

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. I further 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. 678) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

#### SCHOOL BUS SAFETY MONTH

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and that the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 659.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 659) designating September 2020 as "School Bus Safety Month".

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

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; that the amendment to the preamble at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and that 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. 659) was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 2636) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the preamble)

In the sixth whereas clause of the preamble, strike "school districts" and insert "schools".

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. RES. 659

Whereas, in an average year, on every school day in the United States, approximately 500,000 public and private school buses carry more than 26,000,000 K-12 students to and from school;

Whereas school buses comprise the largest mass transportation fleet in the United States;

Whereas, in an average year, 48 percent of all K-12 students ride a school bus for each of the 180 school days in a year, and school bus operators drive school buses a total of nearly 4,680,000,000 miles;

Whereas the Child Safety Network (referred to in this preamble as the "CSN"), which is celebrating 31 years of public service in the United States, supports the CSN Safe Bus campaign, which is designed to provide the school bus industry with driver training, the latest technology, and free safety and security resources;

Whereas the designation of School Bus Safety Month will allow broadcast and dig-

ital media and social networking industries to commit to disseminating public service announcements that are produced to—

(1) provide free resources designed to safeguard children;

(2) recognize school bus operators and professionals; and

(3) encourage the driving public to engage in safer driving behavior near school buses when students board and disembark from school buses;

Whereas key leaders who deserve recognition during School Bus Safety Month and beyond have—

(1) provided security awareness training materials to more than 14,000 public and private schools;

(2) trained more than 116,800 school bus operators; and

(3) provided more than 163,120 counterterrorism guides to individuals who are key to providing both safety and security for children in the United States; and

Whereas School Bus Safety Month offers the Senate and the people of the United States an opportunity to recognize and thank the school bus operators and the professionals focused on school bus safety and security in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate designates September 2020 as "School Bus Safety Month".

#### REINVIGORATING LENDING FOR THE FUTURE ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be discharged from further consideration of S. 4075 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. 4075) to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to provide for the release of certain Federal interests in connection with certain grants under that Act, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (S. 4075) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 4075

*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 "Reinvigorating Lending for the Future Act" or the "RLF Act".

#### SEC. 2. RELEASE OF CERTAIN INTERESTS.

Section 601(d)(2) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3211(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking the paragraph designation and heading and all that follows through "The Secretary may" and inserting the following:

"(2) RELEASE.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary may"; and (2) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) CERTAIN RELEASES.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—On written request from a recipient of a grant under section 209(d), the Secretary shall release, in accordance with this subparagraph, any Federal interest in connection with the grant, if—

"(I) the request is made not less than 7 years after the final disbursement of the original grant;

"(II) the recipient has complied with the terms and conditions of the grant to the satisfaction of the Secretary;

"(III) any proceeds realized from the grant will be used for 1 or more activities that continue to carry out the economic development purposes of this Act; and

"(IV) the recipient includes in the written request a description of how the recipient will use the proceeds of the grant in accordance with subclause (III).

"(ii) DEADLINE.—

"(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (II), the Secretary shall complete all closeout actions for the grant by not later than 180 days after receipt and acceptance of the written request under clause (i).

"(II) EXTENSION.—The Secretary may extend a deadline under subclause (I) by an additional 180 days if the Secretary determines the extension to be necessary.

"(iii) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Section 602 shall continue to apply to a project assisted with a grant under section 209(d) regardless of whether the Secretary releases a Federal interest under clause (i)."

#### PROMOTING ALZHEIMER'S AWARENESS TO PREVENT ELDER ABUSE ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 3703 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. 3703) 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.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (S. 3703) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 3703

*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 "Promoting Alzheimer's Awareness to Prevent Elder Abuse Act".

#### SEC. 2. ADDRESSING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE IN BEST PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(b) of the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21711(b)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (2) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(3) by striking “Not later than” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than”;

(4) in paragraph (1)(B), as so redesignated—(A) in clause (ii), by inserting “, including witnesses who have Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias” after “other legal issues”; and

(B) in clause (iii), by striking “elder abuse cases,” and inserting “elder abuse cases (including victims and witnesses who have Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias);”;

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) TRAINING MATERIALS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In creating or compiling replication guides and training materials under paragraph (1)(B), the Elder Justice Coordinator shall consult with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, State, local, and Tribal adult protective services, aging, social, and human services agencies, Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, and nationally recognized non-profit associations with relevant expertise, as appropriate.

“(B) UPDATING.—The Elder Justice Coordinator shall—

“(i) review the best practices identified and replication guides and training materials created or compiled under paragraph (1)(B) to determine if the replication guides or training materials require updating; and

“(ii) perform any necessary updating of the replication guides or training materials.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall—

(1) take effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) apply on and after the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

### SEC. 3. REPORT ON OUTREACH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(c)(2) of the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21711(c)(2)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (D) as clauses (i) through (iv), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(2) by striking “a report detailing” and inserting the following: “a report—

“(A) detailing”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) with respect to the report by the Attorney General, including a link to the publicly available best practices identified under subsection (b)(1)(B) and the replication guides and training materials created or compiled under such subsection.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to the report under section 101(c)(2) of the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21711(c)(2)) submitted during the second year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter.

### HONORING THE LIFE AND WORK OF LOUIS LORENZO REDDING

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. Con. Res. 37 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 37) honoring the life and work of Louis Lorenzo Redding, whose lifelong dedication to civil rights and service stand as an example of leadership for all people.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I further ask that the concurrent resolution be agreed to; the Coons amendment to the preamble at the desk be considered and agreed to; the preamble, as amended, 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 concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 37) was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 2638) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the preamble)

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas Louis Lorenzo Redding (referred to in this preamble as “Louis L. Redding”) was born on October 25, 1901, in Alexandria, Virginia, the eldest of 5 children born to Lewis Alfred and Mary Ann Holmes Redding;

Whereas Louis L. Redding was an educator, attorney, and lifelong activist who worked on civil rights and educational issues;

Whereas Louis L. Redding graduated from Howard High School in 1919, which, at that time, was the only public high school for African-American students in Delaware;

Whereas Louis L. Redding received a bachelor’s degree from Brown University in 1923;

Whereas, while at Brown University, Louis L. Redding and 7 other men established a chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity in Providence, Rhode Island;

Whereas, in 1923, Louis L. Redding was the first African American awarded the prestigious William Gaston Prize for excellence in oratory and, as a result, delivered a commencement speech at Brown University;

Whereas Louis L. Redding became an English instructor and the vice principal of Fessenden Academy outside of Ocala, Florida, the oldest continuously operated school originally for African-American students in Florida;

Whereas Louis L. Redding left Fessenden Academy to teach English in the high school division of Morehouse College, a historically Black college in Atlanta, Georgia;

Whereas, after 2 years of teaching, Louis L. Redding enrolled in Harvard Law School in 1925;

Whereas, in 1926, as a law student at Harvard Law School, Louis L. Redding was ejected from the Wilmington, Delaware, municipal court while protesting segregation of the courtroom;

Whereas that municipal court was the first court in Wilmington, Delaware, to desegregate its gallery;

Whereas Louis L. Redding graduated from Harvard Law School in 1928 as the only African American in a class of about 200 students;

Whereas, in 1929, Louis L. Redding became the first African American to pass the Delaware bar;

Whereas Louis L. Redding remained the only African-American lawyer in Delaware for 26 years;

Whereas, in 1949, Louis L. Redding was admitted to the Delaware Bar Association, an organization from which Louis L. Redding had been excluded for 20 years after having passed the Delaware bar;

Whereas, in 1950, Louis L. Redding and Jack Greenberg, a lawyer for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, filed the case of Parker v. University of Delaware to protest the segregated college system in Delaware;

Whereas, in August 1950, Chancellor Collins Seitz ruled in Parker v. University of Delaware, 75 A.2d 225 (Del. Ch. 1950), that, under Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537 (1896), the State of Delaware violated the Constitution of the United States by offering a separate but not equal education in the State college and university system;

Whereas, in 1951, Louis L. Redding and Jack Greenberg filed—

(1) Belton v. Gebhart, a case that concerned the desegregation of high schools; and

(2) Bulah v. Gebhart, a case that concerned the desegregation of elementary schools;

Whereas, in 1952, the Belton and Bulah cases were consolidated in the Delaware Court of Chancery, where, in Belton v. Gebhart, 87 A.2d 862 (Del. Ch. 1952), Chancellor Collins Seitz ordered the Delaware State Board of Education to open all schools in Delaware to African Americans;

Whereas the Delaware State Board of Education appealed the decision of Chancellor Collins Seitz to the Supreme Court of Delaware, which upheld the decision of the Chancellor in Gebhart v. Belton, 91 A.2d 137 (Del. 1952);

Whereas the case then came before the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of Delaware;

Whereas Louis L. Redding and Jack Greenberg argued the case alongside Thurgood Marshall, the first African-American Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as the last of a group of 5 school desegregation cases heard and decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), and Bolling v. Sharpe, 347 U.S. 497 (1954);

Whereas, on May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States held in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), that separate educational facilities for racial minorities violated the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, thus holding that school segregation was unconstitutional;

Whereas, on February 21, 1961, Louis L. Redding argued to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Burton v. Wilmington Parking Authority that a private company with a relationship to a government agency was in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States if the private company refused to provide service to a customer on the basis of race;

Whereas, in April 1961, the Supreme Court of the United States established the principle of State action in Burton v. Wilmington Parking Authority, 365 U.S. 715 (1961), and ruled that a private entity may not discriminate on the basis of race if the State has approved, encouraged, or facilitated the relevant private conduct;

Whereas, in 1965, Louis L. Redding became a public defender for the State of Delaware and fought for the rights of poor clients for nearly 20 years thereafter;

Whereas, in 1984, Louis L. Redding retired after 55 years of practicing law;

Whereas Louis L. Redding was a member of many national organizations, including—

(1) the National Bar Association;