

bill. Those provisions greatly enhance the delivery and flexibility of farmland conservation programs, not just for Vermont but across the entire United States.

As a farmer herself, Nancy Everhart understands the challenges that farmers face, and she has dedicated a portion of her work to improving farm viability, increasing diversification, and providing opportunities for young Vermonters to realize their own farm dreams. As she retires, Nancy's enthusiasm and commitment to Vermont agriculture will continue to be reflected in our State's working landscape and resilient farmers.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF GEORGETOWN LAW

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, 150 years ago, Georgetown Law convened its first class in Washington, DC, where 25 students from 12 States began what has now become a century and a half long legacy of learning. While Georgetown Law's entering classes look quite different now—over 500 students from nearly all 50 States and from countries around the world—the institution's dedication to justice and service remains the same. Since opening its doors in 1870, Georgetown Law has educated generations of bright, driven, and passionate future lawyers who embody the school's motto: "Law is but the means, justice is the end."

I had the great fortune of attending Georgetown Law and received my juris doctorate in 1964. While laptops may have replaced legal pads since my law school days, Georgetown Law's commitment to producing competent, fiercely principled attorneys has never changed. The education I received at Georgetown Law had a profound, indelible impact on me and the way I view the world.

Georgetown Law furthered my inspiration to become a U.S. Senator. Attending classes just blocks away from Capitol Hill and the Supreme Court, I and many others were constantly reminded that the law is not just an academic endeavor, but a very real one, impacting the lives and rights of millions. It filled me with awe to be learning the law in the city where laws are being made. It is no wonder that so many alumni of Georgetown Law dedicate their lives to public service and government.

Georgetown Law stands out among our Nation's law schools for ensuring that students are not just learning the law, but putting it into practice. The law center offers top-ranked clinical programs and practicums, in which law students learn the art and science of lawyering. From asylum seekers to victims of domestic violence, from appellate arguments to criminal defense proceedings, Georgetown Law students learn what it truly means to zealously advocate for real clients in need.

Georgetown Law also boasts world-renowned centers and institutes that

push the legal profession to be both introspective and innovative. A special place of pride for me is the school's Center on Privacy and Technology, which trains the next generation of lawyers who will carry on a cause that has been one of my top priorities as a U.S. Senator: fighting for Americans' privacy rights.

During these difficult times, it is steady to know that Georgetown Law still embraces one of its oldest but most timeless traditions: imbibing the spirit of service in its graduates. That, without a doubt, is the lasting legacy of Georgetown Law, educating generations of lawyers who believe that the law is an instrument for good.

My congratulations to Georgetown Law on this milestone. Here is to 150 more.

RECOGNIZING THE CHILDREN'S LITERACY FOUNDATION

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I would like to call attention to the important work done by the Children's Literacy Foundation—CLiF—a Waterbury Center, VT, based organization that was established in 1998 to address children's literacy in Vermont and New Hampshire. CLiF's founder, Duncan McDougall, set out to improve access to books and other learning resources for children in low-income, at-risk, and rural communities through a diverse set of programs, from story-telling events with authors to partnerships with elementary schools to distribute books to students. Over the last 22 years, the foundation has touched the lives of thousands of children in Vermont and New Hampshire.

As schools in Vermont have opened their doors in a more limited capacity this fall, learning has become more difficult for many students, and access to books at home has become even more critical. Luckily, CLiF quickly moved to address this new challenge. Since March, the foundation has partnered with schools and libraries to fill some of the gap left by remote learning, distributing 40,000 books across our two States, and facilitating remote and in-person literacy workshops and story-telling events. Not only has this been beneficial for children, but it has helped parents as well, many of whom are simultaneously juggling teaching, and working full-time. As a father and a grandfather, I truly understand the importance of access to books in the home, and I am truly grateful for the efforts made by Mr. McDougall and the rest of the team at the Children's Literacy Foundation to make books more available for students in Vermont and New Hampshire.

Reading is, as they say, fundamental, and I often think of my days visiting Kellogg Hubbard in Montpelier when I was growing up. Providing children the resources and tools to grow in their reading journeys is providing them a lifelong tool for success.

The Children Literacy Foundation was recently featured in an article in

Vermont's "Seven Days." I ask unanimous consent that the article, "Waterbury Literacy Nonprofit Distributes 40,000 Kids' Books During Pandemic," be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From Seven Days, Sept. 30, 2020]

WATERBURY LITERACY NONPROFIT DISTRIBUTES 40,000 KIDS' BOOKS DURING PANDEMIC

(By Sasha Goldstein)

Anyone with kids knows how difficult WFH life can be during a pandemic. But a local nonprofit has tried to make things a bit easier for families.

Since March, the Waterbury Center-based Children's Literacy Foundation has given away nearly 40,000 books to kids across Vermont and New Hampshire. The gesture is all the more important at a time when kids have been isolated and soaking up screen time, said Erika Nichols-Frazer, the foundation's communications manager.

"Our program partners have gotten really creative with it," Nichols-Frazer said. "Some of them send books home in meal packages or with other learning materials; others have done curbside pickup . . . So we're making sure we're still getting them books at this time, which is obviously more important than ever."

The foundation's mission, according to its website, "is to inspire a love of reading and writing among low-income, at-risk, and rural children up to age 12." Nichols-Frazer said the pandemic has made that a more urgent undertaking. Such groups of kids are the most likely to fall behind when they aren't in school or are learning remotely.

Earlier this month, the foundation launched its Year of the Book program and donated \$25,000 to schools in Chelsea, Windsor, Danby and Clarendon, as well as J.J. Flynn Elementary School in Burlington. Each student at those schools will receive 10 new books they may keep and will participate in virtual and in-person readings and workshops with local authors and illustrators. The school libraries, classrooms and even the local community libraries will each receive cash to buy new books, Nichols-Frazer said.

Despite the pandemic, she said, a group of volunteers in the Waterbury area has continued to help put nameplate stickers in each book so the kids can personalize their reading materials. "It might sound small, but it's an important thing for these kids to own books," Nichols-Frazer said. "A lot of the kids we work with don't have their own books, and so having that little sticker in there that says 'This is my book' is kind of a special thing for them."

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed

in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION

AGENCY, ARLINGTON, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,

U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 20-68 concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$2.37 billion. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

HEIDI H. GRANT, *Director.*

TRANSMITTAL NO. 20-68

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO).

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment A* \$1.16 billion.

Other \$1.21 billion.

TOTAL \$2.37 billion.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: TECRO has requested to buy up to one hundred (100) Harpoon Coastal Defense Systems (HCDS) consisting of:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Up to four hundred (400) RGM-84L-4 Harpoon Block II Surface Launched Missiles.

Four (4) RTM-84L-4 Harpoon Block II Exercise Missiles.

Non-MDE: Also included are four hundred eleven (411) containers, one hundred (100) Harpoon Coastal Defense System Launcher Transporter Units, twenty-five (25) radar trucks, spare and repair parts, support and test equipment, publications and technical documentation, personnel training and training equipment, U.S. Government and contractor representatives' technical assistance, engineering and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (TW-P-LHX).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: TW-P-LGV, TW-P-LGN, TW-P-LGL.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: October 26, 2020.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO)—RGM-84L-4 Harpoon Surface Launched Block II Missiles

TECRO has requested to buy up to one hundred (100) Harpoon Coastal Defense Systems (HCDS) consisting of up to four hundred (400) RGM-84L-4 Harpoon Block II Surface Launched Missiles; and four (4) RTM-84L-4 Harpoon Block II Exercise Missiles.

Also included are four hundred and eleven (411) containers, one hundred (100) Harpoon Coastal Defense System Launcher Transporter Units, twenty-five (25) radar trucks, spare and repair parts, support and test equipment, publications and technical documentation, personnel training and training equipment, U.S. Government and contractor representatives' technical assistance, engineering and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics support. The total estimated program cost is \$2.37 billion.

This proposed sale is consistent with U.S. law and policy as expressed in Public Law 96-8.

This proposed sale serves U.S. national, economic, and security interests by supporting the recipient's continuing efforts to modernize its armed forces and to maintain a credible defensive capability. The proposed sale will help improve the security of the recipient and assist in maintaining political stability, military balance, economic and progress in the region.

This proposed sale will improve the recipient's capability to meet current and future threats by providing a flexible solution to augment existing surface and air defenses. The recipient will be able to employ a highly reliable and effective system to counter or deter maritime aggressions, coastal blockades, and amphibious assaults. This capability will easily integrate into existing force infrastructure. The recipient will have no difficulty absorbing these systems into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be The Boeing Company, St. Louis, MO. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of two (2) U.S. contractor representatives to the recipient for a duration of 8 years to support technical reviews, support, and oversight.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 20-68

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The RGM-84L Harpoon Surface Launched Block II missile system is a non-nuclear tactical weapon system. It provides a day, night, and adverse weather, standoff air-to-surface capability and is an effective Anti-Surface Warfare missile. The RGM-84L incorporates components, software, and technical design information that are considered sensitive. These elements are essential to the ability of the Harpoon missile to selectively engage hostile targets under a wide range of operations, tactical and environmental conditions:

- The Radar Seeker,
- The Radar Altimeter,
- The GPS/INS System,
- Operational Flight Program Software, and
- Missile operational characteristics and performance data.

2. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is CONFIDENTIAL.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures or equivalent systems, which might reduce sys-

tem effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that the recipient can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the recipient.

NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES ACT

Mr. UDALL. Madam President, 30 years ago this week, the Native American Languages Act, NALA, was signed into law. As we celebrate this momentous occasion, I would like to take some time to reflect.

Native languages hold within them the culture, history, and resiliency of their communities, but they are not only crucial to the communities that speak them. Native languages have influenced our shared American history, contributed to our understanding of environmental stewardship, and made the very fabric of our Nation's identity richer. As just one notable example of the impact Native languages have had, in World War I and World War II, Native American soldiers known as Code Talkers used their Native languages to transmit coded tactical messages. Code Talkers were able to improve the speed of communications encryption during both wars, leading directly to American forces out-maneuvering enemy troops in numerous military operations.

Yet prior to enactment of the Native American Languages Act in 1990, the United States' Federal policies and practices often resulted in suppression and extermination of Native languages. Recognizing that these past practices were in conflict with the principles of Tribal sovereignty and self-determination, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs sought to reshape Federal policy to better align with these principles. Under the leadership of Chairman Inouye and Vice Chairman McCain, the paradigm-shifting Native American Languages Act became law, and the United States formally acknowledged the rights and freedoms of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop Native languages.

Under the Native American Languages Act, Congress set out our current Federal Native language policy, declaring:

"It is the policy of the United States to—
“(1) preserve, protect, and promote the rights and freedom of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop Native American languages;

“(2) allow exceptions to teacher certification requirements for Federal programs, and programs funded in whole or in part by the Federal Government, for instruction in Native American languages when such teacher certification requirements hinder the employment of qualified teachers who teach in