendar year 2021, and they know their workload will likely get even heavier. Therefore, it is imperative that the federal government sufficiently resource those providers through enactment of Section 201.

2. Section 202 would authorize the establishment of \$1 billion in emergency housing vouchers which could provide permanent housing to homeless Americans, those at risk of becoming homeless, as well as those escaping from domestic violence. With respect to homeless families and individuals, specifically, these vouchers could be used to provide safe spaces to those most vulnerable to the virus—the elderly, the disabled, and the sick—who need deeper subsidies. Additional funding beyond what is provided here will be needed to ensure a permanent housing solution for all homeless people who are elderly or have serious disabilities, and we look forward to working with you to fulfill this need.

3. Section 101 would establish a \$100 billion rental assistance fund in order to prevent a wave of homelessness from sweeping across the nation and overwhelming homelessness services providers. Many renters, who were already spending unsustainable amounts of their incomes on rent, are incurring significant arrearages during state and federal eviction moratoria, and they are in danger of eviction when those moratoria expire.

Your legislation offers homeless and unstably-housed Americans hope and inspiration during this terrible time, so thank you for your extraordinary leadership.

Sincerely,

STEVE BERG,

Vice President for Programs and Policy,
National Alliance to End Homelessness.

BMW PRODUCES 5 MILLION

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, South Carolina has become America's number one exporter of autos with the success of BMW and now enhanced with new Volvo production and Mercedes vans. With the vision of the late Governor Carroll Campbell who recruited BMW, thousands of jobs have been achieved at BMW and its suppliers.

The achievements of 5 million produced by BMW was highlighted by The Columbia Business Report of June 22nd:

BMW MANUFACTURING PASSES PRODUCTION
MILESTONE

BMW has made 5 million vehicles in Spartanburg County.

The milestone U.S.-made BMW is a red X5 M Competition equipped with a 617-horsepower M TwinPower Turbo V-8 engine, according to a news release. It was completed June 5 and will remain at the factory to become part of the BMW history collection. Others in the collection include the first car made at the plant.

"You cannot be successful in business if you do not have great products and great people," Knudt Flor, president and CEO of BMW Manufacturing, said in the news release. "This BMW X5 M Competition is a symbol of the success of our products and

the commitment and dedication of our associates and supplier network. Every BMW X5 in the world comes from Plant Spartanburg. We are proud to call South Carolina home."

More than half of the BMW vehicles sold in the United States are built at Plant Spartanburg, according to Bernhard Kuhnt, president and CEO of BMW of North America.

"We cannot overstate the importance of Plant Spartanburg to our sales network," he said in the news release. "BMW Group has long considered the United States to be our second home and we are proud to say that the U.S. is in fact home to the biggest BMW plant in the world. We congratulate our colleagues on this historic achievement."

BMW celebrated 25 years of manufacturing in the Upstate last year, when it built a record 411,620 vehicles. Nearly 70% of the plant's production was exported from 2010-2019. Last year's value of exports was \$9.6 billion, more than any other U.S. carmaker for the sixth consecutive year, according to the news release. The plant has expanded seven times, with \$10.6 billion in investment, and has 11,000 workers on site.

"BMW changed the very fabric of our state's economy when it decided to locate in South Carolina nearly three decades ago," Gov. Henry McMaster said in the release. "That this great company built its 5 millionth American-made vehicle in Spartanburg should be a source of great pride for our people and a reason for celebration. It's one more example of South Carolinians sharing in the success of a company that has become an integral part of our state because of its dedication to our people."

HONORING ALEXANDER TWILIGHT

HON. PETER WELCH

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. WELCH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 225th anniversary of the birth of a trailblazing Vermonter, Alexander Lucius Twilight, and to honor his legacy. Alexander was not only the first African American to graduate from a U.S. college or university, but the first African American to serve in a state legislature. In recognition of his contributions and his legacy as a trailblazer, the Vermont legislature passed a resolution in June 2020 marking his birthday, September 23, 2020, as Alexander Twilight Day.

Alexander was born on September 23, 1795 to mixed-race parents. His father, Ichabod Twilight, fought with the Second New Hampshire Regiment in the Revolutionary War. After the war, Ichabod and his wife, Mary, moved to Bradford, Vermont.

Vermont's 1777 constitution prohibited adult slavery, but the letter of the law was not reflected in practice. In the decades following Vermont's acceptance as the 14th state, Black children were still held as slaves and all Black Vermonters continued to face the threat of being kidnapped and sold out of state. Against this backdrop of widespread discrimination, Twilight graduated with a bachelor's degree from Middlebury College in 1823. He is the first known African American to receive a bachelor's degree from any U.S. college or university.

After he graduated, Twilight became a teacher and a minister. He moved to New York to teach and married Mercy Ladd Merrill.

Soon after, he returned to Vermont to run the Orleans County Grammar School in Brownington. To accommodate increasing enrollment, he organized the funding and construction of a new school building to house and educate students. He also served as the local pastor, delivering sermons decrying slavery and supporting temperance. His sermons reveal a man of strong convictions, who viewed human history as a progression towards greater individual freedom guided by conscience.

In 1836, Twilight became "the first" again, this time as the first African American elected to serve in a state legislature. He continued to teach at the Orleans County School and in Quebec until 1855, when a stroke left him paralyzed. He died two years later, on June 19, 1857. The next year, Vermont passed a complete ban on slavery, declaring that anyone who entered the state was free.

Today, Twilight's house, the school where he taught, and the dormitory he built still stand as part of the Old Stone House Museum in the Brownington Historic District. His legacy as an educator lives on through the Museum, where his ideals are reflected in the museum's educational programs, community services and his personal collection. Twilight's memory is etched in Vermont's higher learning institutions, such as Middlebury College's Alexander Twilight Hall and Alexander Twilight Auditorium at Northern Vermont University—Lyndon.

I hope that Alexander Twilight will continue to be remembered and celebrated as a pioneer who persevered against long odds. He should also serve as a reminder of how far we have come as a nation, and how far we still have to go to achieve equality for all Americans, regardless of skin color, race or ethnicity.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote in person due to a family commitment. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 130.

IN RECOGNITION OF RAY PETERSEN'S DECADES OF REMARKABLE PUBLIC SERVICE TO UTAH

HON. JOHN R. CURTIS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. CURTIS. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate Mr. Ray Petersen on a remarkable career of indispensable service to the great State of Utah. By virtue of Ray's enduring commitment to overseeing proper land management practices, Emery County flourishes with beauty and opportunity. The residents of Emery County, and the countless visitors who enjoy the region, have Ray to thank for his 18 years as Emery County's Public Lands Administrator, and his lifetime of public service to rural Utah.

Ray has dedicated his career to addressing critical rural issues. As a fourth-generation

resident of Emery County, Ray understands well the challenges facing rural communities and the profound impact that federal, state, and local policy decisions have on the livelihoods of so many. In his role as Emery County Public Lands Administrator, Ray was consequential in assisting policymakers—from the county commission to the federal government—reconcile differences and find solutions for the county's land management, whose expansive plans fall heavily under state and federal domain.

Sustained opportunity and access to Emery County's lands are paramount for its economic vitality, particularly to its agriculture, recreation and tourism industries, and its local mining, gas and oil development. Ray has helped these key local industries navigate the challenges and opportunities of land management issues, to find compromise and success.

A fitting final accomplishment to his career, Ray was instrumental in helping Utah's congressional delegation secure a victory for Emery County and the state's public lands as the Emery County Public Lands Management Act was signed into law. This legislation marked the culmination of years of collaboration and cooperation with local partners and officials, ensuring ongoing uses will be enjoyed in Emery County without fear of a potential national monument designation from D.C., and consolidation of Utah trust lands that will generate millions in revenue for our school kids. It also included long-sought local land transfers to meet city government needs while expanding Goblin Valley State Park, a truly unique place that will now be better managed for future generations.

Ray Petersen has championed rural lands issues of extraordinary significance to Utah throughout his esteemed career. Our great state owes him a debt of gratitude for three decades of selfless public service. I thank Ray.

CONGRATULATING MS. ELIZABETH
CARR

HON. FILEMON VELA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. VELA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Elizabeth Carr for receiving the 2020 Outstanding Teaching of the Humanities Award presented by Humanities Texas.

Humanities Texas presents annual statewide awards to encourage excellence in teaching and recognize Texas teachers who have made exemplary contributions in teaching, curriculum development and extra-curricular programming. Ms. Carr was one of 16 teachers selected to be recognized, competing against an application pool of over 700 educators. Along with this prestigious award, Ms. Carr will also receive a \$5,000 prize and a supplementary sum of \$1,000 designated to help her school further humanity-based education.

Ms. Carr has been a teacher for almost fifteen years, and currently teaches U.S. History and World Geography at South Texas ISD Medical Professions High School. Her work to promote high-quality and equitable education to students in my district is admirable and critical in ensuring our students are well-prepared once they complete high school.

Madam Speaker, I send my sincerest congratulations to Ms. Elizabeth Carr for earning the highly prestigious Outstanding Teaching of the Humanities Award. Her dedication to her students and passion for the humanities is commendable, and her contributions to South Texas students and the school district will reverberate for years to come.

INVESTING IN A NEW VISION FOR
THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUR-
FACE TRANSPORTATION IN
AMERICA ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 30, 2020

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act.

I want to thank Chairman DEFazio, Chairwoman NORTON and Chairman LIPINSKI for their tremendous work on the Surface Transportation portions of this bill. I would also like to thank the leadership for including water provisions from my Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee, and thank Chairman GRIJALVA for including my water recycling bill from the Natural Resources Committee in this package.

Mr. Speaker, the surface transportation section of this bill will make a significant impact in improving American lives by reducing commute times, increasing safety on our highways, bridges, buses and rails, and improving our environment.

As the senior Californian on the Committee, I am proud that this bill will provide \$37.5 billion in transportation funding for California, including \$26.5 billion for Highway projects and \$11 billion for Transit.

H.R. 2 includes important provisions I have worked on to improve transportation in the San Gabriel Valley, California, and our nation. These provisions are:

A new Transit Worker Protection Program providing \$60 million per year for transit agencies to work with transit unions to identify and implement transit worker safety measures such as bus driver barriers and blind spot removals. This will improve security and safety for all passengers, the bus drivers, and pedestrians. This program is based on my bill H.R. 1139, the Transit Worker Protection Act.

The bill includes a provision to allow local transportation agencies and cities to give preference to our local residents when hiring workers for transportation projects. With Southern California raising incredible funds for local transportation projects, taxpayers in our region should be given preference to work on the local projects they are paying for. This will allow that.

\$2.5 billion for a new highway rail underpass construction program (known as a grade separation grant program). This was created after we had the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments testify earlier this year regarding the importance of highway rail safety and the very successful Alameda Corridor East underpass construction program in my region. This will create important safety and commuter benefits by separating the rail line from the roadway.

\$1.725 billion for electric bus purchases. This is important to Foothill Transit and LA METRO in my district who are rapidly purchasing electric buses for their fleet. It also helps these transit agencies with funding the electric charging infrastructure and the maintenance of these new-age buses. This will also support the workers in the electric bus industry including my constituents who work at Proterra bus company in Industry, CA. We must continue to improve the air quality of our region with clean bus implementation.

\$7 billion for bicycle, pedestrian, and safe routes to school projects. Many of the residents and cities in the San Gabriel Valley use this funding to improve bike trails and walkways that allow students and workers to safely get to school, work, and the Metro station or bus stop.

The bill updates competitive grant funding requirements for transportation grants so that projects in the San Gabriel Valley have a better chance of being selected based on the merit of their applications. Southern California transportation projects such as the 57/60 confluence project and the Alameda Corridor East Highway Rail grade crossing separation projects are the highest ranked projects in the country but consistently get overlooked because of politics. This bill makes the grant requirements more associated with project quality and less by politics.

The bill allows states to use federal transportation funds to build suicide barriers on bridges. Studies show that the vast majority of suicides on bridges are because of a sudden impulse, and if a barrier were erected the person would not continue with a suicide attempt. This is based on my bill with Rep. BEYER of Virginia called the Barriers to Suicide Act (H.R. 4309).

The bill includes a provision that would require the Department of Transportation when working with local agencies on transit oriented development projects to address homeless housing assistance. The expansion of the Gold Line in my district has created important housing opportunities for residents that could be used to also address the homeless crisis we are facing in the San Gabriel Valley.

The bill creates a Truck Driver Leasing Task Force that is based on a bill I introduced last Congress, H.R. 4144, the Port Truck Driver Bill of Rights. This will focus federal regulators and policy experts on creating solutions to controversial leasing arrangements in the trucking industry that are especially found at the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. These illegal tactics by some trucking companies underpay truck drivers by forcing them into leasing arrangements that require them to work long hours without abiding by minimum wage laws, let alone reasonable pay and benefits. This task force will address these unfair practices against workers.

The bill allows electric vehicle charging stations at park-and-ride lots and rest areas located along the highway. Federal law currently prohibits electric vehicle charging stations at these locations and my provision will fix that. This is a huge problem at 20 park-and-ride lots in Los Angeles County including the El Monte Bus Station in my district, which is the largest bus transit station on the West coast. Electric vehicles owners should be allowed to drive to the metro station and charge their car while taking transit.

The bill stops the Trump Administration from threatening to withhold \$250 million annually

in FAA grants to California airports and divert \$70 million in CA State and Local general sales taxes away from their intended purpose. This provision was included in my amendment on the House floor that is the same as my bill H.R. 2939, the State and Local General Sales Tax Protection Act. This restores 29 years of FAA policy that the restriction on aviation fuel sales taxes for aviation purposes is based on excise taxes and not general sales taxes. This will allow the State of California, California Counties and California cities to continue to spend their general sales tax revenues on their voter approved purpose.

An additional amendment of mine was adopted on the floor to protect the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) loan program from being raided by other programs. TIFIA is incredibly important to Southern California as we are able to use this low cost financing with our Measure R, Measure M, and SB1 money to speed up transportation projects so they are completed now instead of 30 years from now. This means Southern California residents, businesses, and commuters get the benefits of these highway, transit and rail improvements today instead of waiting for future funding cycles. This also saves money in the long run by shortening the time value of the costs of construction.

H.R. 2 also includes important provisions from the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee which I chair that would provide federal assistance to clean water projects, water supply projects, and environmental improvements and recreation. These include:

Reauthorizes the Clean Water State Revolving Fund at \$40 billion over five years to construct water treatment systems that address today's water challenges to clean up our rivers, streams, lakes and ocean for improved drinking water, recreation, and the environment.

Authorizes \$5.6 billion for clean water act grant programs (including \$1 billion for treatment of PFAS chemicals and other emerging contaminants) that can provide direct assistance to local water agencies.

Authorizes \$3.4 billion to reauthorize various regional water programs over the next five years that the subcommittee recently passed, which include: the National Estuary Program, the San Francisco Bay Program, the Puget Sound Program, the Great Lakes Program, the Chesapeake Bay Program, and the Lake Pontchartrain Program.

Appropriates \$10 billion to the Army Corps of Engineers for construction projects for flood control, navigation, and environmental restoration. This funding could be used to perform the Whittier Narrows Dam renovation project that will protect Southern California from major flooding events.

Appropriates \$5 billion for operation and maintenance of Army Corps projects which can be used on the Los Angeles, San Gabriel and Rio Hondo rivers to improve the river landscape and maintain proper flood control.

The Natural Resources Committee has included in H.R. 2 my bill, H.R. 1162, the Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act. This will increase the authorization for the Bureau of Reclamation's Title XVI program, which is the most successful and primary water recycling program of the federal government, from \$50 million to \$500 million.

Title XVI provides cost-shared funding for water recycling projects that reclaim and reuse

municipal, industrial, domestic or agricultural wastewater, and, naturally impaired ground or surface waters across the 17 Western states. This grant program has proven to be the most cost-effective in improving water supply by providing long-term savings, while boosting job growth and lowering our reliance on imported potable water.

By increasing Title XVI's authorization from \$50 million to \$500 million, it gives local water agencies the necessary funding to increase capacities for existing recycling plants or create new cost-effective projects to boost water supplies.

Since 1992, Congress has authorized 53 Title XVI recycling projects, producing more than 400,000 acre-feet of drought-resistant water supply. Unfortunately, due to the lack of funding, there is a backlog of almost \$1 billion dollars for congressionally authorized Title XVI projects—demonstrating a clear need to continue and expand funding.

Not only do these projects create jobs and boost our local economies, farms, and businesses, but Title XVI projects can be brought on-line with "wet" water, not paper water, in as little as two years. These projects provide long-term savings, which is why water districts and sanitation agencies are overwhelmingly supportive of this program.

With almost 50 percent of the country in drought and demands for clean water increasing especially during this pandemic, Congress must look towards programs that further drought proof our drinking water, irrigation, and recreation water supplies. As we work to explore new ways to expand our water portfolio and safeguard our local communities from future shortages and drought, it is imperative that Congress adequately fund, promote and expand water recycling infrastructure projects.

Mr. Speaker, before I close, I would like to thank the cities, transportation agencies and water agencies in my district and state that were integral at informing the Congress of their concerns and ideas for infrastructure policy.

I would particularly like to thank Mark Christoffels for testifying before the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee regarding railroad safety issues, and his colleague Paul Hubler who is also Chair of the Coalition for America's Gateways and Trade Corridors.

I would like to thank my local transit leaders for giving expert advice on transit issues and the improvements to transit we were able to make in this bill. This includes Phil Washington, Raffi Hamparian and Michael Davies from Los Angeles Metro, and Doran Barnes and David Reyno from Foothill Transit.

And I would like to thank the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments and our local city leaders who advocated for increased urban mobility with first and last mile solutions such as pedestrian walkways, bike paths, and improved bus and rail service. They also encouraged us to do more on transit-oriented development and address homelessness which we were able to accomplish in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I hope members appreciate the amazing work done by our Committee Chairs and Committee staff on this important infrastructure bill. They have spent countless hours, long weekends and many late nights putting this bill together through the odd working conditions of a pandemic. I would particularly like to thank my incredible water sub-

committee staff Alexa Williams, Camille Touton, Navis Bermudez, and Ryan Seiger. I would also like to thank the staff who worked with me on provisions important to California including Helena Zyblikewycz, Garrett Gee, Jackie Schmitz, Auke Mahar-Piersma, Andrea Wohleber, and Matthew Muirragui.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, I am back home in Green Bay, Wisconsin on paternity leave with my family.

Had I been present, I would have voted Yea on Roll Call No. 123; Nay on Roll Call No. 124; Yea on Roll Call No. 125; Nay on Roll Call No. 126; Yea on Roll Call No. 127; Nay on Roll Call No. 128; and Nay on Roll Call No. 129.

IN CELEBRATION OF PASTOR JERRY HATTER

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer my heartfelt congratulations to Pastor Jerry Hatter as he celebrates his retirement from the pastoral ministry at Brown Chapel African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church.

After a 23-year career at Ford Motor Company in finance and accounting, Pastor Jerry Hatter entered into the Christian ministry full time. In August 1991, Pastor Hatter was appointed to serve as the 43rd pastor of Brown Chapel AME Church by Bishop Haskell Mayo. In the years since, Pastor Hatter has led to the church to unimaginable new heights and has nurtured, supported, and welcomed the entire Ypsilanti religious community in his ministry. Under his spiritual leadership, Brown Chapel created the Daniel Payne Scholarship Fund, began a Child Care Ministry, established Brown Chapel Foundation, Inc., and partially sponsored a Habitat House, to name a few of the church's numerous accomplishments. Throughout the years, Pastor Hatter has also led Brown Chapel through some of its most incredible milestones, like the church's 150th and 175th anniversaries, and the completion of the new church edifice in 1999.

Pastor Hatter uses his faith to support his local community. In the early 1990s, Pastor Hatter and Brown Chapel became one of Food Gatherer's first partners. Determined to battle hunger in Michigan, Pastor Hatter promoted thoughtful collaboration among his congregation to determine ways to address the root causes of food insecurity. Since, Pastor Hatter has been active in a variety of other outreach programs that uplift the underprivileged and give them the resources they need to lead healthy, fulfilling, and dignified lives. His passion for service even took him to India, where he embarked on a mission trip in 2013. To date, Pastor Hatter has held membership

in several organizations and boards, including the Hope Clinic, SOS Community Services, Turner Geriatric Advisory Board, WCSO Ministerial Advisory Team, and Southeastern Michigan AME Minister's Alliance, and continues to seek out opportunities to help people navigate spiritual, emotional, or physical issues. Moreover, Pastor Hatter is mentor to many and particularly strives to assist younger generations in developing their relationships with the church and God. He is involved in the Mentor2Youth program that empowers youth to excel in life, academics, and work, and was honored by the organization for his tremendous accomplishments in the community.

Among his friends, family, peers, and congregation, Pastor Jerry Hatter is recognized as a dedicated and spirited leader who humbly strives to make the world a better place. As the longest-serving pastor in Brown Chapel AME Church's history, Pastor Hatter has preached at a variety of prestigious celebrations across Michigan and implemented a number of successful faith-based programs. In times of divisiveness and strife, Pastor Hatter is been the voice of reason, and he has been an unwavering advocate of the entire religious community. Without a doubt, Pastor Hatter has demonstrated what a true servant of God should endeavor to be. He provides a clear example of selfless love and compassion that encourages others to live a life of purpose, integrity, and virtue. His commitment to the word of God has left a positive mark on Brown Chapel and the community beyond.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the retirement of Pastor Jerry Hatter from the pastoral ministry at Brown Chapel AME Church. In addition to being a faithful leader, Pastor Hatter was a friend who was deeply valued, cherished, and respected by John Dingell. His devotion to God continues to make a difference, and his legacy at Brown Chapel AME Church is one that will never be forgotten. Although we are sad to see him go, we are all grateful for his years of service, his extraordinary work, and his significant community impact.

HONORING COLONEL GREG FORD

HON. JIMMY PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Colonel Greg Ford for his 24 years of military service and to congratulate him on the occasion of his retirement from the United States Army. Colonel Ford assumed command of Presidio of Monterey (POM) in June 2018 and has served not only the post, but also the broader community with distinction. It has been a privilege to work alongside Colonel Ford over the past two years, and it is my honor to recognize his service on the House floor today.

Colonel Ford earned a bachelor's degree from Western Oregon University in 1996, and was commissioned a Military Intelligence Second Lieutenant through ROTC. He later held numerous assignments within the 101st Airborne, deploying to Operation Iraqi Freedom multiple times between 2001 and 2006. In 2010, Ford transferred to Hawaii where he served as the U.S. Army Pacific G2 Oper-

ations Chief and later as the 25th Infantry Division G2. Between these assignments, Ford deployed to Afghanistan from 2014 to 2015. Upon his return, Ford became a U.S. Army War College Fellow at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies. From there, he served in the Republic of Korea as the G2 Chief of Operations for the 8th U.S. Army.

In the two years that Colonel Ford served as Garrison Commander at the Presidio of Monterey, he has made a lasting impact on base operations, military families, and the wellbeing of the broader community. He was a leading advocate for Presidio of Monterey Housing residents and worked tirelessly to ensure safe and quality housing to our servicemembers and their families. My office has received countless testimonials from POM residents who credit Colonel Ford with improving their health and safety through his advocacy efforts and direct communication with anyone in need of assistance.

Colonel Ford continuously engaged on the Fort Ord Reuse Authority Board to ensure Army equities and community reuse goals were synchronized. He also worked to strengthen ties between POM and the local community, including organizing rehearsals of the Peninsula Evacuation Plan with the City of Monterey for the first time in a decade.

During his command, Colonel Ford worked with local organizations and leaders to improve support to Gold Star Families, Exceptional Family Members, and Housing Residents. In doing so, he sought ways to integrate local efforts, such as Stonepine Estate, Operation Care and Comfort, and Hayward Scores, to better support the military community.

Most recently, Colonel Ford rose to the challenge as COVID-19 reached the central coast of California. He coordinated with the County and local municipalities to ensure that Garrison actions were synchronized with local efforts. Additionally, Colonel Ford quickly implemented safety measures through POM and held regular virtual townhalls to ensure the Military community remained informed in the midst of the pandemic. His actions undoubtedly contributed to the relatively small impact of COVID-19 within POM.

It has been a pleasure having Colonel Ford and his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Ford, in Monterey for the past two years. Madam Speaker, please join me in congratulating Colonel Ford on his retirement and expressing gratitude for his and his family's many years of honorable service to our country.

COMMEMORATING JAMES
"RUSTY" MITCHELL

HON. DEBBIE LESKO

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the retirement of James "Rusty" Mitchell from the Department of the Air Force as a civilian employee out of Luke Air Force Base, Arizona.

Mr. Mitchell has been a well-loved and influential member of the military and veteran community for over 25 years. He began his career in the Air Force flying fighter jets and retired

from Active Duty after 22 years as the Commander of the 21st Fighter Squadron at Luke Air Force Base.

During his time in service, Mr. Mitchell acquired a long list of achievements and awards to include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Air Force Aerial Achievement Medal, both the Air Force and Army Commendation Medals, and more. Professionally, he has been awarded the Air Force Practice Award and the Valley Peaks Community Partnership Award, to name a few. He also serves on the Board of Directors for Valley Partnership and WESTMARC.

Mr. Mitchell has dedicated the last 17 years to serving the West Valley proactively—promoting the relationships between Luke Air Force Base, nine municipalities, Maricopa County, and the State of Arizona as the Director of the Community Initiatives Team with Luke Air Force Base. The relationships he built on behalf of Luke Air Force Base continue to be critical to accomplishing their mission of "Training the World's Best Fighter Pilots."

I am certain that his efforts improving relationships with communities near bases that are tasked with flight operation missions has enhanced the compatibility of several military bases and their communities across the United States.

On this day, we as a community would like to thank Mr. Mitchell for his service to his country. His impact will be felt not only in the West Valley, but also within the Air Force Community beyond his retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOHN
ROUSH'S RETIREMENT

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. John A. Roush on his retirement as president of Centre College in Danville, Kentucky.

President Roush often told his students, "Do your best. Be your best. No regrets." I have had the privilege of getting to know President Roush during my time representing Danville and Centre College in Congress, and I can undoubtedly say that President Roush always did his best. I have always admired his work and appreciated his advice, particularly when I served as chairman of the Higher Education subcommittee. During his 22 years at Centre College, he oversaw a 40 percent growth in the student body population, without sacrificing quality of education or Centre's liberal arts values. He has helped build Centre's national reputation. My colleagues might know Centre as the host of not one, but two vice presidential debates during his time as president. President Roush's legacy will live on at Centre College for generations to come.

Today is not only the first day of President Roush's retirement, but also his birthday. I congratulate him on his retirement, and I wish him and his wife Susie the best.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF
WILLIAM S. "BUD" LEONARD

HON. BRIAN BABIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of William S. "Bud" Leonard. Mr. Leonard left this earth on Monday, June 29, 2020 at the age of 90 years. Mr. Leonard was born in Kingsville, Texas on July 9, 1929, the second child of William and Effie Leonard. His father was an Irish railroad man and his mother a first-generation U.S.-born child of Italian immigrants.

In junior high, Bud met his first love—football, a love affair that would eventually take him through college at Lamar University. It was at Lamar where Mr. Leonard won the heart of the love of his life, his wife Charlene Matthews Leonard whom he married in 1953, embarking on 66-and-a half years of a blessed life together. Shortly after marriage, Mr. Leonard joined the United States Navy where he trained to become an airplane pilot and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. Mr. Leonard earned his Wings of Gold in 1955 and served tours that took him from California to Hawaii, Guam, Japan, and the Philippines before being released from active duty in 1957.

Following Mr. Leonard's active duty, he and his wife returned to Texas in 1958 and settled in Beaumont.

Mr. Leonard began a successful career in advertising and remained close to Lamar University where he was instrumental in forming the Cardinal Club, Ex Letterman's Association and the Cardinal Hall of Honor. In 1974, he was called by Dr. John E. Gray to join the Administration at the University where he remained until his first retirement in 1994 as Vice Chancellor of Development. Following his retirement, he returned for one year to teach at Lamar and then started his own consulting/advertising company which he did until he retired for a second time at age 87.

Lamar honored Mr. Leonard's contribution to the University on and off the field by naming the stadium playing field the W.S. "Bud" Leonard field in his honor. In addition to many other honors he was also named Distinguished Alumnus in 2000.

Closely intertwined with his community, Mr. Leonard served in the Art Museum of Southeast Texas, Neches River Festival and the Greater Beaumont Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife were active members of their beloved Calder Baptist Church for over 60 years where he served as Deacon and a Sunday school teacher.

He is survived by his loving wife Charlene, daughter Joni, son Will and his twin granddaughters, Anne and Claire who were the apples of his eye.

A wordsmith and artist with a servant's heart, Mr. Leonard made the world a better place.

CELEBRATING PRINCE WILLIAM
COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT'S
50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Prince William County Police Department's 50th Anniversary. The Prince William County Police Department is a vital part of the safety and community of the First District of Virginia, and it is an honor to serve as their U.S. Congressman.

In March 1970, the Prince William County Board of Supervisors unanimously passed Resolution 11 to establish a Police Department for Prince William County. On July 1st, 1970, a group of 42 individuals met at the Old Bennett School in Manassas as the first members of the Prince William County Police Department. They started small with limited resources, and have grown into a leading organization within Prince William County and Virginia.

The mission statement of the Prince William County Police Department is to enhance the quality of life by providing police services through shared responsibility with the public. The Prince William County Police Department is committed to protecting constitutional guarantees and impartially enforcing the law. The department does so through integrity, trust, and honesty, all of which they believe are essential to providing exceptional police services.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, I ask that you rise with me in celebrating Prince William County's Police Department's 50th Anniversary. I have full confidence that the department will continue to be an integral part of the wonderful Prince William County community as well as the First District of Virginia.

INVESTING IN A NEW VISION FOR
THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUR-
FACE TRANSPORTATION IN
AMERICA ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 30, 2020

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act, a transformative investment of \$1.5 trillion to create jobs, protect our climate, and modernize our highways, hospitals, schools, broadband connectivity, housing, clean water, and energy infrastructure.

The American Society of Civil Engineers evaluated the state of the nation's infrastructure in 2017 and gave the U.S. a D+ grade. They estimated that we need to invest \$2 trillion more than we are today to bring our infrastructure to a good state of repair. While this is a significant amount, failing to act will lead to an estimated \$4 trillion in lower economic output, including the loss of 2.5 million jobs. With the economy still reeling from the COVID-19 pandemic, this legislation takes on an even greater urgency.

The Moving Forward Act is not only big, it is green. Climate policy is a cornerstone of the

bill because the transportation sector contributes nearly one-third of our country's greenhouse gas emissions. The legislation invests \$100 billion to make our public transit faster, cleaner, and more reliable, taking cars off the road and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These investments include significant funding for electric buses which will help transit providers such as SamTrans, VTA, and Santa Cruz METRO transition their bus fleets to all zero-emission vehicles by 2040. The bill also provides \$1.4 billion to deploy electric vehicle charging stations across the country, \$8.3 billion for state carbon reduction grants, and \$70 billion to modernize the electric grid to support additional renewable energy, improve energy efficiency, and support an expansive electric vehicle charging network. Together these investments make the Moving Forward Act one of the most significant bills to address climate change ever considered in Congress.

In addition to emission reductions in the transportation and power sectors, the Moving Forward Act also includes significant funding for environmental restoration, including \$125 million for the San Francisco Bay. These funds will support ongoing work to restore habitats for endangered species and protect cities like Mountain View, Palo Alto, and Redwood City from sea level rise. The bill also provides funding to reclaim abandoned coal mines, increase drought resilience, and clean up drinking water contaminated by per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

I'm pleased that the Moving Forward Act provides \$3.6 billion in guaranteed transit funding for the Bay Area, a 50 percent increase from the last highway bill in 2015. It also adjusts the criteria for several discretionary grants that will make Bay Area transit projects more likely to receive additional federal funding. The dedicated \$2.5 billion for grade separations nationwide will benefit both Caltrain riders and communities along the Caltrain corridor which has 42 at-grade crossings, including the crossing at the top of the California Public Utility Commission's priority list. This funding will be a welcome relief to my constituents who are choking in traffic, with commute times in the Bay Area prior to the pandemic nearly twice as long as they were ten years ago.

The Moving Forward Act also provides \$100 billion to ensure every American has internet connectivity. Tens of millions of Americans across the U.S. still lack basic access to high-quality broadband internet service. Access to high speed internet service is essential in the 21st Century, particularly as Americans are conducting more of their lives online during the COVID-19 public health emergency. I'm pleased that two of my broadband bills are included in this legislation. My bipartisan Nationwide Dig Once Act of 2020 is commonsense legislation that requires the inclusion of conduit—plastic pipes that house fiber optic cables—during federally funded highway construction. My Community Broadband Act protects municipal broadband networks from state laws that thwart the efforts of communities establishing their own networks.

The Moving Forward Act provides \$10 billion for hospitals and community health centers to make critical capital improvements and rebuild their infrastructure to meet the growing demands on these health care facilities, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Importantly, the bill also creates a pilot program to

fund upgrades to state and local public laboratories, which are essential to our nation's testing capacity as we work to control and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The infrastructure investments in the Moving Forward Act create good-paying jobs that cannot be outsourced, promote economic growth, reduce our greenhouse emissions, and expand broadband to communities across the country. I'm proud to support this legislation and urge my colleagues to join me in voting for it.

U.S.C. IS AMONG THE TOP 100
WORLDWIDE FOR PATENTS RE-
CEIVED BY FACULTY

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, the Columbia Business Report of June 22 reported another success of the University of South Carolina with the leadership of President Bob Caslen.

U.S.C. IS AMONG THE TOP 100 WORLDWIDE FOR
PATENTS RECEIVED BY FACULTY

The University of South Carolina ranked among the top 100 universities worldwide for number of U.S. utility patents received by faculty members in 2019, marking the eighth consecutive year the university made the top 100.

USC ranked 90th in the world in 2019 with faculty named as the lead on 31 patents, according to a news release from the university.

The annual list (.pdf) has been published by the National Academy of Inventors and the Intellectual Property Owners Association since 2013. Rankings are based on the number of utility patents granted by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office that list a university as the first assignee.

"Our faculty's ability to create new technologies and innovate year after year is one of our great strengths as a university," said Bill Kirkland, executive director of USC's Office for Innovation, Partnership and Economic Engagement. "Their continued contributions to scientific discovery ultimately improve the quality of life not just our state, but all over the world."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN KATKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I was not present for the following votes due to a family emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 123; YEA on Roll Call No. 125; YEA on Roll Call No. 127; YEA on Roll Call No. 128; and YEA on Roll Call No. 129.

RECOGNIZING FRANCKY PIERRE-
PAUL

HON. LOIS FRANKEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Ms. FRANKEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Francky Pierre-Paul, a

local hero from Florida's 21st Congressional District that has gone above and beyond as a tireless advocate for the homeless community in Palm Beach County.

Francky has become a familiar and friendly face to those in our community experiencing homelessness. Before COVID-19, Francky would go to John Prince Park once a month with a mobile shower, hold clothing and food drives, and offer haircuts to the people who live there. He would also frequently go to Palm Beach County Commission meetings and speak on behalf of the John Prince Park homeless community. Since the pandemic started, however, Francky has only become more generous with his time. In fact, he has now started going to John Prince Park two-to-three times every day to distribute food and resources to those in need.

Francky's selflessness and compassion during this difficult time is truly humbling. His outstanding work has touched countless lives, and I am so thankful for his dedication to our community. I am proud to honor him today.

HONORING THE EXTRAORDINARY
LIFE OF MR. BOBBY J. MORROW

HON. FILEMON VELA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. VELA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the extraordinary life of Mr. Bobby J. Morrow and recognize his achievements as a three-time Olympic gold medalist.

Mr. Morrow was a resident of San Benito, TX for much of his life. He attended San Benito High School, where he excelled athletically in both track and football. Following graduation, Mr. Morrow was a sprinter for Abilene Christian University, where he would go on to break and defend records on the national collegiate scale.

At just 21 years old, Mr. Morrow travelled to Melbourne, Australia, for the 1956 Olympics to represent the United States of America. Mr. Morrow would win three gold medals in the 100-meter dash, 200-meter dash, and 4x100-meter relay—even going so far as to break the world record in the relay, and match it in the 200-meter dash. His success on the collegiate and Olympic levels earned him the Sports Illustrated's title of "Sportsman of the Year" in 1956. He would also collect the Amateur Athletic Union's James E. Sullivan Award in 1957 before being inducted into the National Track and Field Hall of Fame in 1975.

Bobby Morrow was not only a talented athlete, but also a kind and giving man. He donated all of his Olympic medals in hopes of inspiring others to pursue their own dreams. Mr. Morrow is survived by his longtime, loving partner of 20 years, Judy Parker of Harlingen, TX, his five children, eleven grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren.

His rare talent and character are remembered throughout San Benito and the 34th Congressional District of Texas. San Benito CISD has dedicated two athletic facilities to him as a tribute to his athletic excellence and to share his inspirational story.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in celebrating and remembering the life of Mr. Morrow.

INVESTING IN A NEW VISION FOR
THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUR-
FACE TRANSPORTATION IN
AMERICA ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 30, 2020

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act. This vital legislation makes critical investments in our nation's transportation, upgrades our drinking water and energy systems, and builds new hospitals, schools, and homes.

My constituents in Metro Atlanta know all too well that we have fallen behind in building for the future. Every day, we waste time and gasoline in some of the worst traffic in America. We have uneven access across our region to transit and safe bicycle and pedestrian paths. Our schools and water systems struggle to keep up with the demands of our time.

We need something new. Our current system puts good jobs out of reach, good homes out of grasp, and good air out of breath. For too long, our nation's transportation system prioritized highway expansion and exclusionary legacies that result in gentrification and displacement. These transportation planning policies contribute to racial and socioeconomic disparities in income, health, education, and environment. We can and we must do better.

The bill before us puts our country on the right track. H.R. 2 is a model that builds a 21st century transportation and infrastructure foundation. It increases funding for transit expansion, highway repair, and connectivity in low-income communities. It ensures that drivers, passengers, bicyclists, and pedestrians can safely use roads. H.R. 2 also makes a down payment towards leaving a planet that is a little cleaner and a little greener for our children.

I am pleased that H.R. 2 also includes three amendments critical for my constituents in Metro Atlanta. The first amendment allows Federal funds to build noise barriers that protect older neighborhoods from highway noise. In my district, many communities predate the interstate system. Over time, these highways became wider, busier, and louder, and the trees that kept the sounds down have worn thin. Residents are sick and tired of the noise and want some peace and quiet. My no-cost amendment will improve quality of life in frustrated communities across America.

The bill also includes my proposal about disputed changes in airport ownership. This amendment enacts current rules which maintain the Federal government's neutrality on these sensitive local matters. This common-sense policy provides certainty for passengers, airlines, concessionaires, and airport employees.

Finally, I am proud to co-sponsor an effort led by my friend, Ms. NAPOLITANO of California. Our amendment overturns a Federal rule on sales taxes that uniquely affects Clayton County in my district. It would recover \$24 million per year for the county, its cities, and the Clayton County Public Schools.

When I first came to Congress, I joined what was then the House Public Works and Transportation Committee to work on many of these issues, and I am proud to continue to

address transportation equity on the House Ways and Means Committee. For these reasons, I would like to thank Chairman PETER DEFAZIO and his staff for helping me secure these priorities in H.R. 2 will continue to work with my colleagues to enact these common-sense policies into law.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. It reminds us that we do not have to endure exhausting commutes, leaky pipes, or outdated schools. It offers hope for a better, fairer, more vibrant future for our families and communities.

I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 2 and urge the Senate to pass it without delay. The American people cannot afford to wait any longer for relief.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, I am back home in Green Bay, Wisconsin on paternity leave with my family.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 130; NAY on Roll Call No. 131; NAY on Roll Call No. 132; and NAY on Roll Call No. 133.

INVESTING IN A NEW VISION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND SURFACE TRANSPORTATION IN AMERICA ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 30, 2020

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today thank Chairman NEAL and Chairman THOMPSON for their work on the GREEN Act, included in H.R. 2.

As a longstanding proponent of utilizing the tax code to support green energy, I am thrilled that this legislation extends and expands tax incentives that have a proven track record of increasing deployment of these technologies.

In particular, this legislation is a win for the fuel cell vehicle industry in Connecticut and nationwide. Light-duty fuel cell vehicles are electric vehicles that generate electricity onboard through an electrochemical reaction of hydrogen, not combustion. These cars emit zero carbon, zero NOx, zero SOx, and zero particulate matter from the tailpipe, and are capable of traveling 300 to 400 miles on a tank of fuel, with refueling in just three to five minutes. This technology is one of the most promising avenues to reduce emissions in the medium and heavy-duty sector.

The GREEN Act extends the expiring alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit (30C), a necessary incentive to build-up a hydrogen refueling network to make widespread adoption possible. Additionally, the legislation modifies the credit to better support electric vehicle charger deployment. I look forward to working with Chairman NEAL, Chairman THOMPSON, and the Ways and Means Committee to similarly ensure that the 30C credit is optimized for fuel cell vehicle infrastructure

and to continue broader efforts towards supporting clean energy technology.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, Unfortunately, I missed a vote yesterday, June 30th.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 133.

INVESTING IN A NEW VISION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND SURFACE TRANSPORTATION IN AMERICA ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 30, 2020

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the "Moving Forward Act" (H.R. 2), a \$1.5 trillion plan to rebuild America's infrastructure. The critical investments included in this bill are needed to repair our nation's infrastructure and prepare for the future.

Our nation has the ability to create a better, brighter and more prosperous future by investing much more in our nation's infrastructure. H.R. 2 will create millions of well-paying jobs, increase sustained long-term growth, and make us more globally competitive, while at the same time protecting our environment and improving our health. By making significant investments in surface transportation, rail and transit systems, aviation, energy production and distribution, schools, broadband and housing, H.R. 2 will help us meet the demands of a 21st-century economy.

One of the areas I am particularly proud to see this bill address is the need to include high speed broadband internet in our overall national infrastructure.

Electricity was the infrastructure that helped this country move forward last century and our leaders made a great investment to ensure every American who wanted to be connected to the electrical grid had the opportunity to do so. Broadband and gigabit internet access will play the same role in the 21st century.

We see examples of the future today as we grapple with the COVID-19 pandemic. Students are able to learn outside the classroom thanks to advances in distance learning, Americans are able to meet with their doctors through telemedicine services, and millions of Americans are able to keep their jobs and stay safe by working from home.

Sadly, the luxury of having reliable high-speed internet access is not available to all Americans. Those who live in rural and poor communities are being left behind in this technical revolution, as they were in the previous century with electricity prior to the investments championed by President Roosevelt and funded by Congress.

This bill makes the needed investment of \$80 billion to ensure that every American household, business, school, and medical fa-

cility has access to high speed internet so that they can be a part of the technological revolution that will strengthen our economy as we recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. I am happy to see that this bill invests towards the future by dedicating a set amount of funding to provide gigabit internet access. While cities like Dallas are starting to get access to this ultrafast internet, we need to make sure that funding is available so that the groundwork can be laid to ensure every American eventually has access to this new technology. I applaud my colleague, Mr. CLYBURN for championing this cause as we address the needs of the American people. I will also note that as Chair of the Science Committee, we voted out a broadband bill last year to address these serious needs and I am happy that broadband provisions are moving in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2 also contains a number of high priority provisions from the bipartisan Surface Transportation Research and Development Act that I introduced with Science, Space, and Technology Committee Ranking Member LUCAS. As Chair of the Science Committee, I want to thank Transportation & Infrastructure Chairman DEFAZIO for working with me to incorporate these provisions in this bill. I will list just a few of them. They include the establishment of an advanced transportation research and innovation program for long-term, high risk research. Among its objectives, this program is intended to improve the resilience of transportation infrastructure across diverse regions of the United States to natural disasters, extreme weather, and the effects of climate change. In addition, there is a provision that authorizes establishment of a Multimodal Transportation Demonstration Program for the demonstration of advanced transportation technologies for local transportation organizations and transit agencies serving populations of 200,000 or less.

H.R. 2 also contains a provision that requires the Secretary of Transportation to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences to develop a long-term research agenda for surface transportation that would address advanced technologies and innovation, including advancing connected and autonomous technologies. If this bill is enacted, these and the other Science, Space, and Technology Committee priorities that have been included will go a long way to ensuring that the nation will have a vital and robust transportation R&D capability.

In addition, I am pleased to co-sponsor an amendment that we will be considering on the Floor to address the significant deferred maintenance needs of the Department of Energy's national laboratories, some of which date back to the Manhattan Project, and to accelerate the modernization of these critical facilities.

This is an important first step. However, the need and opportunity to bolster our nation's research infrastructure across the country and throughout the federal government remains. I am going to continue to work to ensure that strong support for our national research enterprise is included in any future bills that aim to accelerate our economic recovery from the current global crisis.

In addition to the inclusion of these research infrastructure provisions, I want to thank the Chairman for working with me to include a number of amendments that were included in the INVEST in America Act.

One amendment provides support for training surface transportation workers who may

lose their jobs due to increased automation of services.

It is clear that due to COVID-19 and other pandemics that may occur, there will be more “contactless services” in the future and the transportation industry will indeed be impacted. My concern is for the employees who are at risk and on the front lines, who lack the training needed to both service and operate our future transportation systems. The Moving Forward Act includes a \$50 million Surface Transportation Workforce Training Grant Program that will help our current workers get ready and prepare themselves for these automated vehicles (AV) that will use artificial intelligence (AI) to operate and maintain our surface transportation systems.

It is encouraging to see that this bill contains provisions that support the development of high speed rail and its financing options. We have much work to do in the emerging development of high speed rail in the United States. We have been left behind by other countries in this much needed era of transporting people efficiently from one part of our nation to another. I am a strong supporter of the development of high-speed rail in the United States.

In my state, Texas Central is working to develop high-speed rail system connecting Dallas and Houston in less than 90 minutes and at speeds up to 205 mph. This high-speed train will provide a faster, safer and more environmentally friendly mode of transportation that will serve two of the top five largest metropolitan statistical areas in the United States, Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston, as well as the greater College Station area, through the Brazos Valley station.

One of the major issues that has arisen during the development of this major infrastructure project is the access to large scale of Capital Financing required to ensure the success of this project. While the project is estimated to cost \$32 billion, with the government of Japan expected to pay up to half the cost, financing a project at this scale is something that programs like the Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Funding (RRIF) program would have great difficulty in accomplishing due to the Credit Risk Premiums rules that would adversely impact the borrowers or such large scale projects. I am encouraged that my amendment to provide a workable option for Texas Central to meet the CRP was included in the bill.

Another area of importance that I am happy to see included in this legislation is the improvement of Amtrak’s cybersecurity capabilities.

Millions of Americans use Amtrak each year, the incorporation of technology in the Amtrak system has allowed the company to grow while providing a safer and more customer friendly experience for passengers. But technological advances continue, the risk of cybersecurity threats only rises. I am encouraged to see provisions included in this bill that allow Amtrak to procure the needed cybersecurity technology to combat attacks against the operation of its rail system.

To address Amtrak’s cybersecurity needs, my amendment directs the Secretary to establish a cybersecurity enhancement grant pro-

gram, which will permit Amtrak to acquire active cyber defense capabilities to implement cyber resiliency improvements for train control systems and other IT assets systemwide.

In my time serving in this chamber, I’ve learned that no single piece of legislation is perfect. I hope to continue working with the chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure committee to address issues related to strengthening our nation’s freight rail network and in particular Union Pacific and a number of issue raised with this bill.

I also want to say just a few words about the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise or DBE program. Over the almost 40 years since the DBE Program was first enacted, we have made progress—but not nearly enough. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has collected enormous amounts of evidence that illustrates just how stubborn and harmful institutionalized bias and systemic racism really are to people of color. The bottom line is that DBEs have to fight twice as hard and still usually end up getting far less money than goes to firms owned by non-minority males.

Not only that, but discrimination means that even starting a business is harder for minority and women owned firms. The recent disparity study conducted for Texas DOT used Census data to examine this issue. The study found that the business formation rate for white males was 5.4 percent, but the rate for African Americans was less than a third of that—1.6 percent. For Hispanic Americans it was 2 percent, for Native Americans it was 2.9 percent, and for white women it was 3.1 percent. For Asian/Pacific Islanders it was better—5.2 percent but still lower than for white males. Texas Department of Transportation Disparity Study 2019, Colette Holt & Associates, 2019, at 133. The disparities for firm formation in construction in Texas were even worse. White men formed construction firms at a rate of 10.3 percent, but for Asian/Pacific Islanders the rate was only 9.5 percent. For white women it was 8.9 percent. Shockingly the construction firm formation rates for Native Americans, Hispanic Americans and African Americans were 4.9 percent, 3.5 percent and 2.9 percent respectively. *Id.* at 135.

Think about what this means—as bad as the economic disparities are for firms owned by minorities and women, the current data actually understates the problem, since it doesn’t take into consideration all the firms that could never even get off the ground. How can minorities and women ever erase the gaps in business inequality if discrimination keeps them from even forming the businesses they need to compete? This is exactly what makes the DBE program so important—while it doesn’t fully level the playing field, it provides a demand for businesses owned by minorities and women and gives those businesses that do exist at least a fighting chance to compete.

Mr. Speaker, enactment of H.R. 2 will allow our nation to move forward with critical improvements to our nation’s roads, tunnels and bridges, our ports and harbors, airports, and rail systems. It will fund improvements in safe drinking water and wastewater systems, and create more affordable housing. The bill will help to modernize schools, invest in the postal service and provide high speed internet to un-

derlined areas. Most of these proposals are long overdue and we cannot wait any longer to move our country forward. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MR.
STANLEY BALZEKAS, JR.

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and commemorate the life of Mr. Stanley Balzekas Jr., who passed away on June 18 at the age of 95. Stanley Balzekas was an American war hero, a tireless supporter of Lithuania and Lithuanian culture, and a pillar of Chicago’s Southwest Side.

Mr. Balzekas was an American patriot, having proudly served in the United States Army during World War II. He landed in Normandy and bravely fought in the Battle of the Hurtgen Forest, one of the longest and fiercest battles in Europe. He was eventually captured by the Nazis and spent the rest of the war as a POW. For heroically risking his life to rescue twelve wounded soldiers, Mr. Balzekas was awarded the Bronze Star as well as the Purple Heart.

Returning from the war, Stanley Balzekas earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees from DePaul University and then took the reins of his family’s car dealership, Balzekas Motor Sales, on Archer Avenue in Chicago. But Mr. Balzekas’ passion was preserving and spreading Lithuanian history and culture. In 1966, Stanley Balzekas founded the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago. Through his dedicated leadership, the museum grew to become the largest repository of Lithuanian cultural artifacts outside of Lithuania. Mr. Balzekas’s tireless work enhanced America’s understanding of Lithuanian history and enriched the culture of the Chicagoland community.

I extend my heartfelt condolences to Mr. Balzekas’s family. Mr. Balzekas was the husband of the late Irene and is survived by his loving children Stanley III, Robert, Carol, and six grandchildren Irena, Stanley IV, Matthew, Margaret, Lucas, and Eva.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Mr. Stanley Balzekas, Jr. His contributions to our country, Lithuania and Lithuanian culture, and the Southwest Side of Chicago will not be forgotten. He will be remembered as a great man.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN KATKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I was not present for the following votes due to a family emergency.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 124, and NAY on Roll Call No. 126.

INVESTING IN A NEW VISION FOR
THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUR-
FACE TRANSPORTATION IN
AMERICA ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. AL GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 30, 2020

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act. H.R. 2 has significant goals which I proudly support. During this time of unrest as a result of different tragic encounters with police officers, I am especially proud of the inclusion of language that embraces my bill, H.R. 169—the Driver and Officer Safety Education Act.

The language included in H.R. 2 would establish a grant program for states with specific standards for education and training programs concerning civilian and law enforcement encounters during traffic stops and other in-person encounters. Originally intended to memorialize the fatal shooting of Philando Castile during a 2016 traffic stop in Minnesota, this language is both timely and extremely necessary given the recent tragic deaths of George Floyd and Rayshard Brooks who both died as a result of encounters with local law enforcement.

Their lives mattered. The inclusion of my bill H.R. 169 in H.R. 2 advances us toward a better understanding of how police and civilians should interact during traffic stops and other in-person encounters to save lives. However, to take the much-needed step toward effective reformation, we must also aim for reconciliation. My resolution, H. Res. 992, calls for a Department of Reconciliation that would report directly to the President and be charged with eliminating systemic racism and invidious discrimination from all aspects of American life.

I thank my colleagues on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee for including

H.R. 169, and I look forward to H.R. 2 passing the Senate and hopefully being enacted as law. We cannot allow the multifaceted issues disproportionately affecting low-income communities and communities of color to go unaddressed.

IN HONOR OF BARRY D. JOHNSON

HON. JOHN JOYCE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Barry D. Johnson for his selfless service to our country. Mr. Johnson was enlisted in the U.S. Army for over two years and served our nation during the Vietnam War. During this time, he demonstrated a deep commitment to our nation. For his distinguished service, Mr. Johnson was awarded the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, the Vietnam Campaign Medal, the Air Medal, and the Purple Heart.

Following the war, Mr. Johnson returned to Somerset County and raised a family. His daughter Lori describes him as “a devoted family man and patriot” who has worked in various industries from coal to construction to support his family. Throughout his life, Mr. Johnson has remained committed to our American values of patriotism, dedication and service.

Madam Speaker, it is my privilege to thank Mr. Barry D. Johnson for his selfless service and to recognize his many contributions to our nation and the Somerset County community. He is an outstanding role model for Americans today and for generations to come. As we honor Mr. Johnson today, I offer him my sincere gratitude and wish him all the best.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 2020

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, I am back home in Green Bay, Wisconsin on paternity leave with my family. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 134; NAY on Roll Call No. 135; NAY on Roll Call No. 136; YEA on Roll Call No. 137; and NAY on Roll Call No. 138.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 2, 2020 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

See Résumé of Congressional Activity.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4083–S4167

Measures Introduced: Thirty-one bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4119–4149, and S. Res. 640–644. **Pages S4133–34**

Measures Reported:

Report to accompany S. 3051, to improve protections for wildlife. (S. Rept. No. 116–239) **Page S4133**

Measures Passed:

National Borinqueneers Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 641, designating April 13, 2020, as “National Borinqueneers Day”. **Pages S4102–03**

Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program: Senate passed S. 4148, to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security. **Page S4163**

Great Outdoors Month: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 629, designating June 2020 as “Great Outdoors Month”, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S4163**

National Whistleblower Appreciation Day: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 634, designating July 30, 2020, as “National Whistleblower Appreciation Day”, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S4163**

Measures Considered:

National Defense Authorization Act: Senate continued consideration of S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto:

Pages S4084–S4102, S4103–29

Rejected:

Inhofe (for Paul/Udall) Amendment No. 2011 (to the language proposed to be stricken by Amendment No. 2301), to withdraw all United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (By 60 yeas to 33 nays (Vote No. 129), Senate tabled the amendment.) **Pages S4114–17**

Pending:

Inhofe Amendment No. 2301, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S4084**

McConnell (for Portman) Amendment No. 2080 (to Amendment No. 2301), to require an element in annual reports on cyber science and technology activities on work with academic consortia on high priority cybersecurity research activities in Department of Defense capabilities. **Page S4084**

Vought Nomination—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 10 a.m., on Thursday, July 2, 2020, Senate resume consideration of the nomination of Russell Vought, of Virginia, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and that notwithstanding Rule XXII, the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination occur at 1:30 p.m. **Page S4163**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

- 3 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.
- 35 Army nominations in the rank of general.
- 1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.
- Routine lists in the Air Force, and Army.

Pages S4163–67

Messages from the House: **Page S4132**

Enrolled Bills Presented: **Page S4132**

Executive Communications: **Pages S4132–33**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S4133**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S4134–38**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:**Pages S4138–46****Additional Statements:****Pages S4130–31****Amendments Submitted:****Pages S4146–62****Authorities for Committees to Meet:****Pages S4162–63****Privileges of the Floor:****Page S4163**

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—129) **Page S4117**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 10:46 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, July 2, 2020. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S4163.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

AFGHANISTAN

Committee on Armed Services: Committee received a closed briefing on matters relating to Afghanistan from David F. Helvey, Acting Assistant Secretary for Indo-Pacific Security Affairs, and Brigadier General Scott F. Benedict, USMC, Deputy Director Politico-Military Affairs, Middle East, Joint Staff, J–5, both of the Department of Defense.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETES COMPENSATION

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded a hearing to examine exploring a compensation framework for intercollegiate athletes, after receiving testimony from Keith Carter, University of Mississippi, Oxford; Michael Drake, The Ohio State University, Columbus, on behalf of the NCAA Board of Governors; Dionne Koller, University of Baltimore School of Law Center for Sport and the Law, Baltimore, Maryland; Greg Sankey, Southeastern Conference, Birmingham, Alabama; and Eric J. Winston, OneTeam Partners, Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Katherine A. Crytzer, to be Inspector General, and Beth Harwell and Brian Noland, both to be a Member of the Board of Directors, all of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and 27 General Services Administration resolutions.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded a hearing to examine infrastructure development opportunities to drive economic recovery and resiliency, after receiving testimony from Jason Grumet, Bipartisan Policy Center, and Christy Goldfuss, Center for American Progress, both of Washington, D.C.; and Robert Lanham, Williams Brothers Construction Co., Inc., Houston, Texas, on behalf of the Associated General Contractors of America.

COVID–19 PANDEMIC

Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine the response and mitigation to the COVID–19 pandemic in Native communities, including S. 3650, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to deem employees of urban Indian organizations as part of the Public Health Service for certain purposes, after receiving testimony from Rear Admiral Michael D. Weahkee, Director, Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services; Robert Fenton, Region 9 Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security; Scott J. Davis, North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission Executive Director, Bismarck; and Lisa Elgin, National Indian Health Board, Washington, D.C.

VETERANS HEALTH CARE WORKFORCE

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine recruitment, retention and building a resilient veterans health care workforce, after receiving testimony from Steven Lieberman, Acting Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Health, Jessica Bonjorni, Chief, Human Capital Management, and Victoria Brahm, Director, Veterans Integrated Service Network, all of the Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

BUSINESS MEETING

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to consider pending intelligence matters.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 43 public bills, H.R. 7437–7479; and 5 resolutions, H. Res. 1036–1040 were introduced. **Pages H3056–58**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H3059–60**

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H2985**

Recess: The House recessed at 9:50 a.m. and reconvened at 10 a.m. **Page H2991**

Recess: The House recessed at 1:21 p.m. and reconvened at 1:42 p.m. **Page H3033**

Investing in a New Vision for the Environment and Surface Transportation in America Act: The House passed H.R. 2, to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, by a yea-and-nay vote of 233 yeas to 188 nays, Roll No. 138. Consideration began yesterday, June 30th. **Pages H2995–H3039**

Agreed to the Crawford motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a yea-and-nay vote of 224 yeas to 193 nays, Roll No. 137. Subsequently, Representative DeFazio reported the bill back to the House with the amendment and the amendment was agreed to. **Pages H3036–38**

Agreed to:

DeFazio en bloc amendment No. 4 consisting of the following amendments printed in part E of H. Rept. 116–438: Babin (No. 1) that authorizes the expansion and improvement of interstate 14; Balderson (No. 2) that strikes “lane splitting” in Sec. 5304 and inserts descriptive language to better account for varying state laws; Beyer (No. 3) that authorizes a study by GAO to determine the effectiveness of suicide barriers on physical structures other than bridges; Brownley (CA) (No. 4) that ensures the installation of protective devices and the replacement of functionally obsolete warning devices at railway-highway crossings are eligible under the rail grade crossing program; Calvert (No. 5) that establishes the Western Riverside County Wildlife Refuge; Cohen (No. 6) that authorizes a study by GAO on the reporting of alcohol-impaired driving arrest and citation results into federal databases to facilitate the widespread identification of repeat impaired driving offenders; Crawford (No. 7) that applies TIVSA protections to buses; Cuellar (No. 8)

that adds a new section that provides I–27 Future Interstate Designation for Texas and New Mexico; Dingell (No. 9) that adds the bipartisan natural infrastructure bill H.R. 3742, the Recovering America’s Wildlife Act, which will enable States, Territories, and Tribes to complete habitat restoration and natural infrastructure projects, specified in Congressionally-mandated Wildlife Action Plans, to recover more than 12,000 wildlife, fish, and plant species of greatest conservation need, build recreational and educational infrastructure, and bolster community resilience through natural defenses; Garcia (IL) (No. 10) that amends parameters of the study on travel demand modeling described in section 1404 to account for induced demand and update antiquated models like ‘Level of Service’; Gianforte (No. 11) that permits the continued use of Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program project use power by the Kinsey Irrigation Company and the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District; González-Colón (PR) (No. 12) that makes Puerto Rico an eligible applicant location for the Bureau of Reclamation’s WaterSMART Grants; currently, Puerto Rico is the only territory and noncontiguous jurisdiction in the United States where these competitively-awarded water conservation and efficiency grants are not available; González-Colón (PR) (No. 13) that allows Puerto Rico to issue Commercial Driver’s Licenses and also be eligible for Commercial Drivers License Improvement Program grant funding; Graves (LA) (No. 14) that includes fishermen that have been impacted by unfair trade practices for consideration under Sec. 83101; Grothman (No. 15) that allows the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of the Interior to consider the threat of invasive species before prescribing a fishway be constructed into a dam; Hastings (No. 16) that expands eligibility for the Surface Transportation Block Grant program to include rural roads that serve to transport agriculture products from farms or ranches to the marketplace; Keller (No. 17) that allows the Department of Transportation to award transit research, development and testing funds in a competitive manner; Krishnamoorthi (No. 18) that adds a grant program for states that ban non-navigational viewing; Lowenthal (No. 19) that directs the Secretary of Transportation to issue a vehicle safety standard to require that new commercial motor vehicles are equipped with a universal electronic vehicle identifier; McKinley (No. 20) that authorizes and provide funding for a DOE carbon capture, utilization, and storage technology commercialization program and direct air capture technology prize program; Rouda

(No. 21) that creates a grant program to support the modernization of the Nation's publicly owned treatment works to maintain reliable and affordable water quality infrastructure that addresses demand impacts, including resiliency, to improve public health and natural resources; Ruiz (No. 22) that provides authorization for construction of an access road to the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center, the only IHS Youth Regional Treatment Center in California; Sarbanes (No. 23) that reauthorizes the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water trails program; Scott (VA) (No. 24) that authorizes the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to establish a program to restore and protect the Chesapeake Bay watershed by investing in green infrastructure, habitat preservation, and ecosystem restoration to enhance community resilience, improve water quality, and increase recreational opportunities while also creating jobs and enhancing economic opportunities; Walberg (No. 25) that adds the term "mode of transportation" to the criteria for collection of data on traffic stops; Walden (No. 26) that temporarily waives certain limitations for purposes of pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements on the National Trail System in National Scenic Areas; and Welch (No. 27) that creates an online energy efficiency contractor training program; the amendment also makes improvements to the home energy efficiency rebate program already included in the committee text of the bill;

Pages H2995–H3010

Waters en bloc amendment No. 5 consisting of the following amendments printed in part F of H. Rept. 116–438: Adams (No. 1) that supports HBCU infrastructure development by asking the Secretary of Education to comply with the GAO's recommendation that the Education Department analyze the potential benefits to HBCUs by modifying the terms of existing HBCU Capital Financing Program loans, as described in the GAO's report published on June 15, 2018; Axne (No. 2) that establishes a grant program for the purchase and preservation of manufactured housing communities as long term affordable housing; Bonamici (No. 3) that directs the Department of Labor to provide grants to partnerships that support paid work-based learning programs, including Registered Apprenticeships, and supportive services to improve worker training, retention, and advancement for individuals who have historically faced barriers to employment in targeted infrastructure industries; Brownley (CA) (No. 4) that requires that medium- and heavy-duty vehicles purchased by the federal government are zero emission vehicles to the maximum extent feasible; Cárdenas (No. 5) that encourages USPS, in its process of replacing its aging delivery vehicle fleet, to take all reasonable steps to ensure that its vehicles are equipped with climate control units to protect the health and safety of its

mail carriers, especially those working in areas of the country that are subject to extreme temperatures; Courtney (No. 6) that ensures that the list of activities eligible for Community Development Block Grant funds from Division J of the bill include housing remediation due to iron sulfide or other minerals that cause housing degradation; Gallego (No. 7) that requires Tribal and Native Hawaiian consultation in the development of the State Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program and improves technical assistance for Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations accessing the program; Garcia (IL) (No. 8) that directs HUD to check public housing projects and federally assisted housing projects for lead pipes and issue grants to remove them; Hastings (No. 9) that requires the Comptroller General of the United States to study high-speed internet connectivity in Federally assisted housing, and requires the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to submit a master plan to Congress for retrofitting these buildings and units as necessary to support broadband service; Jayapal (No. 10) that ends the sunset date for the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness and makes procedural and functional changes to allow the Council to provide more guidance to federal agencies as to how agency policies impact persons experiencing homelessness and housing instability; creates a new advisory council composed of people currently and formerly experiencing homelessness & groups representing people experiencing homelessness; Jayapal (No. 11) that requires GAO to issue a report on the housing infrastructure needs of populations at higher risk of homelessness, including people of color; LGBTQ persons; justice system-involved persons; foster and former foster youth; seniors; people with disabilities; survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault and intimate partner violence; and veterans; the report will recommend policy and practice changes by federal agencies to ensure housing infrastructure needs of those populations are better met; Lowenthal (No. 12) that establishes a Water Reuse Interagency Working Group; McCollum (No. 13) that applies Buy America requirements to the Community Development Block Grant program with exemption for housing development; Neguse (No. 14) that directs GAO to complete a report every three years on the status of federal research facilities infrastructure, and strengthens current science infrastructure reporting requirements for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) Director by requiring that they report to Congress not only the infrastructure improvements that are needed at federal research facilities, but also the estimated funding levels that are required to complete them; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 15) that sets

aside \$50,000,000 of funds for updating postal facilities to increase accessibility for disabled individuals, with a focus on facilities that are included in the National Register of Historic Places; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 16) that repeals the Faircloth amendment which prohibits the construction of new public housing; Omar (No. 17) that requires the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth to conduct a study of the extent to which federal funds have expanded access to and adoption of broadband internet service by socially disadvantaged individuals; Pressley (No. 18) that requires the Secretary of HUD to conduct a study on the effect of criminal history or involvement with the criminal legal system on access to private and assisted housing; Ruiz (No. 19) that takes land into trust for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians; Ruiz (No. 20) that includes Indian Country and areas with high Native American populations in the priority areas for broadband expansion under the Universal Service Fund; Rush (No. 21) that establishes a nationwide energy-related industries workforce development program; Soto (No. 22) that directs the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a program to map zones that are at greater risk of sinkhole formation; Speier (No. 23) that amends the eligibility for the additional broadband benefit for low-income consumers to include households in which at least one member of the household has received a Federal Pell Grant in the most recent academic year; Torres (CA) (No. 24) that triggers Treasury borrowing during recessions when the real interest rate is zero or lower to support infrastructure investments; and Velázquez (No. 25) that revises the distribution of funds under the Public Housing Capital Fund to ensure at least 50 percent of the funding is distributed according to formula; also ensures that PHAs working in good faith effort to resolve urgent health and safety concerns remain eligible for funding awards; and

Pages H3010–22

Tlaib amendment (No. 3 printed in part H of H. Rept. 116–438) that adds \$4.5 billion per fiscal year for 5 years for comprehensive lead service line replacement projects. Priority will be given to entities serving disadvantaged communities and environmental justice communities (with significant representation of communities of color, low-income communities, or Tribal and indigenous communities, that experience, or are at risk of experiencing, higher or more adverse human health or environmental effects) (by a yea-and-nay vote of 240 yeas to 181 nays, Roll No. 136).

Pages H3031–33, H3035–36

Rejected:

Graves (MO) en bloc amendment No. 6 consisting of the following amendments printed in part G of H. Rept. 116–438: Bost (No. 1) that sought to pre-

clude funding for programs under the Transportation Alternatives Program where lands are acquired through eminent domain; exceptions made for projects carried out under the Safe Routes to Schools Program, those that necessary to assist the disabled with daily needs under the Americans with Disabilities Act; Crawford (No. 2) that sought to strike full mega-project set-aside; Fulcher (No. 3) that sought to include amended text of H.R. 2871, the Aquifer Recharge Flexibility Act; Graves (LA) (No. 4) that sought to require the Secretary to certify that the actions in Sec. 82201 are more critical than the sustainability of the region responsible for generating the revenue; Hice (GA) (No. 5) that sought to strike \$25 billion in unfunded vehicle purchases for the United States Postal Service; LaMalfa (No. 6) that sought to strike changes to credit risk premiums under 45 U.S.C 822; McKinley (No. 7) that sought to make clarifying changes to Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to ensure appropriate compliance with applicable water quality requirements; and Stauber (No. 8) that sought to eliminate duplicative 404 permitting requirements only if the state's 404 permitting standard is equal or higher than the federal government's (by a yea-and-nay vote of 179 yeas to 241 nays, Roll No. 134); and

Pages H3022–27, H3034

Foxx (NC) amendment (No. 1 printed in part H of H. Rept. 116–438) that sought to eliminate the requirement that all laborers and mechanics working on federal-aid highway and public transportation projects shall be paid wages at rates not less than the locally prevailing wage rate (by a yea-and-nay vote of 147 yeas to 274 nays, Roll No. 135).

Pages H3027–31, H3034–35

Withdrawn:

Courtney amendment (No. 2 printed in part H of H. Rept. 116–438) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have aligned state and federal truck weight limits for agricultural products in the State of Connecticut on interstate highways.

Page H3031

H. Res. 1028, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2) was agreed to yesterday, June 30th.

Agreed that in the engrossment of the bill, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

Page H3039

Committee Resignation: Read a letter from Representative Olson wherein he resigned from the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Page H3039

Committee Elections and Committee Ranking: The House agreed to H. Res. 1037, electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives and ranking a certain member on a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives. **Page H3039**

Imposing sanctions with respect to foreign persons involved in the erosion of certain obligations of China with respect to Hong Kong: The House agreed to discharge from committee and pass H.R. 7440, to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons involved in the erosion of certain obligations of China with respect to Hong Kong, as amended by Representative Sherman. **Pages H3039–44**

Extending the authority for commitments for the paycheck protection program and separate amounts authorized for other loans under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act: The House agreed to take from the Speaker's table and pass S. 4116, to extend the authority for commitments for the paycheck protection program and separate amounts authorized for other loans under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act. **Page H3044**

Public Interest Declassification Board—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following member on the part of the House to the Public Interest Declassification Board for a term of three years: John Tierney of Salem, Massachusetts. **Page H3044**

Senate Referrals: S. 132 was held at the desk. S. 2864 was held at the desk. S. 3758 was held at the desk. S. 4104 was held at the desk. **Page H3039**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H3039.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Five yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3034, H3034–35, H3035–36, H3037–38, and H3038–39.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 7:20 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee began a markup on H.R. 6395, the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021”.

THE END OF ONE COUNTRY, TWO SYSTEMS?: IMPLICATIONS OF BEIJING'S NATIONAL SECURITY LAW IN HONG KONG

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The End of One Country, Two Systems?: Implications of Beijing's National Security Law in Hong Kong”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION'S RESPONSE TO COVID-19 IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, Civilian Security, and Trade held a hearing entitled “The Trump Administration's Response to COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean”. Testimony was heard from Michael G. Kozak, Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State; and Josh Hodges, Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, U.S. Agency for International Development.

THE ECONOMIC INJURY DISASTER LOAN PROGRAM: STATUS UPDATE FROM THE ADMINISTRATION

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program: Status Update from the Administration”. Testimony was heard from James Rivera, Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Assistance, Small Business Administration.

VETERANS' ACCESS TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTHCARE

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Health; and Women Veterans Task Force held a joint hearing entitled “Veterans' Access to Reproductive Healthcare”. Testimony was heard from Patricia Hayes, Chief Officer, Women's Health Services, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS AND ITS IMPACT ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE IN A POST-COVID WORLD

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “U.S.-China Relations and its Impact on National Security and Intelligence in a Post-COVID World”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY,
JULY 2, 2020**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine Operation Warp Speed, focusing on researching, manufacturing, and distributing a safe and effective coronavirus vaccine, 10 a.m., SD-106.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider S. 3398, to establish a National Commission on Online Child Sexual Exploitation Prevention, and the nominations of John W. Holcomb, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, Brett H. Ludwig, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, R. Shireen Matthews, and Todd Wallace Robinson, both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, and Christy Criswell Wiegand, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 10 a.m., SR-325.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SVC-217.

House

Committee on Armed Services, Full Committee, continue markup on H.R. 6395, the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021”, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Why did the Trump Administration Fire the State Department Inspector General?”, 9 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis, hearing entitled “The Administration’s Efforts to Procure, Stockpile, and Distribute Critical Supplies”, 9 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access, hearing entitled “Supply Chain Resiliency”, 9 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: to hold hearings to examine human rights at home, focusing on implications for United States leadership, 11 a.m., WEBEX.

Résumé of Congressional Activity

SECOND SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS

The first table gives a comprehensive résumé of all legislative business transacted by the Senate and House. The second table accounts for all nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for Senate confirmation.

DATA ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

January 3 through June 30, 2020

	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Total</i>
Days in Session	97	83	
Time in Session	510 hrs, 11'	235 hrs, 58'	
Congressional Record:			
Pages of proceedings	S4081	H2983	
Extensions of remarks	0	E595	
Public bills enacted into law	17	23	40
Private bills enacted into law	0	0	
Bills in conference	0	1	
Measures passed, total	179	165	344
Senate bills	51	16	
House bills	26	93	
Senate joint resolutions	4	4	
House joint resolutions	2	4	
Senate concurrent resolutions	1	1	
House concurrent resolutions	3	4	
Simple resolutions	92	43	
Measures reported, total	*76	71	147
Senate bills	50	1	
House bills	15	53	
Senate joint resolutions	0	0	
House joint resolutions	0	1	
Senate concurrent resolutions	0	0	
House concurrent resolutions	0	0	
Simple resolutions	11	16	
Special reports	3	3	
Conference reports	0	0	
Measures pending on calendar	321	37	
Measures introduced, total	1,168	2,192	3360
Bills	970	1,900	
Joint resolutions	12	11	
Concurrent resolutions	9	21	
Simple resolutions	177	260	
Quorum calls	1	1	
Yea-and-nay votes	128	98	
Recorded votes	0	34	
Bills vetoed	1	1	
Vetoes overridden	0	0	

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

January 3 through June 30, 2020

Civilian nominees, totaling 303 (including 87 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	61
Unconfirmed	234
Withdrawn	8
Other Civilian nominees, totaling 1,187 (including 1 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	741
Unconfirmed	446
Air Force nominees, totaling 4,166, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	3,995
Unconfirmed	171
Army nominees, totaling 3,848 (including 3 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	2,594
Unconfirmed	1,254
Navy nominees, totaling 1,862 (including 2 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	293
Unconfirmed	1,569
Marine Corps nominees, totaling 1,443, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	1,436
Unconfirmed	7
Space Force nominees, totaling 1, disposed of as follows:	
Unconfirmed	1

Summary

Total nominees carried over from the First Session	93
Total nominees received this Session	12,717
Total confirmed	9,120
Total unconfirmed	3,682
Total withdrawn	8
Total returned to the White House	0

*These figures include all measures reported, even if there was no accompanying report. A total of 49 written reports have been filed in the Senate, 74 reports have been filed in the House.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Thursday, July 2

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Russell Vought, of Virginia, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 1:30 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Thursday, July 2

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 10 a.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

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