

(i) the number of unemployed individuals in each State, as determined based on the most recent data available; bears to

(ii) the total number of unemployed individuals in all States as so determined; and

(B) 33 ⅓ percent among States based on the proportion that—

(i) the population of each State; bears to

(ii) the population of all States.

(2) **MINIMUM APPORTIONMENT.**—No State shall receive an apportionment under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year in an amount less than \$42,000,000.

(3) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Of the amounts apportioned to a State under this subsection for a fiscal year—

(A) 50 percent shall be used by the State to administer a program for the conduct of eligible projects by Participants enrolled in the program by the States; and

(B) 50 percent shall be used by the State to administer a grant program in the State under which the State provides grants to eligible local agencies in the State for the conduct of eligible projects by Participants enrolled by the eligible local agencies.

(b) **TRIBAL PROGRAM.**—For each fiscal year, the Secretaries shall apportion, in accordance with a formula established by the Secretaries, amounts made available under section 7(3) to Indian Tribes to administer a program for the conduct of eligible projects by Participants enrolled in the program by the Indian Tribe.

(c) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Of the amounts provided to a Program partner for the conduct of eligible projects under this section, the Program partner—

(1) may use not more than 20 percent for administrative costs of administering and carrying out eligible projects (including costs of recruiting and hiring individuals to carry out eligible projects);

(2) may use not more than 14 percent to provide continuing education to individuals administering or carrying out eligible projects;

(3) may use not more than 8 percent for the cost of equipment and supplies for eligible projects; and

(4) shall use the remainder of the amounts for the costs of salaries of individuals administering or carrying out eligible projects.

(d) **REALLOCATION.**—Any funds made available to a State or Indian Tribe under subsection (a) or (b) that are not obligated by the State or Indian Tribe at the end of the third fiscal year beginning after the fiscal year during which the funds were made available shall be withdrawn from the State or Indian Tribe and reallocated by the Secretaries to other States and Indian Tribes on the basis of need, as determined by the Secretaries, and in amounts that the Secretaries determine would best accomplish the purposes described in section 2(b).

SEC. 6. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE RESTORE EMPLOYMENT IN NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL WORK CONSERVATION CORPS.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, through the execution of a memorandum of understanding, shall establish a National Council on the Restore Employment in Natural and Environmental Work Conservation Corps.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Council shall be composed of—

(A) the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

(B) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management;

(C) the Commissioner of Reclamation;

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

(E) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(F) the Director of the National Park Service;

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

(H) the Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement;

(I) the Chief of Engineers;

(J) the Chief of the Forest Service;

(K) the Director of the Office of Personnel Management;

(L) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(M) the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality;

(N) the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service; and

(O) other members that the signatories to the memorandum of understanding under subsection (a) determine to be appropriate for membership on the Council, including—

(i) the Secretary of Labor;

(ii) the Secretary of Education;

(iii) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(iv) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; and

(v) the Secretary of Transportation; and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(2) **CHAIR.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Council shall select a Chair of the Council from among the members of the Council described in subparagraphs (A) through (M) of paragraph (1).

(B) **TERM.**—The Chair of the Council shall serve for a term of 1 year.

(c) **ANNUAL MEETING.**—The Chair of the Council shall convene annual meetings of the Council during which the Council shall conduct an assessment of—

(1) the Corps; and

(2) eligible projects carried out by the Corps.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$55,800,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, of which—

(1) 37.5 percent shall be made available to the Secretaries to carry out eligible projects under section 4(a)(1);

(2) 57.5 percent shall be made available to the Secretaries for apportionment to States under section 5(a); and

(3) 5 percent shall be made available to the Secretaries for apportionment to Indian Tribes under section 5(b).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 684—CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF CAMEROON AND SEPARATIST ARMED GROUPS FROM THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST REGIONS TO END ALL VIOLENCE, RESPECT THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL CAMEROONIANS, AND PURSUE A GENUINELY INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE TOWARD RESOLVING THE ONGOING CIVIL CONFLICT IN ANGLOPHONE CAMEROON

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. COONS, Mr. VAN HOL-

LEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. KAINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 684

Whereas Cameroon is beset with multiple security challenges, including a Boko Haram insurgency in the Far North region, cross-border conflict and criminality by Central African militia groups to the east, and a civil war involving the Government of Cameroon and Anglophone separatist armed groups in the Northwest and Southwest regions;

Whereas the official actions and policies of the Francophone-dominated Government of Cameroon have repressed English-speaking Cameroonians politically and economically throughout the history of Cameroon, dating back to the reunification of British-administered Southern Cameroons and French Cameroun under a federal system in October 1961;

Whereas Paul Biya, the oldest head of state in Africa, has been the President of Cameroon since 1982, maintaining his grip on power by centralizing authority in the executive, undermining the Constitution of Cameroon, impeding democratic governance through corrupt practices, using security services to repress the opposition, and conducting elections marred by widespread irregularities and allegations of fraud;

Whereas key decentralization reforms enacted in the Constitution of Cameroon in 1996, which mandated the establishment of a decentralized unitary state, “equality of all citizens before the law”, the equal status of French and English as official languages, and the establishment of local authorities with “administrative and financial autonomy”, remain largely unrealized, though an enabling law was adopted in December 2019;

Whereas, throughout his tenure, President Biya has spent extended periods in Europe, pursued government policies exclusively benefiting the Francophone majority in Cameroon, and crippled many parastatals and private enterprises in the Northwest and Southwest regions, further marginalizing English-speaking Cameroonians;

Whereas, in October 2016, English-speaking lawyers, students, and teachers in the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon took to the streets to peacefully protest marginalization of English-speaking Cameroonians by the Government of Cameroon in the legal and education systems, as exemplified by the appointment of French-speaking judges and teachers in the Northwest and Southwest regions and the publishing of important legislation solely in the French language;

Whereas those peaceful protests by English-speaking lawyers, students, and teachers were met with excessive force by the police and gendarmerie of Cameroon, which led to gross human rights violations, the arrest of lawyers, teachers, and Anglophone civic leaders, and their detention in the notorious Kondengui prison in Yaoundé;

Whereas, amid broader protests across the Northwest and Southwest regions demanding greater autonomy from the central government of Cameroon, on October 1, 2017, the 56th anniversary of the end of British trusteeship over Southern Cameroons, the Anglophone crisis escalated as separatist armed groups declared independence from Cameroon;

Whereas, in late 2017, Anglophone separatist armed groups escalated attacks, targeting government officials and facilities as well as civilians and traditional leaders seen

as sympathetic to the Government of Cameroon and brutally enforcing “ghost town operations” (general strikes) and school boycotts in the Northwest and Southwest regions;

Whereas lengthy government-imposed shutdowns of the internet and social media in the Northwest and Southwest regions, totaling 240 days between 2017 and 2018, had a devastating impact on the economies and educational institutions in the regions, undermined freedom of expression, prevented the free flow of information related to the conflict, and restricted the ability of local communities to interact and communicate;

Whereas the conflict in the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon has caused considerable instability and human suffering, with more than 3,000 deaths linked to the conflict, and according to United Nations agencies, approximately 3,000,000 people are in need of humanitarian assistance, approximately 60,000 Cameroonian refugees have fled to Nigeria, and approximately 700,000 persons are internally displaced;

Whereas the Department of State 2019 Country Report on Human Rights Practices for Cameroon cited “significant” human rights abuses by security forces and separatist armed groups in Cameroon, including unlawful or arbitrary killings, forced disappearances, torture, arbitrary detention, repression of fundamental rights, and violence against women and children;

Whereas the United Nations Children’s Fund estimates that more than 855,000 children are out of school due to the conflict, and the Department of State added Cameroon to the Child Soldiers Prevention Act List in the 2020 Trafficking in Persons Report as a foreign government “identified during the previous year as having governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces, or government-supported armed groups that recruit or use child soldiers”;

Whereas United States citizen Charles Wesco was shot and killed near the town of Bamenda, Cameroon, on October 30, 2018, and, in November 2018, the Department of State stated, “In memory of American missionary Charles Wesco and all others who have lost their lives in the Anglophone Crisis, we urge all sides to end the violence and enter into broad-based reconciliatory dialogue without preconditions.”;

Whereas, in June 2019, the Government of Switzerland announced that, together with the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, it was facilitating a dialogue between the Government of Cameroon and armed opposition groups to support a resolution of the Anglophone crisis;

Whereas, in September 2019, President Biya hastily announced a Major National Dialogue, chaired by Prime Minister Ngute from September 30 to October 4, 2019, in Yaoundé, “to examine the ways and means to respond to the deeply-held aspirations of the populations in the Northwest and Southwest”;

Whereas, though the Major National Dialogue led to some concessions by the Government of Cameroon on broader democratization issues, including the release of some political prisoners, including the leader of the Cameroon Renaissance Movement, Maurice Kamto, and some of his associates after nine months of detention, attempts at conflict resolution have failed to bring all parties to the table, as high levels of deaths, brutality, and suffering continue;

Whereas national and international outrage followed the massacre of at least 23 people, including 15 children and 2 pregnant women, by government security forces and allied militia on February 14, 2020, in Ngarbuh, Donga Mantung division, in the Northwest region, and a commission of inquiry established by Cameroonian authori-

ties ultimately led to the arrest and charging of 3 soldiers for murder;

Whereas, on June 5, 2020, amidst increasing concern over attacks on freedom of the press and detention of journalists on politically motivated charges in recent years, Cameroon authorities confirmed that an Anglophone journalist covering the conflict, Samuel Ajiekah Abuwe, known as Wazizi, who was arrested in August 2019 and transferred to a military facility, died in custody shortly after his arrest, an acknowledgment that led to widespread condemnation and calls for an independent inquiry;

Whereas the Rapid Intervention Battalion (BIR) of the Government of Cameroon, which has been accused of torture and extrajudicial killings and implicated in massacres like that of February 14, 2020, has received training and support from the United States, potentially in contravention of legal requirements that “no assistance shall be furnished . . . to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary of State has credible information that such unit has committed a gross violation of human rights”;

Whereas, in February 2019, the Department of State announced that it would withhold some security assistance to Cameroon, including equipment and training, citing credible allegations of human rights violations by state security forces and a lack of investigation, accountability, and transparency by the Government of Cameroon in response;

Whereas, on December 26, 2019, the United States terminated the designation of Cameroon as a beneficiary under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) because “the Government of Cameroon currently engages in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights”;

Whereas a European Parliament resolution, passed on April 18, 2019, urged inclusive political dialogue to resolve the Anglophone crisis, called for the conflict to be considered by the United Nations Security Council, and urged the European Union to “use the political leverage provided by development aid and other bilateral programmes to enhance the defense of human rights in Cameroon”;

Whereas France maintains considerable interests in Cameroon, including significant economic and security cooperation, but has not adequately used its influence to stem atrocities committed in the Anglophone regions or support stronger international action to seek resolution to the conflict;

Whereas the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Cameroon stated on January 24, 2019, that “Cameroon can no longer be a forgotten crisis; it needs to be high on our agenda”, and, on June 22, 2020, a group of former world leaders and 5 Nobel Peace Laureates called on the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations Secretary-General, the African Union, the Commonwealth of Nations, and La Francophonie to “ensure that Cameroon’s Anglophone conflict is on the agenda of the forthcoming UN Security Council meeting and all UNOCA sessions before the UNSC”;

Whereas, on May 13, 2019, an Arria-formula meeting on the humanitarian crisis in Cameroon was held for the United Nations Security Council, but a formal meeting on the situation in Cameroon has not yet been placed on the United Nations Security Council agenda;

Whereas, on July 1, 2020, in Resolution 2532 (2020), the United Nations Security Council unanimously underlined its support of the appeal of the United Nations Secretary-General for a global ceasefire in all conflicts as the world battles the COVID-19 pandemic; and

Whereas there is a significant Cameroonian diaspora in the United States, and Cameroon is a longstanding security

partner and aid recipient of the United States, participating in the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) led by the Department of State and in United States-supported efforts to counter Boko Haram and the Islamic State–West Africa, both of which have mounted terrorist operations in the Far North region of Cameroon since 2014; Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) strongly condemns abuses committed by state security forces and armed groups in the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon, including extrajudicial killings and detentions, the use of force against civilians and nonviolent protestors, torture, rape, kidnappings, and other forms of violence against women, and violations of the freedoms of press, expression, and assembly;

(2) urges all parties to the Anglophone conflict in Cameroon, including political opposition groups, to—

(A) conclude and uphold an immediate ceasefire;

(B) guarantee unfettered humanitarian access and assistance to the Northwest and Southwest regions;

(C) exercise restraint and ensure that political protests are peaceful; and

(D) establish a credible process for an inclusive dialogue that includes all relevant stakeholders, including from civil society, to achieve a sustainable political solution that respects the rights and freedoms of all of the people of Cameroon;

(3) affirms that the United States Government continues to hold the Government of Cameroon responsible for safeguarding the safety, security, and constitutional rights of all citizens, regardless of their region of origin or the regions in which they reside, or their religious beliefs or political views;

(4) urges the Government of Cameroon to—

(A) initiate a credible, inclusive, good-faith effort to end the armed conflict in the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon by addressing the root causes of the crisis and grievances and seeking nonviolent solutions to resolve the conflict, including possibly involving an independent mediator in negotiations;

(B) follow through on initiatives developed to address the grievances that sparked the conflict, including the National Commission for the Promotion of Bilingualism and Multiculturalism, the Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development, and the National Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Committee;

(C) fully implement recommendations of the Major National Dialogue held in late 2019;

(D) respect the rule of law and the constitutional rights of all Cameroonians, including members of the political opposition, civil society activists, and journalists;

(E) allow for credible, independent, and transparent investigations of all allegations of human rights abuses committed in the Northwest and Southwest regions;

(F) release all political prisoners and journalists currently detained and immediately stop all arbitrary detention, torture, forced disappearances, deaths in custody, and inhumane prison conditions; and

(G) work with United States law enforcement to thoroughly investigate and prosecute those responsible for the murder of Charles Wesco;

(5) urges the Anglophone armed separatist groups to—

(A) engage peacefully with government officials to express grievances and engage in nonviolent efforts to resolve the conflict, including participation in a credible and inclusive dialogue, possibly involving an independent mediator;

(B) immediately cease human rights abuses, including killings of civilians, torture, kidnapping, and extortion;

(C) immediately end the school boycott in the Northwest and Southwest regions and attacks on schools, teachers, and education officials, and allow for the safe return of all students to class; and

(D) immediately release all kidnapped and detained civilians;

(6) urges the Department of State, Department of the Treasury, and United States Agency for International Development, in coordination with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, to—

(A) consider imposing targeted sanctions on individual government and separatist leaders “responsible for extrajudicial killings, torture, or other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights”;

(B) press the Government of Cameroon to provide unfettered humanitarian access to vulnerable populations in the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon;

(C) support credible efforts to address the root causes of the conflict and to achieve sustainable peace and reconciliation and efforts to aid the economic recovery of and fight coronavirus in the Northwest and Southwest regions;

(D) support humanitarian and development programming, including to meet immediate needs, advance nonviolent conflict resolution and reconciliation, promote economic recovery and development, support primary and secondary education, and strengthen democratic processes, including political decentralization, enshrined as a fundamental principle of state governance in the Constitution of Cameroon;

(E) continue to limit security assistance to Cameroon and ensure that United States training and equipment is not being used to facilitate human rights abuses in the Northwest and Southwest regions;

(F) prioritize efforts to help develop and sustain effective, professional civilian oversight of law enforcement and security services in Cameroon to ensure they are held accountable for abuses; and

(G) engage in an ongoing effort to ensure that the crisis in the Anglophone regions is discussed in international fora, including the United Nations Security Council, that focus on urgent international diplomatic engagement and response; and

(7) urges members of the international community to—

(A) join in a strategic collective effort to pressure the Government of Cameroon and separatist armed groups, including through the use of available diplomatic and punitive tools, to immediately conclude and uphold a ceasefire, participate in an inclusive and meaningful dialogue to address the root causes of the conflict and pending grievances, and seek nonviolent solutions to the conflict, including by possibly involving an independent and credible mediator;

(B) mobilize and coordinate funding for local and international organizations to provide humanitarian and development assistance, including to fight coronavirus, to communities affected by the crisis in the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon;

(C) leverage bilateral relationships to encourage key partners of Cameroon, particularly France, to help foster a peaceful resolution to the crisis in the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon and implement a mutually agreed-upon program to address longstanding grievances and marginalization; and

(D) use regional and international fora, including the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States, and the United Nations Security Council to discuss the ongoing crisis in the Northwest and

Southwest regions of Cameroon and push for a cessation of violence, an expedient resolution, the implementation of a mutually agreed-upon program for addressing the root causes and pending grievances, and the investigation and prosecution of human rights abuses and crimes committed against civilians.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2652. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill S. 178, to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2652. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill S. 178, to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted; insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Delivering Immediate Relief to America’s Families, Schools and Small Businesses Act”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. References.

DIVISION A—LIABILITY PROTECTIONS, CONTINUED RELIEF FOR SMALL BUSINESSES AND WORKERS, PUBLIC HEALTH ENHANCEMENTS, AND EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT

TITLE I—SUNSETS AND OFFSETS

- Sec. 1001. Emergency relief and taxpayer protections.
- Sec. 1002. Direct appropriation.
- Sec. 1003. Termination of authority.
- Sec. 1004. Rescissions.

TITLE II—CORONAVIRUS LIABILITY RELIEF

- Sec. 2001. Short title.
- Sec. 2002. Findings and purposes.
- Sec. 2003. Definitions.

Subtitle A—Liability Relief

PART I—LIABILITY LIMITATIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES ENGAGED IN BUSINESSES, SERVICES, ACTIVITIES, OR ACCOMMODATIONS

- Sec. 2121. Application of part.
- Sec. 2122. Liability; safe harbor.

PART II—LIABILITY LIMITATIONS FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

- Sec. 2141. Application of part.
- Sec. 2142. Liability for health care professionals and health care facilities during coronavirus public health emergency.

PART III—SUBSTANTIVE AND PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS FOR CORONAVIRUS-RELATED ACTIONS GENERALLY

- Sec. 2161. Jurisdiction.
- Sec. 2162. Limitations on suits.
- Sec. 2163. Procedures for suit in district courts of the united states.
- Sec. 2164. Demand letters; cause of action.

PART IV—RELATION TO LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT LAWS

- Sec. 2181. Limitation on violations under specific laws.

Sec. 2182. Liability for conducting testing at workplace.

Sec. 2183. Joint employment and independent contracting.

Sec. 2184. Exclusion of certain notification requirements as a result of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Subtitle B—Products

Sec. 2201. Applicability of the targeted liability protections for pandemic and epidemic products and security countermeasures with respect to covid-19.

Subtitle C—General Provisions

Sec. 2301. Severability.

TITLE III—ASSISTANCE FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES

Sec. 3001. Short title.

Sec. 3002. Extension of the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation program.

TITLE IV—SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS

Sec. 4001. Small business recovery.

TITLE V—POSTAL SERVICE ASSISTANCE

Sec. 5001. COVID-19 funding for the United States Postal Service.

TITLE VI—EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT AND CHILD CARE

Subtitle A—Emergency Education Freedom Grants; Tax Credits for Contributions to Eligible Scholarship-granting Organizations

Sec. 6001. Emergency education freedom grants.

Sec. 6002. Tax credits for contributions to eligible scholarship-granting organizations.

Sec. 6003. Education Freedom Scholarships web portal and administration.

Sec. 6004. 529 account funding for homeschool and additional elementary and secondary expenses.

Subtitle B—Back to Work Child Care Grants

Sec. 6101. Back to Work Child Care grants.

TITLE VII—PANDEMIC PREPARATION AND STRATEGIC STOCKPILE

Sec. 7001. Sustained on-shore manufacturing capacity for public health emergencies.

Sec. 7002. Improving and sustaining State medical stockpiles.

Sec. 7003. Strengthening the Strategic National Stockpile.

TITLE VIII—CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND EXTENSION

Sec. 8001. Extension of period to use Coronavirus Relief Fund payments.

TITLE IX—CHARITABLE GIVING

Sec. 9001. Increase in limitation on partial above the line deduction for charitable contributions.

TITLE X—CRITICAL MINERALS

Sec. 10001. Mineral security.

Sec. 10002. Rare earth element advanced coal technologies.

TITLE XI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 11001. Emergency designation.

DIVISION B—CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.