

(B) qualify as a derivative beneficiary child for immigrant visa purposes beginning on the date on which such parent's employment-based immigrant worker petition is approved and ending on the date on which the individual's application for lawful permanent resident status is adjudicated, regardless of whether such parent is living or deceased.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any individual who the Secretary determines, on an individualized basis, poses a threat to public safety or national security.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 653—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT A UNITED STATES WITHDRAWAL FROM THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION UNDERMINES UNITED STATES GLOBAL HEALTH LEADERSHIP AND THE INTERNATIONAL COVID-19 RESPONSE

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KAINE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. REED, Mr. UDALL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KING, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 653

Whereas United States contributions to the World Health Organization (WHO) are leveraged with contributions from other countries, the private sector, and foundations to advance longstanding United States global health priorities;

Whereas the WHO was founded in 1948 with United States help and has been at the forefront of major global health achievements in the last 72 years, including the eradication of polio, because of United States financial and diplomatic support;

Whereas the United States has consistently been the largest donor to the WHO in recognition of its vital role in saving lives, improving global disease detection, and coordinating a global public health response;

Whereas the WHO is able to implement health programs in places the United States Government cannot as effectively operate in, including Afghanistan, Syria, Yemen, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

Whereas the WHO leads polio surveillance, immunization, and technical support, and is able to reach remote areas in countries where polio still exists;

Whereas the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief works with the WHO to enhance programs and policies in areas, including laboratory capacity, prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV, health system strengthening, prevention of tuberculosis infections, and counseling and testing;

Whereas the United States is home to 83 different WHO collaborating centers, more than 20 of which are at the Centers for Disease Control and the National Institutes of Health;

Whereas the WHO, following the 2014 West African Ebola outbreak, undertook a series

of reforms to strengthen its health emergencies program and response in large part due to United States involvement;

Whereas the WHO is leading the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic with its technical, communications, and organizational capacities in 150 countries;

Whereas the WHO is coordinating an unprecedented global clinical trial, known as the "Solidarity Trial", to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of 4 drug treatment combinations against COVID-19, involving more than 100 countries, 400 hospitals, and more than 3,500 patients;

Whereas the WHO is leading the global effort to supply health commodities and is coordinating the United Nations Global Supply Chain Task Force, which is working with the private sector, the World Food Programme, and the European Central Bank to establish an emergency supply chain for low-resource countries;

Whereas at least 135 countries rely on the WHO to procure millions of pieces of personal protective equipment and other vital health commodities like tests and testing supplies;

Whereas the WHO is the only organization with the legal mandate and capacity to gather public health data from any country in the world and use it to quickly develop and disseminate technical guidance to help countries prepare public health responses;

Whereas the WHO, through a partnership with member states, major donors, and private sector partners called the ACT Accelerator, is already working to pre-position manufacturing capacity and distribution channels to ensure that all countries have access to future therapies and vaccines faster and at a fair price;

Whereas the Trump Administration froze funding to the WHO pending a "60 to 90 day review" on April 14, 2020, but without any disclosure of the review's findings, gave the WHO 30 days to make unspecified reforms on May 19, 2020, and then, 11 days later, announced the United States would withdraw from the WHO;

Whereas, on June 25, 2020, the Senate passed by unanimous consent S. Res. 579, urging United States leadership and participation in global efforts on therapeutics and vaccine development and delivery to address COVID-19; and

Whereas, on July 6, 2020, the Trump Administration officially submitted a formal letter to the United Nations Secretary General to withdraw the United States from the WHO: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) withdrawing the United States from the World Health Organization—

(A) undermines United States global health priorities and threatens lives around the world and in the United States;

(B) risks weakening the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic;

(C) threatens United States humanitarian responses; and

(D) creates a vacuum of leadership at the WHO at a time when it has been our expressed interest to counter China's growing influence within the organization; and

(2) the World Health Assembly agreed by consensus to appoint an interim assessment of the response to COVID-19, and by remaining a member in good standing, the United States will have the most leverage to advocate and put in place the reforms necessary for the World Health Organization to respond to this and future crises.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, we are in unprecedented times. Modern transportation and communication technology make our world more inter-

connected than it has ever been. These advancements, especially international travel, create risks, as we have seen through the devastating spread of the novel coronavirus all over the globe. But close global connections also strengthen our capacity to work collaboratively to tackle threats facing our communities. The COVID-19 pandemic is one such threat—it is a challenge that we will only be able to overcome together. United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres put it best when he said, "We are only as strong as the weakest health systems."

President Trump's decision on July 6th to begin formally withdrawing the United States from the World Health Organization, or the WHO, is irrational, reckless, and simply the wrong thing to do. While the WHO is not perfect, its technical capacities and relationship with nearly every country in the world make it the best organization to manage the response to a global pandemic like COVID-19. A few weeks ago, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard from a panel of public health experts who all spoke with one voice—leaving the WHO in the middle of a global pandemic will not only compromise the international response to COVID-19, it will put Americans' lives at risk.

Today, I am introducing a resolution with 28 co-sponsors that expresses the sense of the Senate that withdrawing from the WHO undermines U.S. global health leadership and the international COVID-19 response. This resolution recognizes that since the WHO was founded in 1948—with help from the United States—it has relied on U.S. support to lead the world in disease detection and eradication and strengthening health systems. The resolution also highlights the significant benefit the U.S. gains by participating in the WHO, including the ability to improve public health in regions of the world that would be impossible to reach on our own.

Finally, the resolution highlights the lifesaving work of the WHO in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. This work includes convening an unprecedented global clinical trial—the Solidarity Trial—to help find an effective treatment for COVID-19; coordinating global supply chains of personal protective equipment and other health commodities for more than 135 countries; and pre-positioning manufacturing capacity and distribution channels to ensure that all countries have access to future therapies and vaccines faster and at a fair price. Last month, the Senate unanimously passed a resolution urging U.S. participation in global efforts on therapeutics and vaccine development and delivery to address COVID-19. Leaving the WHO will make it drastically more difficult to accomplish those goals.

The WHO has its flaws, but the United States is best positioned to effect positive changes by maintaining our seat at the table. Historically, we

have been able to encourage the WHO to make important reforms, like improvements to the organization's health emergencies program that were undertaken following the 2014 West African Ebola outbreak. By withdrawing from the WHO, we are forfeiting our voice in these conversations and empowering countries that do not have our best interests in mind. The international community, and especially the American people, will suffer as a result.

For these reasons, I hope that I can count on the Senate's support for this important resolution. If we are to be successful in the fight against COVID-19 and any other pandemic health challenges we may encounter, the U.S. cannot isolate itself from the rest of the world. An isolationist stance will only lead to domestic and global failure. With the pandemic raging in our own backyard, it is more important than ever before for the United States to continue to collaborate with countries around the world to end this global health emergency and prevent future ones from starting. If I may paraphrase John Donne, no nation—not even the United States—“is an island entire of itself.” We are all “part of the main” and the bell tolls for all of us.

SENATE RESOLUTION 654—DESIGNATING JULY 25, 2020, AS “NATIONAL DAY OF THE AMERICAN COWBOY”

Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. TESTER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. UDALL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 654

Whereas pioneering men and women, recognized as “cowboys”, helped to establish the American West;

Whereas the cowboy embodies honesty, integrity, courage, compassion, respect, a strong work ethic, and patriotism;

Whereas the cowboy spirit exemplifies strength of character, sound family values, and good common sense;

Whereas the cowboy archetype transcends ethnicity, gender, geographic boundaries, and political affiliations;

Whereas the cowboy, who lives off the land and works to protect and enhance the environment, is an excellent steward of the land and its creatures;

Whereas cowboy traditions have been a part of American culture for generations;

Whereas the cowboy continues to be an important part of the economy through the work of many thousands of ranchers across the United States who contribute to the economic well-being of every State;

Whereas millions of fans watch professional and working ranch rodeo events annually, making rodeo one of the most-watched sports in the United States;

Whereas membership and participation in rodeo and other organizations that promote and encompass the livelihood of cowboys span every generation and transcend race and gender;

Whereas the cowboy is a central figure in literature, film, and music and occupies a central place in the public imagination;

Whereas the cowboy is an American icon; and

Whereas the ongoing contributions made by cowboys and cowgirls to their communities should be recognized and encouraged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 25, 2020, as “National Day of the American Cowboy”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2481. Mr. DAINES 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.

SA 2482. Mr. ENZI 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 2483. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) 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 2484. Mr. TILLIS 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 2485. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. COTTON, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAWLEY, and Ms. MCSALLY) 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 2486. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) 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 2481. Mr. DAINES 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. ____ . PENALTIES FOR REPRESENTING VETERANS AS AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS WITHOUT RECOGNITION BY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) PENALTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 5905 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 5905. Penalty for certain acts

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c), whoever commits any of the following acts shall be fined as provided in title

18, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:

“(1) Undertakes or attempts to undertake any work in furtherance of the preparation, presentation, or prosecution of a claim under a law administered by the Secretary—

“(A) without recognition by the Secretary under sections 5902 through 5904 of this title; or

“(B) while suspended or excluded under section 5904(b) of this title.

“(2) Unlawfully withholds from any claimant or beneficiary any part of a benefit or claim under the laws administered by the Secretary that is allowed and due to the claimant or beneficiary.

“(b) SEEKING RECOGNITION.—Subsection (a)(1)(A) shall not be construed to include the seeking of recognition from the Secretary to prepare, present, or prosecute a claim under a law administered by the Secretary.

“(c) RECOGNITION PENDING.—Subsection (a)(1)(A) shall not be construed to include activities undertaken by an individual not suspended or excluded under section 5904(b) of this title in furtherance of the preparation of a claim under a law administered by the Secretary while waiting for recognition by the Secretary under sections 5902 through 5904 of this title.”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to acts committed after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) BIENNIAL REVIEWS BY GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—Section 5904 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) BIENNIAL REVIEWS BY GENERAL COUNSEL.—(1) Not less frequently than once every two years, the General Counsel of the Department shall submit to Congress a report on activities under this section.

“(2) Each report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include, for the period covered by the report, the following:

“(A) A discussion of the rates generally charged for services covered by this section.

“(B) A discussion of the requests made by claimants under subsection (c)(3)(A).

“(C) A discussion of the fees reduced under such subsection.

“(D) The number of claims for benefits under laws administered by the Secretary that were prepared, presented, or prosecuted by an individual acting as an agent or attorney who did so while not recognized under this section.”.

SA 2482. Mr. ENZI 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 F of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3168. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SUPPORT FOR UNITED STATES URANIUM PRODUCERS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Energy should provide support to producers of uranium in the United States in light of the threat to national security posed by uranium producers owned or controlled by foreign governments.