

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

REVISION TO BUDGETARY AGGREGATES		REVISION TO BUDGETARY AGGREGATES—Continued	
(Pursuant to Sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)		(Pursuant to Sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)	
	\$s in millions		\$s in millions
Current Spending Aggregates:		Outlays	1,041
Budget Authority	3,816,965	Revised Spending Aggregates:	
Outlays	3,733,409	Budget Authority	3,824,732
Adjustments:		Outlays	3,734,450
Budget Authority	7,767		

REVISION TO SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020
(Pursuant to Sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

\$s in millions							2020
Current Allocation:							
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority							746,000
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority							654,981
General Purpose Outlays							1,416,510
Adjustments:							
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority							0
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority							7,767
General Purpose Outlays							1,041
Revised Allocation:							
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority							746,000
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority							662,748
General Purpose Outlays							1,417,551
Memorandum: Detail of Adjustments Made Above							
	OCO	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Wildfire Suppression	U.S. Census	Total
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	7,767	0	0	7,767
General Purpose Outlays	0	0	0	1,041	0	0	1,041

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent, but had I been present, I would have voted yes on roll-call vote No. 65, the Motion to Table S. Amdt. 1506 to H.R. 6074, making emergency supplemental appropriations.

CLIMATE LEGISLATION

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise today to address several proposals with significant consequences for our environment that have come before the Senate this Congress. In particular, I would like to express my support for the joint resolution of disapproval concerning the Environmental Protection Agency's regulations to reverse the Obama administration's Clean Power Plan rules and my opposition to two amendments to weaken existing protections for public lands.

I am dedicated to promoting policies that address the urgent climate crisis. We cannot wait 50 or 100 years to address the climate impacts that threaten the livelihoods of our farmers, our businesses, our infrastructure, and our national security. It is for that reason that I oppose the administration's efforts to overturn, roll back, and weaken the Clean Power Plan rules, and I cosponsored S.J. Res. 53, a joint resolution providing for the disapproval of the regulations submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency to repeal the Obama administration's Clean Power Plan rules. In order to fully address our urgent climate crisis, the Clean Power Plan rules must be reinstated and strengthened.

It is also our responsibility to preserve our natural resources and pass them on to future generations through responsible conservation and smart policies that allow outdoor recreation to thrive. This Congress, the Senate has considered proposals—which I oppose—to reduce, diminish, or eliminate protections for existing national monuments and to prevent the use of funds

from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for land acquisition. These proposals would weaken the core mission of two critical conservation programs that preserve our natural resources.

I have voted against similar proposals that would undermine the Antiquities Act or the Land and Water Conservation Fund when they have been considered as amendments to comprehensive public lands bills because I believe that we need to do more to protect and conserve our public lands. I have also cosponsored Senator UDALL's legislation to reinforce existing law on the establishment of national monuments and Senator MANCHIN's bill to provide full, permanent funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

TUSKEGEE AIRMEN DAY

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of the inaugural Tuskegee Airmen Day to be held annually on March 7 in the State of Alabama, marking the anniversary of the first graduating class of Tuskegee Airmen in Tuskegee, AL. After decades of being barred from flying for the U.S. military, on March 19, 1941, the U.S. Department of War created the all African-American 99th Pursuit Squadron in Tuskegee, AL. Upon completing 1,600 missions, destroying over 250 aircraft, and laying the foundation for President Harry S. Truman to desegregate the U.S. military in 1948, this courageous, boundary-breaking group of 13 African-American men would go on to be known simply as the Tuskegee Airmen.

Recently, the President signed H.R. 2500, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, which approves the honorary promotion of Documented Original Tuskegee Airman, U.S. Air Force Colonel (retired) Charles E. McGee, to brigadier general. I believe it is a well-deserved promotion for a hero the likes of General McGee. It is my honor to commend and

recognize General McGee, who is one of the last surviving members of the Tuskegee Airmen.

Less than a year after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, General McGee enlisted in the Army Air Forces on October 26, 1942. He went on to become one of the first pilots to graduate from the experimental Tuskegee Institute in June 1943. General McGee also has the distinction of flying more combat missions in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam than any other Air Force pilot. Brigadier General Charles McGee will be in attendance at the inaugural Tuskegee Airmen Day ceremony in Alabama this year.

For over half century, the courage, tenacity, and grit of General McGee and all of his fellow Tuskegee Airmen have been a source of hope and inspiration for generations of Americans. I congratulate the city of Tuskegee and the State of Alabama for recognizing such a distinguished group of servicemembers who helped change the course of our Nation's history.

GAME CHANGERS STUDY

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I recently had the honor of being welcomed by Game Changers, an organization based in Louisville, KY, devoted to guiding our youth toward productive and meaningful lives, for a panel discussion on the impact of violence in our community. The executive director of Game Changers is Christopher 2X, whom I have known for many years and watched change the lives of so many Kentuckians through his advocacy, leadership, and community building efforts. In December of 2019, just a few months ago, Christopher showed me the findings of Game Changers's study on the impact of youth violence recently released by his organization. Subsequently, I asked him to organize

an event in West Louisville with a panel of community leaders and parents to discuss the report and how violent crime affects the lives of Louisville youth.

At the event, we not only discussed the findings but also heard from Louisvillians whose real-life stories are contained in the pages of those reports. Earnestine “Tina” Tyus described how the ongoing physical and the mental suffering of her grandson, Ki’Anthony Tyus resulted after being shot. Rather than excelling at football and basketball, Ki’Anthony was focused on learning how to walk again. Violence also has indirect consequences. Stevonte Wood started failing out of school, treating those around him poorly, and had trouble sleeping at night. This downward spiral was a result of witnessing the murders of his mother and older brother. Jarron Jones, a behavioral therapist, recounts a story of how a once-promising baseball career for one student may now never come to fruition because he is too afraid of violence to continue playing the sport. Only personal stories such as these truly demonstrate the extreme toll taken on children exposed to violence.

That is why I feel compelled to share Game Changers’s findings on violence and its impact on our youth with my colleagues. Tragically, children are exposed to violence in every corner of our Nation. I ask unanimous consent that this report be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with the hope that every Member of Congress will read it and work with me to create safer communities for our children.

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

VIOLENCE IMPACT ON CHILDREN LEARNING

The Christopher 2X Game Changers Target Education—Crush Violence

KI’ANTHONY TYUS AND HIS GRANDMOTHER
ERNESTINE “TINA” TYUS

Tina Tyus has a comfortable home in West Louisville where photos of grandchildren she has raised are on display or within easy reach.

There’s Ki’Anthony as an infant along with one of the last pictures of him, at the family’s Thanksgiving gathering last year, a lanky teenager smiling next to a proud grandmother who “had him since he came into this world.”

Their world, from the time Ki’Anthony was 9, has been devastated by gun violence.

At age 9, Ki’Anthony was shot by a stray bullet while playing basketball in a park and suffered a debilitating leg injury. Four years later, on Dec. 22, 2018, he died when the stolen Lexus SUV he was riding in crashed into a utility pole on Fern Valley Road after a police chase. Four other juveniles in the car including the driver survived.

His family is grabbing with the circumstances of his death and does not understand how or why he ended up in the stolen car.

Known as “Lil King,” playful and fun to be around, Ki’Anthony was a symbol of resilience in a media spotlight during anti-violence efforts after he was shot. He was an active participant in a Christopher 2X “Hood2Hood” antiviolence movement. He visited other gunshot victims in the hospital to offer encouragement and comfort.

He also struggled with his wounds, both emotional and physical, and navigated among peers who were not always good influences.

His gun shot injury put him in the hospital for several days. He had multiple surgeries in the aftermath followed by months of physical therapy. He had a rod in his leg for a year and a bullet was left there permanently because of the damage it could cause if it was removed.

The boy who loved to play football and basketball “wasn’t able to play any sport and that devastated him. He had to basically start all over again walking,” his grandmother said. He was “angry, very angry.”

He began disobeying rules in her home, and feared getting shot again, she said. His grades suffered, and she said a contributing factor was his assignment to a middle school far away from home that required a long commute on two buses each morning and afternoon while he was using a walker because of his leg injury. He acted out, she said, so he could be sent to another school.

His two sisters—11 and 16—also have been impacted. Neither are doing well in school, and “they are just hurt,” she said.

A happy time was last Thanksgiving, a few weeks before Ki’Anthony died, and she had made his favorite foods including a strawberry cake for the large annual family gathering in her home. “He was jumping around here, dancing.”

At Thanksgiving, she told Ki’Anthony she would buy him a purple suit for Easter like the ones he saw and admired at a gospel program they had attended, “not knowing I had to bury him before Easter. He died on my mother’s birthday. It just eats me up.”

385—Number of people shot in Louisville in 2017, an average of 32 people each month.

355—Number of people shot in Louisville in 2018, an average of nearly 30 people each month.

276—Number of people shot in Louisville in the first nine months of 2019, an average of more than 30 people a month.

JAMIE DENTON WITH HER SON ROBERT
LEACHMAN

Jamie Denton chokes up talking about the impact her son’s violent death has had on his three younger brothers and how she’s struggled.

Robert Leachman, 20, died on Aug. 2, 2017, from multiple gunshot wounds at Parkway Place Apartments two weeks before he was to start nursing school. The family believes the shooting stemmed from an earlier argument on a basketball court.

Jamie’s three other sons, who were 9, 11 and 16 at the time, were close to their brother and their behaviors all changed in different ways after his death.

“It took something out of them,” she said.

Before the death of their brother, they were good students with good grades, she said. Afterward, her 16-year-old “shut himself off and didn’t go out, was scared to take TARC and had to have a ride with someone to go anywhere. He no longer wanted to attend Ballard and instead now attends Jefferson County High School.

The 11-year-old became out of control in school, not listening, but now is doing better, she said. The 9-year-old withdrew but also began writing rap songs about his brother and at the end of the school year he chose the topic “Stop the Violence” for a project.

She and her children have all had counseling and their public schools have been helpful but her children “are hurt and stressed and looking at me, they see more stress because they are worrying about me,” she said.

They moved after the shooting, she said, and now feel safe in their neighborhood but

not safe enough to visit a nearby park. Her older son warned her to stop walking in the park because of a gang that frequents there. “So, I don’t go to that park,” she said.

A few weeks after her son was killed, when she was still in her old home on Madison Street north of Broadway, during a neighborhood cookout on Labor Day weekend, shooters fired bullets at homes including hers and shot up cars. “We were terrified,” she said.

“I switched up my house and I switched up my car. I had to, to survive.”

In the aftermath of her son’s death, her health declined, and she suffered a heart attack at age 39 last spring.

“Kids will keep you strong because they know what you’re going through. They want to see you the same.”

Murders from gun fire are a “totally different” level of dying than by other means. “It’s the cruelest thing, that a person can die of that.”

1,616—Number of times in the first six months of 2019 that an electronic gunfire detection system alerted police to shots fired in an area totaling six square miles, an average of nine times a day, 269 times a month.

The system called Shotspotter operates in parts of the 1st, 2nd and 4th police districts in West Louisville, and Smoketown and Old Louisville just east and south of downtown.

STEVONTE WOOD

Stevonte Wood, 23, earned a college degree in three years, has a fulltime job as a security officer, and is recently married—a happy, fulfilling life that was highly unlikely 10 years ago.

Stevonte was 13 when he witnessed a horrendous act of violence, the shooting deaths of his mother and older brother after an argument on a basketball court at his family’s Shively apartment complex. After that terrible day, for Stevonte, “things really took a turn.”

He was on a grieving, trauma-filled downward spiral marked by anger, bad conduct and failing grades. Family support, counseling, caring teachers, others in his life—and his own hard work and determination—helped Stevonte rebound.

Before the shootings, he had been a good student, making A’s and Bs, which he credited in part to his mother who “made me book heavy.” His father worked long days, taking two buses to and from their home to his construction job.

After the shootings, Stevonte was deeply troubled and struggling. He was still living in the apartment where his mother and brother were killed, and he had trouble focusing and sleeping. When he did sleep he often had nightmares. He argued with his father, who had been injured in the shootings and was grieving. (They now have a close relationship).

Angry and withdrawn, he failed 9th grade. He went to school but had trouble concentrating. “I was there but I wasn’t there. I was constantly thinking about what happened.” He wanted to communicate but he said he didn’t know how; his words were angry, and he said he felt “a lot of self-hatred.” He worried about his father’s safety and that someone might retaliate against his family in another act of violence.

From Butler High School he was sent to Western High School to repeat 9th grade, which turned out to be blessing, he said.

Counseling helped him manage his grief, overcome his anger and detachment so he could focus on schoolwork, he said, and teachers encouraged him while holding him responsible. A turning point came when one told him he didn’t want to fail the same grade twice, that would “not be good, trust me.”

“I started listening in class, participating and my grades climbed up.”

He was motivated to make up for failing at Butler. "The people I was surrounded by were well-rounded people. Once I put myself around people who wanted me to succeed, that was one heck of an opportunity. I didn't want to miss out on it."

With good grades, he pursued advanced placement classes in his junior year at Western and started racking up college credits through courses taught through Jefferson Community Technical College. When Stevonte received his high school diploma in 2015 he had 31 college credits toward his degree from the University of Louisville, which he earned in 2018.

His decision to major in criminal justice was influenced by the good relations he had with police officers after his mother and brother were murdered. "I began to idolize the good police and those who interact with the community," he said. Police were kind to his family and checked on them, he said, and he thought he could be like them and help people.

He has shared his story with other survivors of gun violence to offer hope and encourages awareness of the signs of trauma in children.

Anger, withdrawal, depression are key signs, he said. Schools and parents also need to be connected. "When you get that disconnect, that's when you start losing kids. We need to find who these kids are and take the time to understand their situation and help them to the best of our abilities."

4,558—Number of times citizens reported hearing gunfire to Louisville Metro Police in 18 months, from Jan., 2018–June, 2019, over 200 times a month.

JERRON JONES—LICENSED PROFESSIONAL COUNSELOR ASSOCIATE

As a behavioral therapist, Jerron Jones spends much of his time trying to help families and children suffering from trauma resulting from exposure to violence.

The symptoms of trauma in children vary based on age and the individual child but a "huge sign" is an inability to develop a relationship with an adult and show respect for the teacher, Jones said. Children in those situations, he said, often lack a consistent, nurturing adult in their lives.

A lot of kids lack confidence and self-esteem and don't hear encouraging words or praise for what they do well and the strengths they have, he said, and "that leaves them without a skill set to build on."

Jones advises adults in their lives to celebrate them with compliments and praise for their efforts. Children should also be comforted by adults who remain calm and patient even though the circumstances can be difficult, he said. Listening to them and showing an interest in what they like to do, he said, as well as working with them and sharing new ideas can help them build self-esteem.

Parents and teachers should be aware of signs of trauma, and seek help when needed, he said, but often parents don't feel comfortable revealing upsetting circumstances that may be a root cause of a child's trauma. Building trust and showing integrity, he said, goes a long way in addressing a traumatized child's needs.

"Early exposure to extremely fearful events affects the developing brain, particularly in those areas involved in emotions and learning. . . . For young children who perceive the world as a threatening place, a wide range of conditions can trigger anxious behaviors that then impair their ability to learn and to interact socially with others." Source: National Scientific Council on the Developing Child (2010). Persistent Fear and Anxiety Can Affect Young Children's Learning and Development: Working Paper No. 9.

Jones cites the following age-related symptoms children may have in response to a traumatic event or series of events including exposure to gun violence:

Five and under: May be irritable, fussy or difficult to get calmed down. They may be easily started or show behaviors common in younger children such as thumb sucking. Clingy behavior and frequent tantrums may also be present, and they may talk or act out a traumatic event.

Ages 6–12 may have trouble paying attention or be withdrawn. Their performance may decline in school. They may be in trouble at school or home, fearful, sad or want to be left alone.

Teenagers may refuse to follow rules, talk back more often, talk about the event or deny it happened, withdraw, engage in risky behaviors, change sleeping or eating patterns, have nightmares and may turn to drugs or alcohol.

Professional help should be considered, he said, if symptoms persist, get worse or the child's symptom are extreme and unresponsive to attempts to help.

NYREE CLAYTON-TAYLOR—2019 KENTUCKY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER OF THE YEAR

Teaching predominately African American students in West Louisville, NyRee Clayton-Taylor recognized symptoms of suffering—anger and lashing out, or withdrawal and not doing the work. Kids would tell her about an uncle who was shot, a father lost to gun violence, parents in prison. Some couldn't find words to express themselves.

So, Clayton-Taylor, a resource teacher at Wheatley Elementary School, created a curriculum around their joys in life, their interests, their culture. Her energy, creativity and impact earned her recognition as the 2019 Kentucky Elementary School Teacher of the Year.

"Academics will not happen if a student is not healed," she said. "I decided to infuse academics with healing so they could get it at one time."

Her solution was to use hip hop, the popular music genre especially among African American youth, as a primary teaching tool, along with rap, graffiti artwork, and books about African American history and culture to help children focus, write, create, work in teams, and solve problems, all beneficial life-long skills.

"I had to bring in hip hop. It was a must so that they could have a narrative that was their own," said Clayton-Taylor, now in her 20th year of teaching.

In a nationally represented survey, 8.2 percent of all children, from age 2–17, were reported to have witnessed gun violence or heard gunshots in their communities. Youth ages 14–17 had the highest exposure at nearly 17 percent. Source: Finkelhor D, Turner HA, Shattuck A, Hamby SL. Prevalence of Childhood Exposure to Violence, Crime, and Abuse: Results from the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence. *JAMA Pediatr.* 2015;169(8):746–754. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2015.0676.

REMEMBERING LAWRENCE HAMMOND

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the life and legacy of Lawrence "Larry" Hammond, a tireless advocate for justice who passed away in Phoenix, AZ, on March 2, 2020. Larry was a respected attorney and the senior partner of the investigation and criminal defense group at Osborn Maledon in Phoenix. Throughout his career, he worked to defend the wrongly accused and marginalized.

Larry founded the Arizona Justice Project in 1998 while he was a member of Arizona Attorneys for Criminal Justice. The organization focuses on representing indigent Arizona inmates whose claims of innocence or manifest injustice have gone unheeded. Under Larry's leadership, AJP has received over 6,000 requests for assistance and currently handles 40 to 50 cases in post-conviction proceedings.

Larry's legal career was legendary. After earning his juris doctor at the University of Texas, he served as clerk to Judge Carl E. McGowan of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit, as well as Supreme Court Justices Hugo Black and Lewis Powell, Jr. In the 1970s, he represented the NAACP in their effort to desegregate Tucson schools. He was also a special prosecutor during Watergate and helped negotiate the release of American hostages in Iran while he served as a first deputy attorney general in the Office of Legal Counsel.

Not surprisingly, Larry received many prestigious awards throughout his career, including the Department of Justice's Exceptional Service Award in 1980 and the American Inns of Court in 2013. He was inducted into the American College of Trial Lawyers in 2013.

I had the honor of meeting Larry when I was a law student at Arizona Student University and worked with the Arizona Justice Project. Larry was a generous mentor, a studious researcher, and a fierce defender of the Constitution. I will miss him dearly.

Larry is survived by his wife Frances, their children, Brooke, Blake, and Amanda, and nine grandchildren. He will be missed by other family members, friends, and the entire Arizona legal community. Please join me in honoring his memory.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JERRY RONNING

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, this week I have the honor of recognizing Jerry Ronning, of Ronning Auto, Truck and Tractor in Carbon County for winning business of the year at the Red Lodge Chamber of Commerce Awards.

Jerry was nominated for the award because of his commitment to the community and the excellent services he provides for locals and tourists in the Red Lodge area.

Red Lodge Assistant Police Chief Scott Cope nominated Jerry saying, "Whatever the time of day or the time of year they go all out to help the community. They routinely drop everything to help trapped motorists on the Beartooth Pass. They embody the definition of small town, hometown pride."

Assistant Police Chief Cope's words describe exactly why the folks of Red Lodge are proud of Jerry and Ronning Auto, Truck and Tractor.

It is my honor to recognize Jerry for earning the Business of the Year