

Well, yesterday here in the Senate, the latest absurdity was added to the list. Our Democratic colleagues tried to say with straight faces that they want the Senate to discuss police reform while they blocked the Senate from discussing police reform. They declared that Senator SCOTT's bill, which contains many bipartisan components, which literally contains entire bills written by Democrats, was beyond the pale. Senator SCOTT offered a wide-open, bipartisan amendment process, and they walked away.

Over in the House, when Democrats shoot down every Republican amendment in committee and allow zero amendments on the floor, you can bet it will be anointed a big, big success.

Now, as an aside, I could not help but notice that in the Democratic leader's lengthy remarks yesterday morning, he did not once address or acknowledge the junior Senator from South Carolina as the author of the JUSTICE Act—not one time. Not one time did the Democratic leader address Senator TIM SCOTT as the author of the legislation he was trashing.

I cannot see why the Democratic leader talks right past Senator SCOTT as if he were not leading this discussion, as if he were barely here. All I can say is that it was jarring to witness, especially in a national moment like this. Senator SCOTT was the leader of the working group. He wrote the bill. He has been studying and working on and living these issues since long, long before the Democratic leader came rushing to the microphones on this subject a few weeks ago.

I can certainly take all the angry comments my colleague from New York wants to throw my way. I don't mind. But if he would like to learn something about the substance of this issue, he might want to stop acting like Senator SCOTT hardly exists and learn from the expert who wrote the bill.

The American people know you do not really want progress on an issue if you block the Senate from taking it up. They know that most police officers are brave and honorable and that most protesters are peaceful. They know our country needs both. We need both. The American people know they don't need history lessons from common criminals who are dragging George Washington through the dirt. They know prayer is no less essential than protest. They know that a politician who compares a policy disagreement to a brutal murder has just permanently forfeited the moral high ground to the grownups who want solutions.

Some forces are desperate to divide our country any way they possibly can, but if people of good will and common sense stick together, the radical nonsense will not stand a chance.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on a completely different matter, the Senate does not have the luxury of letting these disagreements prevent needed bipartisan progress on other fronts.

While the House has been missing in action on the longest spring break in human history, the Senate has been conducting the people's business alone. We have confirmed nominees. We have conducted critical oversight. We passed historic legislation for our national parks and public lands. We have kept a close watch on the bad actors abroad who would love nothing more than to take advantage of a distracted and divided United States.

Today, months of focused work from our colleagues on the Armed Services Committee will let the Senate start to move toward this year's National Defense Authorization Act. Thanks to Chairman INHOFE and the committee, for a 60th straight year, the Senate has an opportunity to lay out our priorities for the U.S. military with a united voice. Chairman INHOFE and Ranking Member REED guided a collaborative, bipartisan process.

The committee considered 391 amendments and reported out their final bill on a nearly unanimous basis. The result is legislation that honors the unique sacrifices of our men and women in uniform, from authorizing a pay raise for Active-Duty personnel to ensuring high-quality housing, health, and childcare services for families stationed at home and abroad.

Their product will help ensure our military continues to attract the next generation of warfighters and leaders and that those men and women will have cutting-edge equipment and tools to face off with competitors and defend our security and our interests around the world.

In just the last several weeks, China has grown even bolder in its supposed "enforcement" of disputed waters and picked deadly fights with the world's largest democracy in the Himalayas. Russia has deployed aircraft to within eyesight of U.S. airspace and has kept testing the free world's tolerance for cyber attacks. North Korea has threatened a new round of the Korean war. Iran continues to flout international agreements and fuel instability throughout its region. Terrorists prey on the instability to advance their own extreme violence.

Clearly, those who mean us harm will not wait for America's domestic challenges to fade away, and they certainly will not wait for the United States to quit bickering. So, notwithstanding all our other differences, I hope and expect this body will be able to put partisanship aside and honor the bipartisan tradition that has defined this crucial bill for decades.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Motion to Proceed—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 4049, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to S. 4049, a 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.

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Democratic leader is recognized.

JUSTICE IN POLICING ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, the House of Representatives will pass the Justice in Policing Act today—a comprehensive, strong bill to bring lasting change to police departments across America and tackle the extremely large and difficult problem of police bias, police violence, racial bias, and the lack of transparency and accountability in law enforcement.

Unlike the Republican policing bill, the Justice in Policing Act will fully ban choke holds. The Justice in Policing Act will ban no-knock warrants in Federal cases, not just study them like in the Republicans' bill. Unlike the Republicans' bill, the Justice in Policing Act will also bring sorely needed accountability to police officers who are guilty of misconduct, including qualified immunity reform, use-of-force standards, and policies to end racial profiling.

My Republican colleagues should look to the House today if they want to see what a serious attempt at policing reform looks like and if they want to understand why their bill failed to earn enough votes to proceed yesterday.

The Republicans' policing reform bill failed because it was not a serious enough effort at reform. The legislation itself was so threadbare, so weak, and so narrow, it could hardly be considered a constructive starting point. That is why more than 138 civil rights organizations, which want nothing

more than to see progress on these issues, strongly urged Senators to oppose the Republicans' bill. That is why the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights called the bill "deeply problematic" and a "menial, incremental approach." That is why the lawyer representing the families of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor said he was shocked that the Republicans' bill could even be "thought of as legislation."

As I said the other day, I know my friend from South Carolina is trying to do the right thing, but the problem we have and the problem so many civil rights groups have is with the substance of the bill and with the way the Republican leader—Leader McConnell, who controls the floor—set up the process. The Republican majority drafted a bill on its own, and instead of putting it through committee, where members of both parties could analyze and amend it, he dropped it on the floor and dared the Democrats to block it.

Let me be very clear: The debate on policing reform is only over for those who want it to be over and for, maybe, those who never truly wanted this debate in the first place, because the truth is, by the end of the day today, the House will have passed the most serious policing reform bill in decades. Here in the Senate, the Senate Democrats have been clear that we want to sit down with our colleagues and try to negotiate a bipartisan product that can go through committee and come to the floor.

As I said a week ago, I know my friend from South Carolina is trying to do the right thing, but Leader McConnell decided to go about this the wrong way—the partisan way. Let's start over the right way—the bipartisan way. I have no doubt we can arrive at legislation that, unlike the bill that failed yesterday, would bring comprehensive and lasting change that protesters, civil rights organizations, and the families of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, and Ahmaud Arbery demand.

CORONAVIRUS

Madam President, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to spread and swell across the United States. Yesterday afternoon, the New York Times reported that new cases of COVID-19 are now at the highest levels in the United States since the month of April, as 35,000 new cases were identified on Tuesday alone—the third worst single day of the entire pandemic. Hospitalization rates in Arizona and Texas have hit daily records, and Florida is not far behind.

The rise in cases, scientists warn, is not explained by the current rate of testing in this country. One of the main reasons our Nation has struggled so to contain the coronavirus is President Trump's complete mismanagement of the government's response. In the early days of the virus, the President's lack of attention led to a shortage of PPE, ventilators, and a painfully, damagingly slow ramp-up of testing.

Here again, 4 months into the virus, as the case numbers continue to grow in so many places, the President's lack of attention is causing a national failure to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic. The President is gallivanting from State to State and holding political rallies in two of the most affected areas.

The President joked—or perhaps didn't joke—about instructing his administration to "slow down the testing, please," because the number of coronavirus cases might make him look bad. Can you believe that? Again, the President urged the administration to "slow down the testing, please," because the number of cases might make him look bad. Whether it was a joke or not, it is not a joking matter; it is serious stuff.

Throughout this struggle with the coronavirus, the administration, at best, has been late to the debate or asleep at the switch or, at worst, has been doing things that actually harm rather than help.

There were reports yesterday that the administration will, in fact, halt Federal funding for a number of community-based COVID testing sites, many of which are in Texas—a State that is getting hit hard. The administration is actually preparing to slow down the testing, amazingly enough. A lesson from so many countries is that good, strong testing and contact tracing is the key, but this President seems to be blithely dancing along, going to his little events, and not paying attention to the crisis and doing what is necessary to get a real handle on it. We are witnessing the highest number of new cases since April, and the Trump administration is cutting funding for testing in some of the worst hotspots—a terrible decision at a terrible moment but, unfortunately, not atypical of this administration's total ineptitude.

To cap it all off, today the Trump administration is filing briefs in the Supreme Court in an attempt to invalidate the Nation's health law at a time when roughly 27 million Americans have lost job-based health coverage, and their only backstops are the exchanges in the healthcare law, but the administration is proposing to get rid of it. It is sort of similar to yesterday, with the nomination on the floor of somebody so anti-voting rights to go to the Fifth Circuit. A total contradiction of what they say is what they do.

From the beginning, the President has downplayed the severity of the disease. He has spread misinformation about how to stay safe and put his political interests—his desire for credit and avoidance of blame—above the medical needs and safety of the American people. As a result, President Trump has helped put America first in the number of COVID-19 cases in the world, and unfortunately the situation is not much better in the Senate.

It has been 2 months since the passage of the last COVID relief legisla-

tion. The Democrats had hoped to continue the bipartisan work—work that produced the CARES Act—in April, May, and now June but to no avail. The House passed the HEROES Act over a month ago, which includes hazard pay, housing assistance, extended unemployment insurance, and aid to State and local governments. Yet, as the pandemic continued to spread and unemployment skyrocketed, the Senate Republicans said they felt no urgency to act immediately. There have been more than 40 million unemployment claims—another 1.5 million this week alone—and still Leader McConnell and the Republican Senate don't feel an urgency to act.

Leader McConnell originally said that another emergency relief bill was likely during June. Now he is saying late July. A few days ago, the Republican leader said:

If there is something that's going to happen, it will emerge in the Senate; it will be written beginning in my office.

Once again, Leader McConnell seems to prefer partisan pronouncements to bipartisan legislating.

This is the same failed approach that delayed the CARES Act 2 months ago and that failed yesterday on policing reform. It will only delay another emergency relief bill, and such delays will be measured in hospital beds, deserted storefronts, and pink slips.

There is one other point—the lack of oversight. This morning, the GAO announced that \$1.4 billion in relief checks were sent to people who were dead. Where is the oversight? This is a \$3 trillion package, and every small bit of oversight that the Republicans have done has had to be pushed by the Democrats. We should be having far more robust oversight over what has happened as well as moving forward on a new bill.

The Democrats are not going to wait until July to bring some attention to COVID-related issues. Next week, on the floor, we will ask our colleagues to take up some important legislation on housing and rental assistance, hazard pay for essential workers, small business relief, funding to help schools open safely, and aid to State and local and Tribal governments. With cases rising in more than 20 States and with emergency unemployment insurance for American families set to expire, we cannot wait another month to act.

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. 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. INHOFE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to be recognized for such time as I may consume.

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

S. 4049

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, for the next week, the Senate is going to be debating what I consider to be and what I think most people consider to be the most important bill of the year—the National Defense Authorization Act. It is an act that we passed and have passed every year for 60 years.

In just a few days, American families across the country will celebrate the Fourth of July, Independence Day—the day that honors our blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Not all countries share these values; in fact, they reject them. China and Russia would rather have an authoritarian world, one where democracy doesn't exist, where the rest of the world yields to them.

The national defense strategy is a document that I refer to all the time. It was put together a few years ago when actually 12 really expert Democrats and 12 expert Republicans came to an agreement as to what our defense should look like in the future. According to this book, China and Russia are our greatest threats right now. They are building up their militaries and expanding their influence around the world.

The fiscal year 2021 National Defense Authorization Act is about sending a message to China and Russia that there is no way you can defeat us, so don't try. That is a pretty blunt message. We couldn't have sent that message 2 years ago. We have been building up, but we are still not where we should be.

We know the way we preserve peace is by demonstrating our strength. We have the best military in the world, and our enemies need to know that. We can't rest on our laurels. We have to implement the national defense strategy because our comparative military advantage is at risk right now. China and Russia are actually catching up and have surpassed us in some areas. Here is one big reason: China and Russia have invested in their military.

This is a shocker when you talk to people because they don't expect it. I learned many years ago—or at least I believed—that we had the best of everything ever since World War II, and it was true for a long period of time. Yet, during the period of time between 2009 and 2018, China increased its military spending by 83 percent. That is just remarkable. Russia has grown its budget by 35 percent. During that same period of time, from 2010 to 2015, for that 5-year period during the Obama administration, we reduced our military by 25 percent. Think about that. China increased theirs by 83 percent, and we reduced ours by 25 percent during that same time period.

Don't forget that these countries willfully mislead on many things, including on the actual sizes of their defense budgets. Russia's is almost three times larger than most people think it is. They look at it and think, well, ours

is larger than theirs. It is just that we don't get accurate information, and we know the threats that are out there.

Because of these investments, China and Russia have grown not just the sizes of their militaries but their capabilities as well. Last October, China paraded a hypersonic weapon. I remember that so well because it was live on TV. I saw it on television. This was state-of-the-art for both offense and defense, and China had it. Some people said China was maybe faking it, but I believe it had it. It was in a parade, and China showed us that it had something we don't even have. We don't have it yet.

Their investments aren't restricted by their borders, and I have seen their buildup, actually, across the world. One prime example is that China recently built its first overseas military base. It was in Djibouti. Now, prior to this time in Djibouti and throughout Africa, there was nothing. There was a lot of Chinese presence but not a military operation. In fact, historically, military operations from China have always started in and were evident within its own city limits. I mean, this is where China worked—not in Djibouti, not in northern Africa. In fact, I actually flew over the area. It was supposed to be a restricted area.

So there is China over there in Africa, where they have never been before, and in Djibouti, and not just in Djibouti but all the way into southern Tanzania.

And so that is what is going on right now. It wasn't going on before. Now we see China and Russia grow more and more aggressive and antagonistic.

China, in particular, has used the pandemic to lash out in every direction. They have antagonized and harassed the Taiwanese, the Vietnamese, the Indonesian vessels in the South China Sea, and they have used every tool that they could to harass them.

Do you know what they are doing in the South China Sea? And I did witness this. They did something that most people don't know is going on. China has actually built seven islands, and when you see what they have on these islands—they don't hide it—it is as if they are preparing for World War III.

Now, we saw 20 Indian soldiers dead, killed by what are essentially baseball bats with spikes when the Chinese conducted a military incursion in territory claimed by China. That just happened.

I called and talked to their Ambassador and gave them our condolences, but that is what China is capable of doing.

Meanwhile, Russia continues to prop up the murderous Assad regime. Putin has sent mercenaries to Libya and throughout Africa.

Both countries have been supporting the corrupt Maduro regime in Venezuela.

We have seen warning signs of this for at least a decade. Meanwhile, the previous administration let our mili-

tary advantage erode. For 8 years, we had a President for whom the military was not a top priority. I respected him because he had other areas that he thought were more significant. Of course, he was President of the United States, and he did it.

But I have to remind you of what I just said a minute ago. We went down by 25 percent between the 5-year period of 2010 and 2015. At the same time, Russia was increasing by 35 percent. We were reducing 25 percent, and they were increasing. China was increasing by 83 percent. Defending America wasn't his top priority, but he was honest about it, and we learned that there were areas where we were falling behind.

Now we have started turning around. Now we have a President whose priority is keeping American families secure, and over the past few years, we began rebuilding our military. Thanks to President Trump—the guy that everyone criticizes—we are restoring our military might with new planes, new ships, and new weapons.

Take what we are doing at Fort Sill, as an example. Fort Sill is in my State of Oklahoma. Right now, we are out-ranged and outgunned by Russia and China. Fort Sill is leading the Army's modernization efforts on the long-range precision fire to restore our combat advantage. That is what is happening all over the country too. So we are pulling out of this thing.

Restoring our might is important, but it is not the only thing that matters. We have to make sure that the planes, the ships, and the weapons are in the right places at the right time, and that is what the NDAA does. That is what we are talking about right now.

The NDAA, as I stated before, I think is the most significant bill that we have all year round, and this will be the 60th year that we have passed it. It makes sure that we have a credible military deterrent that signals to any potential adversaries that they don't stand a chance against us. That is what we are in the process of doing. That is what this bill is all about.

We introduced it and started talking about it yesterday. We probably should have this finished prior to the 4th of July recess. We should have it passed, although that may be a little bit ambitious.

So we are implementing the National Defense Strategy. That is this book that we are all so proud of. It is bipartisan. It is saying what we need to do to defend America, and this document is one that we are following to the letter right now. It is our roadmap.

The bill establishes the Pacific Deterrence Initiative. That is kind of patterned after the European Deterrence Initiative. It focuses resources on the Indo-Pacific, addressing key military capabilities and gaps. That is the area that we are concentrating on right now, and that is what our document says we should be doing. That is what we are doing with the Defense authorization bill.

The bill ensures that we have a combat-credible forward posture, and it helps us develop and field the joint capabilities needed to take on the conflicts envisioned by this NDS report.

We push back on China's and Russia's attempts to expand their influence by building new alliances and partnerships and strengthening existing ones. They are busy. They are out there.

We protect against intrusion from China and Russia in space and beyond. That is what we have in the bill. That is what we are envisioning we will be able to do.

We safeguard proprietary technology and intellectual property from being infiltrated by the Government of China.

We also reduce our reliance on foreign countries like China as a source for a variety of materials and technologies, including some of the microelectronics and rare earth minerals, but also medical devices.

Last but not least, we accelerate investment in research and development into technology that would help us catch up with China and Russia—hypersonic weapons, artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and more.

We are not leading in all areas, as most people in America think we are, but we are making such great progress. Our Defense authorization bill last year put us way ahead of where we were before, and this bill does the same thing. So the bill sends a message—a strong message—to China and Russia and anyone else who would try it: We know what you are up to. We know how to stop you. You simply can't win against us.

So I encourage my colleagues, first of all, to get all of their amendments in. We are trying to get our amendments in by Friday. If we can do that, we will probably get this thing done possibly even by a week from today.

So we have been working on it all year long, and this is one of the bills that we work on all year long, and we have a whole team working, including Liz King and John Bonsell. John Bonsell is the Republican staff director, and Liz is with the Democratic staff group, working with my partner in this. They have worked very well together, and we should have this bill done and ready to take out.

Of course, let's keep in mind what we want to accomplish. We want to put our country ahead of China and Russia and get us out of this problem area that we have—an area where our allies believe they are preparing for World War III. So that is what the bill is all about. Hopefully, we will get this thing done and have the necessary ingredients in there. This should be the year that we actually go ahead of China and Russia. We want to make it happen, and this is the only way to do it.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT of Florida). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

COMMISSION ON THE SOCIAL STATUS OF BLACK MEN AND BOYS ACT

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be discharged from further consideration of S. 2163 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title. The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2163) to establish the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys, to study and make recommendations to address social problems affecting Black men and boys, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Lankford amendment at the desk be agreed to and the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 1809) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To require an equal number of Republicans and Democrats to serve on the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys)

At the end of section 2, add the following:

(c) MEMBERSHIP BY POLITICAL PARTY.—If after the Commission is appointed there is a partisan imbalance of Commission members, the congressional leaders of the political party with fewer members on the Commission shall jointly name additional members to create partisan parity on the Commission.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. HAWLEY. I know of no further debate on the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 2163), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 2163

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 "Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act".

SEC. 2. COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys (hereinafter in this Act referred to as "the Commission") is established within the United States Commission on Civil Rights Office of the Staff Director.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Commission shall consist of 19 members appointed as follows:

(1) The Senate majority leader shall appoint one member who is not employed by the Federal Government and is an expert on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(2) The Senate minority leader shall appoint one member who is not employed by the Federal Government and is an expert on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(3) The House of Representatives majority leader shall appoint one member who is not employed by the Federal Government and is an expert on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(4) The House of Representatives minority leader shall appoint one member who is not employed by the Federal Government and is an expert on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(5) The Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus shall be a member of the Commission, as well as 5 additional Members of the Congressional Black Caucus who shall be individuals that either sit on the following committees of relevant jurisdiction or are experts on issues affecting Black men and boys in the United States, including—

- (A) education;
- (B) justice and Civil Rights;
- (C) healthcare;
- (D) labor and employment; and
- (E) housing.

(6) The Staff Director of the United States Commission on Civil Rights shall appoint one member from within the staff of the United States Commission on Civil Rights who is an expert in issues relating to Black men and boys.

(7) The Chair of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shall appoint one member from within the staff of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission who is an expert in equal employment issues impacting Black men.

(8) The Secretary of Education shall appoint one member from within the Department of Education who is an expert in urban education.

(9) The Attorney General shall appoint one member from within the Department of Justice who is an expert in racial disparities within the criminal justice system.

(10) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall appoint one member from within the Department of Health and Human Services who is an expert in health issues facing Black men.

(11) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall appoint one member from within the Department of Housing and Urban Development who is an expert in housing and development in urban communities.

(12) The Secretary of Labor shall appoint one member from within the Department of Labor who is an expert in labor issues impacting Black men.

(13) The President of the United States shall appoint 2 members who are not employed by the Federal Government and are experts on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(c) MEMBERSHIP BY POLITICAL PARTY.—If after the Commission is appointed there is a partisan imbalance of Commission members, the congressional leaders of the political party with fewer members on the Commission shall jointly name additional members to create partisan parity on the Commission.

SEC. 3. OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENT; REMOVAL.

(a) TIMING OF INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Each initial appointment to the Commission shall be made no later than 90 days after the Commission is established. If any appointing authorities fail to appoint a member to the Commission, their appointment shall be