The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. YARMUTH).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:


I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN A. YARMUTH to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2020, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

STILL I RISE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise, proud to be an American, proud to be a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

I rise today because I refuse to accept the notion that we should get back to bigotry as usual in the House of Representatives. I am one who has fought bigotry most of my life, and I will continue to fight it for the rest of my life.

Today, I want to talk about bigotry, not only within the country, but I also want to talk about those who aid and abet bigotry in the House of Representatives.

Right here in this House there are people who aid and abet bigotry.

I spoke last on the floor about a Newsday report. It concerned an investigation that took place in the State of New York. And within this investigation it was uncovered that, with reference to real estate agents, after having tested them, it was uncovered that 19 percent of the time Asian Americans were treated unequally when compared to White Americans. Thirty-nine percent of the time Hispanic Americans were treated unequally. And 49 percent of the time African Americans were treated unequally.

We sought to do something about this in the Financial Services Committee. We have a piece of legislation that will provide for testing and expand the testing that was started in this country by President Ronald Reagan.

President Reagan gave us the paradigm which we seek to enhance, which is the means by which we can eliminate this kind of invidious discrimination. It is not a question of way; it is a question of whether we have the will to challenge it and take it on.

I want to tell you that in my committee there were those who would aid and abet. They came up with specious arguments, fallacious contentions, the notion that we can do without, without saying we can do without the improvements.

I believe this kind of aiding and abetting is the reason we still have this level of invidious discrimination in this country. There are people in this Congress who aid and abet racism and discrimination. We have to call this out. We cannot continue to pretend that it does not exist right here in the Congress of the United States of America.

I plan to come back to this podium, and I am going to say more about what happened and who caused it to happen.

Those who tolerate bigotry and racism perpetuate bigotry and racism. I refuse to be among those who tolerate it.

IMPROVING SECURITY ON SCHOOL GROUNDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, every parent's worst nightmare is to learn that their children's school may be one of the sites of mass violence. Schools should not be a place where our kids have to fear, it should be where they learn, and grow, and follow their dreams.

No child should have to be more concerned about their safety than they are about their science project, band concert, or basketball game.

That is why last year, I and many others introduced the Securing Our Schools Act in the last Congress, passed it on to the President, and it was signed into law.

I was proud that our bipartisan bill passed the House and Senate and was signed into law by the President. The new law creates a Federal grant program for local communities to improve security in their schools.

School districts and law enforcement can use these critical funds to purchase life-saving technology, panic alert systems, communications equipment, cameras, door locks, or to better train authorities when incidents of violence might occur.

Last year, $33 million in grants were allocated to 103 school districts nationwide, making four million students safer. The application process is now open for grants for the 2021 fiscal year.

Please urge local officials, those in your district to visit cops.doj.gov for more information on how to apply for up to $500,000 in grants through the School Violence Prevention Program. Once again, that is cops.doj.gov.
The application deadline for this fiscal year is April 8. Please reach out to your community, community leaders, law enforcement, and local school districts.

We have advanced safety technology in banks, office buildings, and retail locations. There is no reason, we shouldn’t have this technology at all of our schools to protect all of our children.

RECOGNIZING INTERNATIONAL WOMEN’S DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI) for 5 minutes.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of International Women’s Day on March 8 to call attention to women around the world who have risked their personal safety and freedom to speak out for the rights of all women.

I am particularly inspired by the example of three brave Saudi women who have spent nearly 2 years imprisoned or under house arrest because of their fearless advocacy.

These women, Loujain Al-Hathloul, Nouf Abdulaziz, and Eman Al-Najjan, are outstanding examples of the many Saudi activists who bravely fought to stop Saudi Arabia’s male guardianship, fought to end its prohibition on women driving, and fought to open up to female participation in elections and public office.

And although the government ostensibly granted such freedoms in 2018, these three women continue to face different injustices, including torture or threats of murder and sexual violence and limited access to family or legal representation.

Loujain has been particularly targeted for her courageous leadership within this women’s movement. Her selfless commitment has paved the way for crucial social reforms, but unfortunately, the Saudi Government has attempted to undermine her contributions with politically-motivated criminal charges, a lengthy imprisonment, and inhumane abuse.

This incredible woman deserves to be honored, not jailed, which is why I recently led several colleagues in nominating Loujain for the Nobel Peace Prize and will continue to advocate for her release.

The Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission’s Defending Freedoms Project.

This Congress, we have already adopted a bipartisan resolution in the House to urge for the release of these women and other activists. Today, we call on Saudi Arabia once again to free these women and to lift the threat of their continued persecution.

To maintain our international leadership, the United States has a moral obligation to uphold democratic principles. The President, the Secretary of State, and the entire Trump administration must increase its diplomatic pressure to demand the release of these women and hold the Saudi Government accountable for its appalling disregard of human rights.

As we recognize this International Women’s Day, we are reminded to look beyond our borders; to continue to bring attention to the urgent and ongoing human rights violations that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is committing.

I ask that all women and their allies throughout the United States and around the world and all men join me in standing with these amazing Saudi feminists in demanding that they be freed.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL NUTRITION MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 development years.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize March as National Nutrition Month.

A well-balanced, nutritious diet is important for all Americans, and access to fresh, quality ingredients and food shouldn’t be a luxury.

Last Congress, I had the honor of serving as the chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Nutrition, Oversight, and Department Operations. During my time as chairman, and through all of my years on the House Agriculture Committee, I have met with many advocates, stakeholders, and other individuals who understand the role that nutrition plays in the lives of all Americans at every stage of life.

Nutrition plays a particularly important role in the lives of our Nation’s children, however. During critical development years, children are particularly dependent on foods that are packed with nutrients. In some unfortunate cases, the meals that students receive at school may be the only time they eat during the day.

It is important that we do what we can to ensure schools have the resources that they need to provide students with delicious and nutritious options.

In January, the USDA announced two new proposals to expand nutritional options for our Nation’s school children. The new rules allow schools to offer a greater variety of vegetables, options to customize school breakfasts, and the ability to purchase items a la carte.

This added flexibility will not only bolster the consumption of nutritious food in our schools, it will also help reduce food waste.

At the end of the day, it doesn’t matter how nutritious school lunches are, if students aren’t eating them, they are not nutritious. I am hopeful that this recent change will encourage more of our Nation’s young people to make increasingly healthy, well-rounded food choices.

In addition to a greater variety of fruits and vegetables, we can help restore nutritious dairy options in schools. My bill, the Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act, would allow both flavored and unflavored milk back into our Nation’s school cafeterias. Additionally, the School Milk Nutrition Act would further expand milk options for students and encourage the resurgence in the pursuit of reliable food and nutrition information.

While we can all be advocates for healthy diets and good nutrition, I would like to specifically recognize the registered dietitian nutritionists who are one of our most valuable resources in the pursuit of reliable food and nutrition information.

Next week, on March 11, we celebrate Registered Dietitian Nutritionist Day and thank these individuals for their role in building strong, healthy families and communities.

PARTICIPATION IN THE 2020 CENSUS IS IMPORTANT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the importance of participation in the upcoming 2020 Census, and specifically the critical importance of getting a full count of Tribal Nation citizens.

Census results affect our communities every day. As the official count of how many people live in our communities, the Census determines everything from plans for highways, to funding for special education, and support for our firefighters.

The results of the 2020 Census will help determine how hundreds of billions of dollars in Federal funding flow into communities every year for the next decade.

Think of our local schools: Census counts help determine how many Federal dollars are allocated for Head Start early education programs and for grants that support college access and education programs for children with disabilities.

But that is not all. The Census determines Federal funding for SoonerCare, foster care programs, housing assistance, infrastructure investments, and so much more. We have to make sure that every Oklahoman is counted so that our communities receive the support they need.

This past week, I was proud to introduce bipartisan legislation encouraging Federal, State, local governments, and Tribal Nations to work together as partners to encourage participation in the 2020 Census among American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Today, Oklahoma is home to 39 Tribes. The Census ensures we make a strong investment in Oklahoma and provide resources to Tribal Nations that fulfill the Federal-Indian trust responsibility. Funding for critical health programs, housing initiatives, and education is at stake.

For too long, Tribal Nations have been shortchanged in Federal funding...
due to a Census that has historically undercounted Native American populations.

In the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau estimates that American Indians and Alaska Natives were undercounted by approximately 4.9 percent, more than double the undercount rate of the next closest population group.

The negative consequences of undercounting cannot be quickly corrected. The Census occurs only once every 10 years, and as a result, undercounting Tribal nations can significantly reduce Federal funding levels for important programs for an entire decade.

Over 300 Federal programs rely on data derived from the Census, and Tribal nations rely on many of them. They include Native American schools and education programs; Native American workforce programs; Tribal health programs; Tribal housing programs; water and sewage projects; and transit, infrastructure, and economic development programs.

We must ensure Native voices are heard and counted. The Census is an opportunity, not a threat. Responses to the 2020 Census are confidential, protected by law. Personal information is never shared by the Census Bureau with any other government agencies or law enforcement, and responses cannot be used against individuals by government agencies or in court in any way.

All households will receive official Census mail by April 1, and individuals and families can respond online, by mail, by phone, or in person.

It is critically important that all Oklahomans participate in this Census. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues from the Native American Caucus, including co-chairs Congressman Tom Cole from Oklahoma and Congresswoman Debra Haaland from New Mexico, who have helped to highlight the importance of getting a full Census count among Tribal nations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues and communities to work together as partners with Tribal nations to encourage participation in the 2020 Census and to inform the public that the 2020 Census is safe, easy, and important.

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**FRACKING BAN WOULD LEAD TO SOCIALISM**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most absurd and destructive plans being touted by out-of-touch socialists is a ban on fracking, also known as hydraulic fracturing, for natural gas and oil.

At home in Pennsylvania’s 12th Congressional District, a region that on any given day produces up to 10 percent of our Nation’s natural gas, it is easy to see how the energy economy has benefited everyone. From high-paying jobs to lower energy costs, natural gas has been an economic win for the American people.

Even more, thanks to the natural gas boom, America is now energy independent. That means great things for our national security, as we are no longer beholden to energy-producing nations that hate us.

Unbelievably, these great benefits are under attack by radicals who seek to ban fracking and cripple America’s energy economy.

According to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the plan to end fracking would cost more than 600,000 jobs and $261 billion in GDP by 2025, and that is just in Pennsylvania.

This is why I invited the socialists in this Congress and those running for President who want to ban fracking to come to Pennsylvania’s 12th Congressional District to face the families they wish to leave destitute, to face the families who have found success, and tell them why they want to take it away.

For these folks, a ban on fracking would lead to more government dependency, lower wages, fewer jobs, and skyrocketing energy prices.

In other words, banning fracking would pave the road for America to become a socialist country. There should be nothing scarier or more sickening than that.

CONGRATULATING BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a little bit of time today to congratulate Bucknell University on achieving a great recognition this week.

According to the United States Peace Corps, Bucknell University, located in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, produces the fourth most Peace Corps volunteers of all small colleges and universities nationwide.

In the 2020 report, the Peace Corps noted Bucknell produced 13 volunteers for the Peace Corps, an amazing feat for an institution whose student body is just over 3,600 students.

According to its mission statement, “Bucknell educates students for a lifetime of critical thinking and strong leadership characterized by continued intellectual exploration, creativity, and imagination.”

By forming students in that mission, it is no wonder why so many Bucknell students find themselves seeking greater service to humanity through the Peace Corps.

In noting the type of schools that make up the list of robust Peace Corps volunteers, Peace Corps Director Jody Olsen said: “These schools are institutions that emphasize . . . service-minded students.”

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania’s 12th Congressional District, I congratulate Bucknell University and President Ray Bucknell on this great recognition and on creating service-minded students.

Ray Bucknell.

CALLING FOR BIPARTISAN RESPONSE TO CORONAVIRUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address three issues of critical importance to my constituents.

The first is the urgent need to prepare for the coronavirus.

Mr. Speaker, public health officials are now reporting the first presumed positive test in my home State of New Hampshire.

As Members of Congress, our foremost responsibility is to keep our communities safe. That is why, yesterday, I joined Governor Sununu and my colleagues in the New Hampshire congressional delegation to receive an update from public health officials on our State’s ongoing efforts to combat this epidemic.

The State of New Hampshire is currently speaking up testing capabilities, investigating potential cases, communicating with Federal partners, and working with individual communities on containment and mitigation.

Here in Washington, we must ensure that the emergency coronavirus spending package is responsive to the urgent needs of State and local public health officials who are on the front lines of this situation.

We can only succeed in containing the virus if States and local governments can depend on the full support of the Federal Government for costs associated with the response effort.

Mr. Speaker, if there were ever a moment for a renewed spirit of bipartisanship in Congress, this is it, as our country focuses on the deadly virus outbreak.

We must communicate health information clearly. We must develop effective and affordable vaccines that are available to all who need them. And we must ensure that State and local governments, as well as medical facilities, can sustain the arduous task of containing this outbreak in the weeks and months ahead.

The American people are looking to us for levelheaded leadership that rises above politics, and we can’t let them down.

Let’s pass a robust coronavirus package as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I continue to encourage all of my constituents to follow the CDC safety guidelines and to visit the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services website for updated health information.

PROGRESS NEEDED ON CARE FOR VETERANS

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I also rise today in support of veterans who are seeking services in the community and the providers who care for them.

For too long, hospitals and providers in New Hampshire have been owed millions of dollars in unpaid claims for the care they provide to veterans.

The community care providers impacted include large hospital networks,
home healthcare providers, massage therapists, and acupuncturists. I have personally met with these local providers to hear their stories, and I have convened meetings of affected stakeholders in New Hampshire and here in Washington.

Here is the bottom line: Without real progress, the MISSION Act will never fulfill its promise, and care for our veterans will be compromised.

Last week, at a hearing of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I received a promise from Secretary Wilkie that the VA will take immediate action to fix these persistent payment issues for community providers in New Hampshire and across the country. We have to hold the VA to this commitment.

My office is bringing VA leaders, veterans, providers, and third-party administrators to the table to solve these problems once and for all.

When our veterans return home, they shouldn’t have to fight to receive the care that they have earned, and local providers shouldn’t have to fight a stubborn bureaucracy just to get their bills paid, to keep their doors open, and to continue treating our veterans.

We can and must do better on this front.

EMPLOYING PARENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. PAPPAS. Finally, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about empowering parents in New Hampshire to develop the skills they need to pursue the American Dream.

No parent should have to choose between caring for a child and providing a better life for their families.

That is why I am introducing the American Job Centers Family Accessibility Act, which will create a competitive grant program for job centers to provide access to childcare for individuals receiving services at their centers.

In 2018, more than 5.4 million unemployed workers, including more than 500,000 veterans, took advantage of career job centers in American communities. But despite clear evidence that job centers are effective, barriers to access for jobseekers still remain.

In New Hampshire, State officials tell me that the number one obstacle to job training is access to childcare. No one who works hard and wants to develop new skills should be denied that opportunity simply because they can’t find quality, affordable childcare for their kids.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the American Job Centers Family Accessibility Act so that working mothers and fathers aren’t unfairly denied the chance to earn a better job and a better life for their families.

CONGRATULATING STACIE KONVICKA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember Marie Jordan Speer, who passed away at 98 years of age in Corpus Christi, Texas, on October 19.

Marie’s kindness and compassion touched the lives of those around her, and through her various achievements, she served her community well.

In 1942, she married Mr. Edward Jordan, but 2 years later, he was drafted to fight in World War II and heroically, but tragically, died in combat.

Marie ultimately used her suffering and loss to help others. She founded the American Red Cross in South Carolina in order to comfort and create a community for other widows who had lost their husbands in the war.

The first meeting she organized was a lunch with other military widows from town. This lunch morphed into a small volunteer group, which, in time, grew into a national organization that today has 35 chapters throughout the United States.

The Gold Star Wives not only provide comfort and support for families who have lost loved ones; on Capitol Hill, they fight to secure victories for the spouses and children of fallen soldiers.

We owe these families a debt that we cannot repay. Their husbands and fathers have made the ultimate sacrifice in order to protect our country.

Today, and every day, we pray for God’s peace for these families.

Marie continued to work on behalf of the Gold Star Wives, eventually settling in Corpus Christi, Texas, where she started three local newspapers and became heavily involved in the Coastal Bend community.

South Texas is a better place because of Marie. Her life truly is a testament to the power of sacrificial love, determination, and compassion.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Marie’s family for sharing Marie with our Nation. We are sorry for their loss.

LEADERS DOING GREAT JOB ON CORONAVIRUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss the coronavirus.

I want to reassure folks that since we first learned about this virus, our government has been very proactive in its response.

The President took charge and assembled a task force, headed by the Vice President, that brought together the best and the brightest doctors, scientists, and health experts that our country has to offer.

The President also took the crucial step of implementing a travel ban on China to slow down the spread of the outbreak within our borders.

While our government is appropriately handling the spread of the coronavirus, our citizens can help as well.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to go to cdc.gov, follow the latest developments, and learn about easy ways that you can avoid getting sick.

America must always be ahead of the game on viral threats like these, and I am proud to say that our leaders are doing a great job.

ESSENTIAL SUPPORT FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDE FOR COMMUNITIES

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the essential support that faith-based organizations give to the communities around them, including during times of crisis.

During Hurricane Florence, in 2018, volunteers from Samaritan’s Purse were on the ground after the hurricane had devastated thousands of homes across my State.

Lorraine Jenkins, a resident of New Bern, my mother’s childhood home in North Carolina, said that she “had faith but needed a little more strength” when she returned to her home to find it flooded with 18 inches of water. Thankfully; several volunteers from Samaritan’s Purse were there to pray with Lorraine to give her the strength that she needed.

During Hurricane Dorian, in 2019, the Salvation Army provided over 43,000 meals, 55,000 drinks, 25,000 snacks, and 48 full cleanup kits to victims.

Mr. Speaker, faith-based organizations also provide key support services to children, many of whom are victims of the opioid crisis. This crisis has left over 92,000 children in foster care and in need of loving homes. Faith-based adoption agencies play a pivotal role in finding homes for these children.
Sadly, despite the clear benefits faith-based organizations provide to the communities around them, there remains an ongoing push to strip them of Federal funding or to even shut them down for following their sincerely held religious beliefs. That is why, this week, I am introducing the Equal Treatment of Faith-Based Organizations Act, along with several of my colleagues.

My bill codifies into law parts of the recently proposed HHS rule to ensure equal treatment of faith-based organizations. My bill reverses the discriminatory policy from the previous administration that required faith-based providers of social services to disclose their religious affiliation and refer potential clients to other providers. My bill also allows faith-based organizations to apply for Federal funding on equal footing with secular organizations.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government has no business discriminating against faith-based organizations purely on the basis of their sincerely held religious beliefs. I am proud to lead this legislation and to protect the good work that faith-based organizations do every day.

SENATE DEMOCRATS BLOCK PRO-LIFE VOTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, last week, Senate Democrats blocked a vote in the Senate on two pro-life bills: the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, which would require doctors to provide medical care to a child who survives an abortion, and the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act, which would ban abortions beginning at 20 weeks. Senate Democrats prevented both of these commonsense bills as House Democrats have already done 80 times.

I call on the Democrats on both sides of the Capitol, as Senate Majority Leader MCCONNELL said last week, to do the sensible things as we prepare for the severe weather season, and I hope all Americans will take advantage of the tools available to achieve these goals.

STEPS UNITED STATES IS TAKING TO RESPOND TO CORONAVIRUS

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, the recent spread of the coronavirus and its dominance in the news has been at the top of my mind as well as for many Kansans.

While there is no reason to panic, it is prudent for all of us to be mindful of the ongoing challenging situation. As a physician and Congressman, I feel it is important that I convey the steps the Federal Government is currently taking to best respond.

First, we must demand more transparency from the Chinese and Iranian Governments. American experts must be allowed to get access to information on the countries and in particular in Wuhan—ground zero of the outbreak. Unfortunately, these countries have a long history of misinformation and coverups, and we need to know the full truth to best protect Americans.

Some in the American medical industry are concerned about a shortage of supplies which are largely manufactured in China. Currently, the FDA is not aware of any national shortages of medical products. Federal agencies have been proactively reaching out to hundreds of manufacturers to assess potential shortages and to let manufacturers know they can provide assistance. That being said, this is an excellent time to review our supply chain for both American healthcare as well as all other industries.

I personally believe President Trump and Vice President Pence are doing everything in their power to protect Americans. Consulting with the top medical experts, this administration is moving to swiftly mitigate outbreaks of coronavirus here at home.

Attempts by the national media and Democrats in Congress to place blame on the President for these outbreaks are inexcusable—they are unprofessional; they are unnecessary; and they are actually very harmful.

Mr. Speaker, nothing President Trump can possibly do to expedite the development of testing, antivirals, and vaccines is already being done—and, I might add, is being accomplished in record time. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Department of Health and Human Services have been preparing for outbreaks like this for years. We are the most prepared and the best equipped nation in the world to take on this coronavirus.

On the eve of a potentially global epidemic, this situation underscores how imperative it is for our country to be able to prevent unidentified individuals from entering this country. Border security is national security, and families in Kansas deserve a home safe from unvetted individuals who may knowingly or unknowingly be carrying contagious diseases.

I met with the CDC over 5 weeks ago, asking what preventative measures they were taking when this virus was in the early stages of outbreak. I have been staying in close, constant contact with the White House, the CDC, and all agencies responsible for controlling the spread of this disease.

The safety of Kansans is my top priority, and I will continue monitoring developments closely and communicate with officials across our State.

In the meantime, as a physician, I recommend some commonsense practices: regular handwashing, applying hand sanitizer, proper nutrition, and minimal travel outside your community. This is a time to prepare and plan for your family, your friends, your children, your place of work, and for your place of worship, wherever you might gather in your own community.

The event also underlines that an absolute disaster a government takeover of the medical system would be. America’s healthcare capabilities are second to none because of competition and free market innovation. Radical socialist policies would effectively eliminate private investment in new medicines and technologies. That would be unacceptable.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW WAY FORWARD ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my firm opposition to the New Way Forward Act, a radical piece of legislation that would put American lives at risk in numerous ways.

Under this bill, heinous crimes committed by illegal immigrants would no longer result in immediate deportations, but, even worse, it would allow...
those who have been deported to come back to the United States legally and on the taxpayer’s dime—essentially allowing for the importation of violent and dangerous illegal immigrants into our country. I have yet to meet a single person who supports that idea.

The bill would also decriminalize illegal entry into the country, including for criminals who have already been deported.

This measure is a dream for those who seek to abolish ICE, throw open our national borders, and gut the rule of law in America.

I have heard from constituents who are outraged about this proposal—and rightfully so. While sponsored by nearly a fifth of the House Democratic Caucus, the legislation stands little chance of advancing past President Trump or a Republican Senate. But it is, nonetheless, important for the American people to know the priorities of some Members of this body.

I will continue to stand strong against policies like the New Way Forward Act and any other legislation which would encourage illegal immigration and cripple the safety of American citizens.

HONORING BAM CARNEY

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage the body to keep my dear friend, Bam Carney, of Campbellsville, Kentucky, in their thoughts and prayers as he continues to battle a serious illness.

Bam has been hospitalized for over 2 months and has a long journey ahead. However, anyone who knows Bam knows that he is the ultimate fighter.

As a father, educator, State representative, and Kentucky’s house majority leader, he has always fought strongly for what he believes in. But, more importantly, he has always fought for his family and friends above all else.

Bam’s community has organized “A Day of Prayer and Encouragement for Bam,” where people across Kentucky are joining together to lift him up in prayer.

I ask for this body to join me in keeping my friend and golf buddy in prayer.

However, anyone who knows Bam knows that he is the ultimate fighter.

As a father, educator, State representative, and Kentucky’s house majority leader, he has always fought strongly for what he believes in. But, more importantly, he has always fought for his family and friends above all else.

Bam’s community has organized “A Day of Prayer and Encouragement for Bam,” where people across Kentucky are joining together to lift him up in prayer.

I ask for this body to join me in keeping my friend and golf buddy in prayer.

While rescue workers are still in the critical phase of sorting through debris and accounting for those who are still missing, we know already that many lives have been lost and dozens of people were rushed to emergency rooms.

I, along with countless Tennesseans, are lifting those people up in prayer, and we hope that everybody will join us.

I am working diligently alongside my fellow Representatives, the administration, Governor Lee, Senators Alexander and Blackburn, and emergency officials to get much-needed Federal aid to the affected areas.

Homes, schools, businesses, churches, farms and other buildings and numerous communities have suffered serious and, in some cases, overwhelming damage.

I stand today with those affected by this disaster and pledge every effort will be made to give shelter to those who need it, give care to those who are hurt, and give assistance in the critical effort to recover and rebuild.

FUND CORONAVIRUS RESEARCH

(\textit{Mr. Higgins of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

MR. HIGGINS from New York. Madam Speaker, this week, the House should consider legislation responding to the threat of COVID–19, called the coronavirus, that poses a significant threat to our Nation.

Since the end of December, over 3,000 people worldwide have died from the virus, and there are over 91,000 confirmed cases. Without a specific treatment protocol or vaccine, the virus is dangerous and will likely reach the level of a pandemic.

We need to fund scientific research that can quickly diagnose and provide therapies to prevent and treat the virus.
We need to give our first responders, doctors, nurses, and public health workers who are on the front lines fighting this virus the resources and support that they need.

We need to all look after each other. Most important of all, Mr. Speaker, I hope to support this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

CONGRATULATING MIDWAY ELEMENTARY

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this year, Midway Elementary School in Lexington, South Carolina, commemorated its 25th anniversary and celebrated international recognition of its French immersion program.

Midway Elementary is the only recipient in South Carolina, one of just five in the Southeast.

I appreciate Midway Elementary Principal Jan Fickling, Lexington County District One Superintendent Dr. Greg Little, Lexington One School Board Chair Cindy Smith, State Superintendent Molly Spearman, and all the dedicated teachers and administrators who work tirelessly to ensure student success and opportunity.

As co-chair of the French Caucus, I am grateful for our State’s French heritage, our first ally.

Lexington County hosts the largest manufacturing facilities in the world for Michelin Tire Corporation, with over 2,000 appreciated employees.

We look forward to welcoming Ambassador of France Philippe Etienne to visit South Carolina next month.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and consider the people fighting this virus the resources and support that they need.

ST. CROIX NEEDS PERMANENT DIALYSIS FACILITY

(Ms. PLASKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, in 2017, due to natural disaster and lack of electricity, 200 dialysis patients were forced to evacuate the Virgin Islands.

Some never returned; some are still here. Patients on St. Croix are still receiving treatment in a mobile unit that faces an uncertain future.

FEMA has slow-walked the release of funding and guidelines that will allow our hospital to build a permanent and comfortable facility on the island for lifesaving dialysis treatment.

The Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, CMS, has refused to re-certify the temporary mobile unit, instead giving the unit month-to-month extensions, citing that, by now, there should have been a more permanent structure.

ST. CROIX NEEDS PERMANENT DIALYSIS FACILITY

(Mr. BALDERSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BALDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on an issue that touches the lives of countless Ohioans because it affects everyone with loved ones and family members.

When a hardworking Federal employee gives birth to a child, has a parent is in the hospital, or needs to take leave for any medical or family-related reason, they need to be able to do so through paid family leave.

Sadly, thousands of Federal employees, many of whom live and work in Ohio’s 12th Congressional District, were left out of the most recent reauthorization of paid family leave for Federal employees.

These TSA agents; FAA workers, including air traffic controllers at John Glenn Airport; and VA healthcare providers, such as doctors, dentists, and nurses, work hard. They desire to take time off for medical and family reasons without affecting their pay. That is why I introduced the VAValue FAAmily Act, which would correct this oversight and extend 12 weeks of paid family leave to these forgotten employees.

FMLA, and the lives of Federal employees, should not be compromised. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 5003, the VAValue FAAmily Act.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, two Rhode Islanders have already tested positive for coronavirus, and dozens....
HONORING KATY CHRISTIAN MINISTRIES

(Mr. OLSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, with Easter around the corner, I rise to heap praise on Katy, Texas, a town in Fort Bend County. Her name is Deysi Crespo. She is the CEO of Katy Christian Ministries, otherwise known as KCM.

KCM has one holy mission: transforming lives through God’s grace and generosity of faith. KCM has 52 member churches, partners. Deysi started there as a volunteer in the resale shop in 2007. Deysi is a living, breathing example that the American Dream comes through faith. At 7 years old, she left rampant poverty in Central America for Katy, Texas. After a few months, she no longer hungered for food. Deysi had a building hunger inside of her body to end poverty for others and intervene in crisis with God’s love. The rest is history. Under Deysi’s leadership, KCM earned a four-star rating from Charity Navigator and the Hurricane Harvey Response Award from the Houston Food Bank.

If you are in Katy this March, say hello, or, hello, to Deysi. She will be at the Katy Charity Bubble Run. That is set on March 28 in Katy, Texas, and Deysi guarantees the love of Christ will be waiting for all who come to the Bubble Run.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Hon. Nancy Pelosi,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Dear Madam Speaker: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatves, the Clerk received the following message from the President of the Senate on March 3, 2020, at 9:21 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5671.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote of the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.
(3) welcomes the signing of the Khartoum Peace Agreement in February 2019 and urges all parties to adhere to the terms of the agreement, including participating in efforts to disarm and demobilize combatants, to advance long-term sustainable peace for the citizens of the Central African Republic;

(4) supports continued efforts by the Government of the Central African Republic, with the support of the African Union and United Nations, to combat the threat posed by armed groups;

(5) calls on the international community, including the United Nations Security Council as well as neighboring countries, to support constructive efforts toward peace in the Central African Republic;

(6) supports continued efforts of the Central African Republic to ensure that all state security forces adhere to civilian command, refrain from human rights abuses, and sever any links to armed groups, including through programs that focus on peacebuilding, reconciliation, human rights, good and inclusive governance, justice, security sector reform, and the implementation of the Khartoum Agreement;

(7) works with the United Nations, African Union, and regional governments and organizations to enforce existing sanctions related to the Central African Republic and address cross-border flows of illicit arms, natural resources, and armed groups;

(8) ensures that United States assistance is well-coordinated among agencies and with other donors to maximize diplomatic, developmental, and security resources to support peace, stability, and the Central African Republic’s journey to self-reliance;

(9) undertakes efforts to prioritize mutual interests of the United States and the Central African Republic in the areas of reconstruction, postconflict remediation, and institution building, as well as taking steps to combat Russian influence in the country and region;

(10) supports rehabilitation and reintegration programs of the Central African Republic Government, nongovernmental organizations, and regional government partners for children, youth, and adults that have been mobilized from armed groups, including the Lord’s Resistance Army;

(11) provides additional resources to support peace, stability, and the Central African Republic’s journey to self-reliance; and

(12) works with the United Nations, African Union, and regional governments and organizations to ensure existing sanctions related to the Central African Republic and address cross-border flows of illicit arms, natural resources, and armed groups.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 387.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 387 and thank my colleagues for their support of this bipartisan resolution.

As the gentleman knows, the destabilizing overthrow of the Government of the Central African Republic, or CAR, in March 2013 has led to a proliferation of armed groups which have been responsible for widespread atrocities based on religious or ethnic identities during this bloody conflict. In 2014, the U.N. concluded that CAR’s minority Muslim community had been the target of ethnolinguistic violence, and multiple U.N. officials have warned of a risk of genocide.

These armed groups continue to engage in gross human rights abuses, including violence, pillaging, and the illicit trafficking of natural resources such as ivory, gold, cattle, and diamonds.

However, despite the lack of security around electoral polling stations, CAR has made significant progress toward democracy by conducting democratic elections, ultimately inaugurating President Touadera in March of 2016. Yet, armed groups still control much of the country’s territory, ethnic and religious violence continues, and the central government still struggles with basic security and governance.

Despite these challenges, the central government and armed groups signed a landmark peace deal in February 2019 that lays out a path toward a unity government, demobilization of nonstate combatants, and the creation of interim-mixed security units compromising security forces and former rebels.

The United States has a long history supporting CAR, establishing diplomatic relations in 1960 following their independence from France. U.S. bilateral aid to CAR totaled $34 million in fiscal year 2018, including $18 million in food aid, $13 million in security aid, and $3 million in development aid.

Despite this, the United Nations estimates 2.9 million people need humanitarian assistance, and over 600,000 people have been displaced due to this conflict, most of whom are children and women.

The United States has played an important role in brokering peace in CAR, and is currently the largest international donor, helping to strengthen the central government, increase security, and maintain peace.

Actors, such as Russia, have engaged in CAR in ways that are detrimental to American interests, therefore it is vital that we continue to support the people of CAR in achieving peace and a democratic transition. That is why I am proud to sponsor this legislation, to reiterate that Congress and the United States Government is committed to achieving peace in CAR.

Specifically, this resolution condemns violence against civilians, humanitarian workers, journalists, faith leaders, and United Nations peacekeepers by all armed groups operating within the Central African Republic.

It welcomes the signing of the Khartoum Peace Agreement in February 2019 and urges all parties to adhere to the terms of the agreement.

It calls on the international community, including all members of the United Nations Security Council as well as neighboring countries, to continually reassess and implement strategies that demonstrate clear progress in achieving peace in the Central African Republic.

It calls on the Government of the Central African Republic to ensure that all state security forces adhere to civilian command, refrain from human rights abuses, and sever any and all links to armed groups in the framework of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration under the peace agreement.

It urges the State Department and USAID to take steps to ensure that American assistance programs support local sustainable agriculture, other development efforts to create human well-being, and peace in CAR.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution to condemn continued violence against civilians by armed groups in the Central African Republic and supporting efforts to achieve lasting peace in the country.

I want to thank my colleagues, Congressman CICILLINE and Congressman FORTENNBERG, for introducing this resolution and for their commitment to the effort it is.

Since the fighting began in 2013, thousands of civilians have been killed. Over half of the population is in need of humanitarian assistance, and more than 1 million people have been displaced from their homes. Today, most of the country remains under armed group control, and the democratically elected government continues to struggle to project any state authority. The humanitarian suffering is dire.

I am also deeply concerned with the rapid increase in Russian activity across the country. AFRICOM Commander General Townsend testified
last month that Russia is deploying paramilitary contractors, extracting minerals, and attempting to buy influence in the Central African Republic. This includes the notorious Wagner Group mercenaries responsible for horrible atrocities in Libya and Syria. Russian malign activity in Central African Republic is further destabilizing this fragile and war-torn country.

This resolution urges all parties to fully adhere to the terms of the February 2019 peace agreement and cease attacks on civilians. It also calls on the international community to increase engagement to support efforts to implement the peace agreement and combat Russian malign influence. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan resolution.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I again want to thank my colleagues for their hard work to highlight the situation in the Central African Republic.

The U.S. is both the largest donor of humanitarian aid and largest contributor to U.N. peacekeeping operations in the Central African Republic. Our assistance provides critical food and medicine to vulnerable and remote populations. However, the critical needs remain, and we must urge our partners to do more. Supporting lasting peace and efforts to stabilize the Central African Republic is in the U.S. interest.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I once again thank the chairman and ranking member for their support and urge passage of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4508) to expand the number of scholarships available to Pakistani women under the Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship Program, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4508

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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 ‘‘Malala Yousafzai Scholarship Act’’.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS. Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In late 2008, Malala Yousafzai began making the case for access to education for girls in Pakistan and received threats from the Pakistani Taliban. On October 9, 2012, Malala was shot in the head by Pakistani Taliban on her way home from school.

(2) In 2013, Malala Yousafzai and her father Ziauddin Yousafzai co-founded the Malala Fund. The Malala Fund works to secure twelve years of free, safe, and quality education for all girls. Completion of a full twelve-year cycle of primary and secondary education ensures a pipeline of girls able to pursue higher education.

(3) On July 12, 2013, Malala delivered a speech before the United Nations General Assembly calling for expanded access to education for women and girls across the globe. She said: ‘‘Let us pick up our books and our pens. They are our weapons of peace and humanism . . . Education is the only solution.’’

(4) On October 10, 2014, Malala Yousafzai became the co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for her ‘‘struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education’’.

(5) According to the United Nations 2016 Global Education Monitoring Report, more than 130 million girls worldwide are out of school. 15 million girls of primary-school age will never enter a classroom. As of 2016, at least 500 million adult women across the globe are illiterate.

(6) According to the World Bank, ‘‘Girls’ education is a strategic development priority. Better educated women tend to be healthier, participate more in the formal labor market, earn higher incomes, . . . marry at a later age, and enable better health care and education for their children. Women should choose to become mothers. All these factors combined can help lift households, communities, and nations out of poverty’’.

(7) In 2015, all United Nations Member States, including the United States, adopted quality education, including access to higher education, and gender equality as sustainable development goals to be attained by 2030. One of the education goals targets is to ‘‘ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality tertiary education, including university’’.

(8) In January 2010, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton stated, ‘‘We will open the doors of education to all citizens, but especially to girls and women . . . We are doing all of these things because we have seen that when women and girls have the tools to stay healthy and the opportunity to contribute to their families’’ well-being, they flourish and so do the people around them.

(9) In February 2019, the White House launched the Women’s Global Development and Prosperity Initiative to advance women and girls’ economic empowerment in order to improve the globe and reach more than 100,000 women.

(10) The World Economic Forum ranks Pakistan the second lowest among all countries in the world when it comes to gender equality. On educational attainment for women, Pakistan is ranked the tenth lowest.

(11) In Pakistan, the rate of higher education enrollment beyond high school for girls and women is just 9 percent as reported by the World Bank. The global rate is 40 percent—less than 6 percent and older in Pakistan attain a bachelor’s degree or equivalent as of 2016.

(12) Factors such as poverty, early marriage, gender inequality, and lack of education contribute to the lack of educational opportunities for women in marginalized communities.

(13) According to the World Bank, ‘‘Higher education benefits both individuals and society. Economic returns for college graduates are the highest in the entire educational system, with average lifetime earnings per year of schooling as compared with 10 percent for primary school.’’

(14) The United States provides critical foreign assistance to Pakistan’s education sector to improve access to and the quality of basic and higher education. Since 2010, the United States Agency for International Development (referred to in this Act as ‘‘USAID’’) has awarded more than 6,000 scholarships for young women to receive higher education in Pakistan.

(15) The Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship Program administered by USAID awards scholarships to academically talented, financially needy Pakistani students from all regions, including students from rural areas of the country, to pursue bachelor’s or master’s degrees at participating Pakistani universities.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) every individual should have the opportunity to pursue a fully funded primary, secondary, and higher education;

(2) every individual, regardless of gender, socio-economic status, ethnicity, or religion, should have the opportunity to receive an education without fear of discrimination;

(3) educational exchanges promote institutional linkages between the United States and Pakistan; and

(4) recipients of scholarships referred to in section 4 should commit to improving their local communities.

(b) UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES IN PAKISTAN.—Congress encourages the Department of State and USAID to continue their support for initiatives led by the Government of Pakistan that promote education in Pakistan, especially education for women, in accordance with USAID’s 2018 Education Policy.

SEC. 4. MERIT AND NEEDS-BASED SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The USAID Administrator shall award at least 50 percent of the number of scholarships under the Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship Program (referred to in this Act as the ‘‘Program’’) to women for each of the calendar years 2020 through 2029.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) CRITERIA.—The scholarships available under subsection (a) may only be awarded in accordance with other scholarship eligibility criteria already established by USAID.

(2) ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES.—Scholarships authorized under subsection (a) shall be awarded for a range of disciplines to improve the employability of graduates and to meet the needs of the scholarship recipients.

(3) OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS.—The USAID Administrator shall make every effort to award 50 percent of the scholarships available under the Program to Pakistani women.

(4) LEVERAGING INVESTMENT.—The USAID Administrator shall make every effort to award 50 percent of the scholarships available under the Program to Pakistani women.

(5) THE PROGRAM.—The Program shall continue, to the extent practicable, consult with and leverage investments by the Pakistan private sector.
and Pakistani diaspora communities in the United States as part of USAID’s greater effort to improve the quality of, expand access to, and ensure sustainability of education programs in Pakistan.

**SEC. 5. ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.**

(a) In General.—The USAID Administrator shall designate appropriate USAID officials to brief the appropriate congressional committees not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the next 3 years, on the implementation of section 4.

(b) Content.—The briefing described in subsection (a) shall include, among other relevant information, for the most recently completed fiscal year:

(1) the total number of scholarships that were awarded through the Program, including a breakdown by gender;

(2) the disciplines of study chosen by the scholarship recipients;

(3) the percentage of the scholarships that were awarded to students seeking a bachelor’s degree or a master’s degree, respectively;

(4) the percentage of scholarship recipients who voluntarily dropped out of school or were dismissed out of the program for failure to meet program requirements; and

(5) the percentage of scholarship recipients who dropped out of school due to retaliation for seeking an education, to the extent that such information is available.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to review and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4508.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, when we break down the barriers holding women back, they lift up entire communities. Top economists back this up. The World Bank says that financing girls’ education has the highest return on investment in the developing world. We know that the impact isn’t just economic. When girls have access to education, they can inspire millions, empower their communities, and change the world.

Look at Malala Yousafzai. Malala bravely put her education to use by blogging about the brutality of Taliban rule in her hometown and advocating for girls’ rights to education.

The Pakistani Taliban tried to silence her with a violent attack on her life. She survived, and she didn’t back down. Malala’s continued commitment to advancing women’s rights and expanding access to education has resonate[d][1] with millions of people around the world.

When we look at Malala, we see an inspiring source of strength, of dedication, and of bravery. We also see what women are capable of when they have the opportunity to go to school and use their voices. So, I am pleased that we are moving forward this bill named in Malala’s honor that will strengthen the United States’ investments in educational opportunities for Pakistani girls.

The Malala Yousafzai Scholarship Act will require that at least 50 percent of USAID’s Merit and Needs-Based Scholarships in Pakistan are awarded to women.

I want to thank my colleague and friend from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) for introducing this excellent measure. I am proud to support it, and I urge all my colleagues to join me in doing so.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this bill which reauthorizes a USAID Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship program named after Malala Yousafzai. Malala is a Pakistani activist who began making the case for access to education for women and girls in 2008 despite objections from the Pakistani Taliban.

In October 2012, she was shot in the head by the Taliban in an assassination attempt in retaliation for her activism. Malala, just 15 years old at the time, miraculously survived and continues to fight for access to education for every child.

I want to thank my colleagues, Congressman JEFFRIES and Congresswoman WAGNER, for introducing this bill and for their work on this issue.

Specifically, this bill authorizes for 3 years a USAID Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship program to academically talented, financially needy Pakistani students to pursue a bachelor’s or master’s degree at participating Pakistani universities. At least half of the number of scholarships shall go to women, and the administrator shall make every effort to award at least half of the scholarships under the program to Pakistani women.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to, again, really speak to the importance of this bill. I would give you examples all over the world of where, when women are empowered, it lifts up an entire community; and that when women have a voice, they not only contribute to their own empowerment, their own development, and their own success, but have an enormous, positive impact on their local communities in the regions in which they live.

It has often been said that one of the best investments we can make is in education, and I think Malala’s story is an example of the transformative power of education, not only in terms of economic security, but in terms of building democracy and civil society.

So this legislation will ensure that we intentionally and purposefully invest in young women and girls because of not only the impact it will have on their own lives but what it will mean to the communities they are a part of. We want to really applaud the chief sponsor of this, my friend and colleague, HAKEEM JEFFRIES, the chair of the Democratic Caucus, who has really made this a priority in his work.

During discussion during the Foreign Affairs Committee there was bipartisan recognition of the significant investment in women and girls; that had to be a priority, and that it would be a tool to advancing economic success, to advancing educational success, and to really help build a civil society. These are very often regions which, for a very long time, women and girls were excluded from those opportunities.

So this resolution will be really transformative and truly help to ensure that Pakistan can serve as a model for what happens when you actually invest in women and girls and the difference it can make in the societies in that country that will be an example, thank to the rest of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the words of my colleague. I would add to that just a few thoughts. My mother grew up on a farm in Dingle, Idaho. Her high school class had eight people in it, and she traveled to New York City to get a master’s degree from New York University.

I am so pleased for the women in my life and in our community who have led the way, but acknowledge, Mr. Speaker, that so many people around the world don’t have that opportunity. For that, I applaud my colleagues for the work on this bill and for promoting this very important issue.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the very distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), who is the author of this very important piece of legislation, the Democratic Caucus chair, and my friend.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island, for yielding and for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4508, a bill to expand the pipeline of women and girls in Pakistan entering higher education.

At home and abroad, women and girls face barriers to obtaining education, hindering their ability to fill their potential. Barriers include the cost of education, inadequate infrastructure, violence, cultural norms, and gender discrimination. As a result, today at least 500 million women and girls across the globe struggle with literacy.

In Pakistan, the hurdles that women and girls face when seeking education...
are especially pronounced. In late 2008, Malala, whose name this bill is in honor of, began making the case for education for women and girls in Pakistan. Despite objections from the Taliban, she continued to advocate this cause at great personal risk.

On October 9, 2012, Malala was on the way home when the Taliban ambushed her bus and shot her in the head. Remarkably, she survived. Instead of stopping her efforts, she continued to speak out, to stand up, and to step out, becoming a global-renowned figure in the fight for education.

As she said before the United Nations General Assembly: "So, let us wage a glorious struggle against illiteracy, poverty, and terrorism, let us pick up our books and our pens, they are the most powerful weapons... Education is the only solution."

In October 2014, Malala became a co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for her struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education.

To this day Malala continues her work in this area.

Still, despite all the progress that has been made, only 32 percent of primary-age girls are in school in Pakistan. After primary and secondary school, the rate of higher education enrollment for girls drops down to just 9 percent. Less than 6 percent of women 25 and older attain a bachelor’s degree or equivalent in Pakistan.

The U.S. Agency For International Development’s Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship program currently funds full tuition and stipends for financially strained Pakistani youth to complete a bachelor’s or master’s degree at partner universities across Pakistan. This legislation would ensure that at least half of those scholarship recipients go to Pakistani women. Empowering girls with access to education is not just the right thing to do, it is the smart thing to do for Pakistan and for the global community.

I want to thank Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member McCaul of the Foreign Affairs Committee for their leadership. I also want to thank Congresswoman ANN WAGNER for her tremendous leadership and for her partnership on this legislation to support every girl’s right to an education.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I again want to thank my colleagues for their hard work to expand the number of scholarships available to Pakistani women under USAID’s Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship Program.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1678) to express United States support for Taiwan's diplomatic alliances around the world, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

TAIWAN ALLIES INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVE (TAIPEI) ACT OF 2019

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1678) to express United States support for Taiwan’s diplomatic alliances around the world, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Taiwan Allies International Protection and Enhancement Initiative (TAIPEI) Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (Public Law 96–8) states that it is the policy of the United States "to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan".

(2) The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 states that it is the policy of the United States "to maintain the capacity of the United States to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people on Taiwan".

(3) Taiwan is a free, democratic, and prosperous nation of 23,000,000 people and an important contributor to peace and stability around the world.

(4) Since the election of President Tsai Ing-wen as President of Taiwan in 2016, the Government of the People’s Republic of China has intensified its efforts to pressure Taiwan.

(5) Since 2016, the Gambia, Sao Tome and Principe, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, the Solomon Islands, and Kiribati have terminated diplomatic relations with Taiwan in favor of diplomatic relations with China.

(6) Taiwan currently maintains full diplomatic relations with 15 nations around the world.

(7) Taiwan’s unique relationship with the United States, Australia, Japan, and other countries are of significant benefit in strengthening Taiwan’s economy and preserving its international space.

(8) According to President Tsai Ing-wen, the severance of diplomatic ties with Taiwan in favor of diplomatic relations with China is "part of a series of diplomatic and military acts of coercion" by China.

(9) The Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) states that—

(A) it is United States policy "to support the close economic, political, and security relationship between Taiwan and the United States"; and

(B) the President should—

(i) conduct regular transfers of defense articles to Taiwan that are tailored to meet the existing and likely future threats from the People’s Republic of China, including the efforts of Taiwan to develop and integrate asymmetric capabilities, as appropriate, including mobile, survivable, and cost-effective capabilities, into its military forces; and

(ii) encourage the travel of high-level United States officials to Taiwan, in accordance with the Taiwan Travel Act.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States and Taiwan have built a strong economic partnership, with the United States now Taiwan’s second largest trading partner and with Taiwan the 11th largest trading partner of the United States and a key destination for United States agricultural exports;

(2) strong United States-Taiwan economic relations have been a positive factor in stimulating economic growth and job creation for the people of both the United States and Taiwan; and

(3) the United States Trade Representative should consult with Congress on opportunities for further strengthening bilateral trade and economic relations between the United States and Taiwan.

SEC. 4. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH REGARD TO TAIWAN’S PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

It should be the policy of the United States to—

(1) to advocate, as appropriate—

(A) for Taiwan’s membership in all international organizations in which statehood is not a requirement and in which the United States is also a participant; and

(B) for Taiwan to be granted observer status in other appropriate international organizations;

(2) to instruct, as appropriate, representatives of the United States Government in all organizations described in paragraph (1) to use their voice, vote, and influence of the United States to advocate for Taiwan’s membership or observer status in such organizations; and

(3) to support the President or the President’s designees to advocate, as appropriate, for Taiwan’s membership or observer status in all...
organizations described in paragraph (1) as part of any relevant bilateral engagements between the United States and the People’s Republic of China, including leader summits and the U.S.-China Comprehensive Economic Dialogue.

SEC. 5. STRENGTHENING OF TIES WITH TAIWAN.

(a) SENSH OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should—

(1) support Taiwan in strengthening its official diplomatic relationships as well as other partnerships with countries in the Indo-Pacific region and around the world;

(2) consider, in certain cases as appropriate and in alignment with United States interests, increasing its economic, security, and diplomatic engagement with nations that have demonstrably strengthened, enhanced, or upgraded relations with Taiwan; and

(3) consider, in certain cases as appropriate, in alignment with United States foreign policy interests and in consultation with Congress, altering its economic, security, and diplomatic engagement with nations that take serious or significant actions to undermine the security or prosperity of Taiwan.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for five years, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the steps taken under subsection (a).

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. Cicilline) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. Curtis) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1678.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the United States shares a critical relationship with Taiwan, rooted in a wide range of shared values. Yes, Taiwan is a vibrant democracy. That is the core of our friendship. At the same time, Taiwan is a model global citizen, making extraordinary contributions to global health, aviation safety, and other areas aimed at improving people’s lives. It is this spirit of generosity and commitment to building a safer, more stable world that makes Taiwan such a valuable partner.

This stands in sharp relief to the despicable behavior of the People’s Republic of China. It is a comparison the Chinese Government doesn’t seem to like, based on the PRC’s constant attempt to restrict Taiwan’s ability to operate on the global stage, including efforts by Beijing to poach Taiwan’s diplomatic partners.

The Chinese Government is a bully. They want to try to isolate Taiwan, and their tactics shouldn’t go unanswered.

This bill, the TAIPEI Act, would help us provide a part of that answer. It calls on the administration to examine our policies toward countries that take steps to undermine Taiwan. It calls on the administration to take additional steps to ensure that Taiwan can participate in international organizations, and supports Taiwan’s efforts to build stronger partnerships with other countries around the world.

However, perhaps the most important thing that we can do for Taiwan is to push the U.S. Trade Representative to look for new ways to ramp up bilateral trade and economic ties with Taiwan. Giving Taiwan economic alternatives will be critical for Taiwan’s economic future and will benefit the United States.

This is good legislation, and it sends a strong and important message to our friends in Taiwan and to the Chinese Government.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS


Hon. Eliot L. Engel, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

Dear Chairman Engel:

In recognition of the purpose of closing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support my bill, the TAIPEI Act, which does three important things. First, it endorses a U.S.-Taiwan free trade agreement.

Second, it supports Taiwan’s membership in international institutions.

Third, finally, this bill helps Taiwan maintain partners and allies around the world.

Mr. Speaker, when I was a young missionary living in Taiwan in 1979, I could hardly imagine that the day would come when I could stand here and help return the favor of 40 years ago of their friendship and kindness to me as a young man living amongst them. My time in the region gave me a unique understanding of the history and the culture of these great people.

The TAIPEI Act strengthens our relationship with our partner, Taiwan, and it does this without spending a single U.S. tax dollar.

I thank Senator Gardner, the Senate sponsor, for working with me on this bill, as well as the bipartisan group of 47 Representatives who cosponsored this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I again thank my colleagues for their support on the TAIPEI Act. It will make a powerful statement for us to pass this bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, when China works to intimidate and isolate a partner of the United States, one that shares our values, our commitment to democracy, our vision for engagement around the world, we should stand by our partner’s side. That is what American leadership is supposed to look like. This is exactly what we see happening with Taiwan, and if we really support the U.S.-Taiwan partnership, we need to help our partner get out your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committees on Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance, and that your Committee will forgo action on the bill. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I will also support the appointment of Committees on Ways and Means conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of legislation is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.
from under China’s thumb. This bill would help to do that and would send a clear signal of the importance we place on the U.S.-China relationship.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this bill so we can send it to the President’s desk, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1678, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the yeas and nays, the ayes have it.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. Res. 230

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children.

Whereas violence against children can take many forms, including sexual violence, physical violence, emotional violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation;

Whereas, each year, more than 1,000,000,000 children worldwide are exposed to violence;

Whereas, each year, the global economic impact of physical, psychological, and sexual violence against children is estimated to be as high as $7,000,000,000,000, which is 8 percent of global gross domestic product (“global GDP”);

Whereas, around the world, an estimated 1 in 3 school-age girls between 15 and 19 years of age, or 84,000,000 girls, have been victims of emotional, physical, or sexual violence, which is often perpetrated by individuals the girls know;

Whereas 1 in 5 girls in the developing world is said to be married before reaching 18 years of age and, of those girls, an estimated 1 in 9 is said to be married before reaching 15 years of age;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Children’s Fund (“UNICEF”), if current child marriage rates continue, 120,000,000 girls, an average of 12,000,000 girls a year, will be married before their 18th birthday over the next decade;

Whereas 246,000,000 boys and girls experience school-related, gender-based violence each year;

Whereas children with disabilities reportedly are 3 to 4 times more likely to experience physical or sexual violence;

Whereas the tens of millions of children living outside of family care, including those living on the streets, working away from home, or in residential care, are particularly vulnerable to violence and abuse;

Whereas an estimated 72,000,000 children are involved in child labor and 4,300,000 children are subject to forced labor, including in situations of trafficking;

Whereas nearly half of the 68,500,000 individuals who are currently displaced by conflict and war around the world are children, and displacement exposes those children to increased risk of exploitation, violence, and abuse;

Whereas, according to the United Nations, from 2016 to 2017, verified cases of child recruitment, including forcible recruitment, and child participation in armed conflict—

(1) quadrupled in the Central African Republic;

(2) doubled in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and

(3) persisted at alarming levels in Somalia, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Yemen;

Whereas more than 10,000 children were killed or maimed in 2017 in armed conflict;

Whereas the risks of online abuse and exploitation of children is constantly growing, with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children reviewing cases involving 25,000,000 child sexual abuse images in 2015, up from 450,000 in 2004;

Whereas unaddressed exposure to violence disrupts the development of critical brain architecture and other organ structures, leaving children at lifelong risk of disease and reduced potential;

Whereas studies show toxic stress relating to exposure to violent or dangerous environments becomes damaging to learning, behavior, and health across a lifetime;

Whereas violence against children can lead to negative health consequences, including injury, noncommunicable and communicable diseases, and poor maternal and child health outcomes;

Whereas all forms of violence in childhood have a significant negative impact on educational outcomes, including by reducing school attendance and increasing dropout rates, and can further limit access to the physical, mental health, psychosocial, and cognitive protections that safe educational settings provide;

Whereas decades of behavioral and social science research have demonstrated that building healthy, resilient children as resilience, through stable and committed relationships with a supportive caregiver or other adult can lessen the harmful developmental effects of violence in children and youth;

Whereas, according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United States is the largest official development assistance program that is designed to prevent and address violence against children and youth;

Whereas the United States, in coordination with public-private partnerships and other organizations, has endorsed the technical package called “INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children” (referred to in this preamble as “INSPIRE”) put forth by the World Health Organization with substantial technical input from the United States Government, including from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and United States Agency for International Development;

Whereas INSPIRE contains 7 evidence-based strategies to end violence against children that include—

(1) implementing and enforcing relevant laws;

(2) addressing harmful gender and other social norms;

(3) creating and sustaining safe communities;

(4) supporting parents and caregivers;

(5) improving household economic security to reduce violence in the home;

(6) improving access to health services, social welfare, and criminal justice support; and

(7) ensuring safe school environments that provide gender-equitable education and social-emotional learning and life skills training.

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of State, the Department of Labor, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Health and Human Services each play a critical role in preventing and responding to violence against children and youth; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States—

(1) condemns all forms of violence against children and youth globally, including physical, mental, and sexual violence, neglect, abuse, maltreatment, and exploitation; and

(2) should—

(A) develop and implement a comprehensive and coordinated strategy built on evidence-based practices, including the technical package called “INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children” put forth by the World Health Organization; and

(B) adopt common metrics and indicators to monitor progress across Federal agencies to prevent, address, and end violence against children and youth globally, including harm- ful economic impacts of violence on the development of children and the harmful economic implications of violence against children and youth globally.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 230.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this measure, and I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), my colleague, for his hard work in bringing this resolution forward.

More than a billion children worldwide are exposed to violence each year. This can take the form of sexual violence, physical violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Adolescent girls are an especially vulnerable group. One in three girls between the ages of 15 and 17 experience violent acts and are often the victims of someone they know. Children with disabilities are reportedly three to four times
likelier to experience physical or sexual abuse.

This violence has a lifetime impact on the health and well-being of a growing child and on their community. Children who experience violence have higher rates of anxiety and depression and are at greater risk of suicide. These traumatic events have a lasting impact, from reduced neurological functions, to poorer educational outcomes, to higher rates of early and child marriage.

Children should feel safe at home, in school, and in their communities. But it is in these places that most violence against children occurs, often at the hands of people they see every day. These abuses shape their lives forever. Violence against children can be prevented. Implementing appropriate laws, reinforcing positive norms and values, creating safe environments, and providing support to children and their caregivers can help to address the risk of violence perpetrated against children.

In addition, the resolution urges the United States to adopt evidence-based strategies to combat violence against children as part of the World Health Organization’s INSPIRE program, and it updates the administration to develop indicators and evaluation tools to monitor violence against young people globally across Federal agencies.

Mr. Speaker, it is a good measure. I am glad to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

**COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 28, 2020.**

**Hon. ELIOT ENGEL, Chairman, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.**

**Dear Chairman Engel:** I write concerning H. Res. 230, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and Labor under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H. Res. 230, to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I will also support the conclusion of the Committee on Education and Labor conference during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation and for the look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

**ELIOT L. ENGEL, Chairman.**

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution to condemn all forms of violence against children around the world. I thank my colleagues, Congressman McGovern and Congressman Wilson, for introducing this resolution and for their work to address this very important issue.

Mr. Speaker, more than 1 billion children around the world are victims of violence each year. Violence, exploitation, and abuse take many forms and disproportionately affect children in the most vulnerable populations, including those in refugee settlements and conflict zones.

These traumatic experiences have serious and long-lasting effects on children’s psychological, physical, and social development. But the negative consequences of violence against children spread far beyond individuals and families. When children are prevented from reaching their full potential, nations suffer severe political and economic setbacks.

The United States has been a global leader in prioritizing programs to support the health and well-being of children around the world through our foreign assistance programs, but we can always do more.

This resolution encourages the development of a coordinated and evidence-based U.S. strategy to prevent, address, and end this abuse.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGovern), my friend, the author of this important resolution, a champion of human rights, and the co-chair of the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission.

Mr. McGovern. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time and for his leadership on programs that protect and address the needs of vulnerable children here at home and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to be the author of this bipartisan resolution, along with Congressman Joe Wilson. And I am very proud of the 62 bipartisan cosponsors on this bill who represent the geographic and ideological diversity of this House.

I also thank the broad coalition of organizations that have worked so long in support of this resolution, in particular, ChildFund, Save the Children, World Vision, Futures Without Violence, and UNICEF USA.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the Record a letter supporting this resolution from these groups and others.

**H. Res. 230 and in the Congressional Record**

**January 31, 2020.**

H. Res. 230, a Congressional Resolution to End Violence Against Children Globally. Our country is proud of the strong bipartisan support that H. Res. 230 has received in Congress since it was introduced by Congressmen Joe Wilson (D-SC) on March 14, 2019. It is currently cosponsored by a bipartisan group of more than 60 Members of Congress and was previously approved by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on October 30, 2019.

Half of all children—one billion—are victims of violence each year and in just five minutes, a child dies as a result. Forms of violence include, but are not limited to, human trafficking, child marriage, child labor, homicide, and corporal punishment and sexual abuse. Early exposure to violence can impair children’s brain development and damage their circulatory, reproductive, and immune systems, causing life-long risk of disease and reduced potential. The global economic cost of violence against children has been measured to be as high as $7 trillion dollars or 8% of the world’s GDP annually.

Fortunately, the United States Government is uniquely positioned to drive efforts to prevent and respond to violence against children. The Federal government allocates like USAID, the State Department and the Department of Labor are already hard at work serving the world’s children. However, these efforts are done without the optimal coordination between agencies or an overarching, government-wide strategy.
The Congressional Resolution to End Violence Against Children Globally (H. Res. 230/S. Res. 122) recognizes the harmful impacts of violence and calls upon Congress to develop and implement a coordinated strategy based on proven practices. The resolution highlights the INSPIRE framework—seven key evidence-based strategies to end violence against children. INSPIRE develops, works in collaboration with the CDC, USAID, and others, provides common metrics and indicators which can measure and monitor progress.

Over the years, the U.S. Government has demonstrated its commitment to the health and well-being of children. Providing safety and security for vulnerable children supports U.S. efforts to address violence and mitigate its impacts, therein bolstering other anti-poverty international development efforts, including education, health, and economic well-being. Building upon the work of the U.S. Government’s Strategy on Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity, passage of H. Res. 230 would enhance existing government efforts to address pervasive violence against children.

We thank you in advance for your consideration of H. Res. 230. We urge you to support these one billion children and support passage of this important resolution.

Sincerely,

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, even though we have made great strides in identifying and addressing much of the violence that affects children and young people around the world, the sad reality is that violence against children is still pandemic.

Every 5 minutes, a child dies of violence. Half of all children—1 billion—are victims of violence. Homicide is among the top causes of death in adolescents. That is not just a shame, Mr. Speaker. That is absolutely unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, 80 percent of those homicide victims are boys, and nearly one in five girls is sexually abused at least once in her life.

Mr. Speaker, sadly, violence can happen anywhere—in communities, in schools, in the home, in emergency and crisis situations, in churches, on the streets, online, and on the phone. It happens in the most idyllic-seeming neighborhood and in the midst of conflict and war.

Violence takes many forms: human trafficking, child marriage, child labor, murder, assault, beatings, psychological abuse, and online exploitation. And too much of the violence is biased on gender.

We know that children who are exposed to violence at a very young age can be affected for life. Violence can impair brain development. It could damange the circulatory and immune systems. Such violence can cause lifelong risks of being vulnerable to disease, illness, and disabilities. It can harm the ability to reproduce and engage in a full sexual life. It can severely affect the ability of a child to live up to their full potential.

Luckily, nations, healthcare providers, teachers, communities, and nongovernmental groups have come together to end violence against children. They have identified and agreed upon some solutions to ending violence against children.

We in this House should be proud that the CDC, USAID, World Health Organization, and others have developed what is called the INSPIRE package, which is a set of strategies to reduce and end violence against children everywhere.

So many of us in this Chamber are parents. I am the father of a son and a daughter. I know how we worry about our children’s safety and well-being. This is true of all families everywhere. In many ways, each and every child is one of our children. We need to be concerned about their vulnerability, about their safety, about their care, and about their protection.

This resolution announces to the world that we are aware; that we do care; and, most importantly, that we want our health and aid agencies to take action.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution, and I thank my colleagues for their support.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I again thank my colleagues for their hard work on this important cause.

The exploitation, violence, and abuse experienced by so many of the world’s most vulnerable children cannot be tolerated. This resolution raises awareness of this horrific reality and urges the United States Government to develop and coordinate evidence-based strategies to address this issue.

The United States must continue to use its influence on the global stage to end violence against children wherever it exists.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank Congressman MCGOVERN for his hard work on this measure. He has been a tireless advocate for children and protecting children around the world.

American leadership on this issue is absolutely vital. Ensuring the safety of our children today safeguards the future of our communities tomorrow.

Protecting children across the world must be an American foreign policy priority. We owe it to our younger generations everywhere the best shot possible at a full, healthy, and prosperous life.

Mr. Speaker, this is an excellent measure. I am pleased to be a cosponsor, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it. I yield back the balance of my time.
The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 16, not voting 39, as follows:

NAYS—7

Roy

NOT VOTING—44

Messrs. GAETZ and HARRIS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay." Mr. CARTER of Georgia changed his vote from "nay" to "yea." So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for: Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 81.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 81.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Speaker, I missed this vote due to overlapping schedules. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 81.

MALALA YOUSAFZAI SCHOLARSHIP ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 16, not voting 39, as follows:

NAYS—7

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Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 81.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Speaker, I missed this vote due to overlapping schedules. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 81.

MALALA YOUSAFZAI SCHOLARSHIP ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4589) to expand the number of scholarships available to Pakistani women under the Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship Program, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 16, not voting 39, as follows:

NAYS—7

Roy

NOT VOTING—44

Messrs. GAETZ and HARRIS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay." Mr. CARTER of Georgia changed his vote from "nay" to "yea." So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for: Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 81.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 81.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Speaker, I missed this vote due to overlapping schedules. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 81.

MALALA YOUSAFZAI SCHOLARSHIP ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4589) to expand the number of scholarships available to Pakistani women under the Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship Program, as amended,
Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I missed votes due to circumstances beyond my control. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 81, "yea" on rollcall No. 80, "yea" on rollcall No. 81, and "yea" on rollcall No. 82.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 3, 2020 I regret not being present for a vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 79, "yea" on rollcall No. 80, "yea" on rollcall No. 81, and "yea" on rollcall No. 82.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, due to conflicts with scheduling, I was needed at my district; my sincerest apologies. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on this bill.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I missed votes due to circumstances beyond my control. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 81, "yea" on rollcall No. 80, "yea" on rollcall No. 81, and "yea" on rollcall No. 82.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1822) to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue rules relating to the collection of data with respect to the availability of broadband services, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House. The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection. The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1822

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 “Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technological Availability Act” or the “Broadband DATA Act”.

SEC. 2. BROADBAND DATA.

The Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"TITLE VIII—BROADBAND DATA

SEC. 801. DEFINITIONS.

"(a) RULES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Commission shall issue final rules that shall—

"(A) require the biannual collection and dissemination of granular data, as determined by the Commission, (i) relating to the availability and quality of service with respect to terrestrial fixed, fixed wireless, satellite, and mobile broadband internet access service; and

"(ii) that the Commission shall use to compile the maps created under subsection (c)(1) (referred to in this section as ‘‘coverage maps’’), which the Commission shall make publicly available; and.

"(B) establish—
“(1) processes through which the Commission can verify the accuracy of data submitted under subsection (b)(2); and
“(ii) processes and procedures through which, and, as necessary, other entities or individuals submitting non-public or competitively sensitive information under this title, can protect the security, privacy, and confidentiality of that non-public or competitively sensitive information, including—
“(I) information contained in the Fabric;
“(II) any information collected under subsection (b)(1)(A) supporting the Fabric; and
“(III) the data submitted under subsection (b)(2);
“(iii) the challenge process described in subsection (b)(5); and
“(iv) the process described in section 804(b).”

“(2) OTHER DATA.—In issuing the rules under paragraph (1), the Commission shall develop a process through which the Commission can collect verified data for use in the coverage maps from—
“(A) State, local, and Tribal governmental entities that are primarily responsible for mapping, tracking, and ensuring broadband service coverage for a State, unit of local government, or Indian Tribe, as applicable;
“(B) third parties, if the Commission determines that it is in the public interest to use such data in—
“(i) the development of the coverage maps; or
“(ii) the verification of data submitted under subsection (b); and
“(C) other Federal agencies.

“(3) UPDATES.—The Commission shall revise the rules issued under paragraph (1) to—
“(A) reflect changes in technology;
“(B) ensure the accuracy of propagation models, as further provided in subsection (b)(3); and
“(C) improve the usefulness of the coverage maps.

“(b) CONTENT OF RULES.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF A SERVICEABLE LOCATION FABRIC REGARDING FIXED BROADBAND.—

“(A) DATASET.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall maintain a dataset of all locations in the United States where fixed broadband internet access service can be installed, as determined by the Commission.

“(ii) COLLECTION.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclauses (II) and (III), the Commission may contract with an entity with expertise with respect to geographic information systems (referred to in this subsection as ‘GIS’) to create and maintain the dataset under clause (i).

“(II) APPLICATION OF THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.—A contract into which the Commission enters under subclause (I) shall in all respects comply with applicable provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

“(III) LIMITATIONS.—With respect to a contract into which the Commission enters under subclause (I)—

“(aa) the entity with which the Commission enters into the contract shall be selected through a competitive bid process that is transparent and open; and

“(bb) the contract shall be for a term of not longer than 5 years, after which the Commission may enter into a new contract—

“(AA) with an entity, and for the purposes described in clause (i); and

“(BB) with an entity with the requirements under subclause (II) and this subclause; and

“(cc) the contract shall—

“(AA) prohibit the entity described in item (aa) from disclosing for monetary consideration any personally identifiable information to any other entity other than for purposes authorized under this title; and

“(BB) require the entity described in item (aa) to include in any contract with any other entity a provision that prohibits that other entity from engaging in an action that is prohibited under subitem (AA).

“(B) FABRIC.—The rules issued by the Commission under subsection (a)(1) shall establish the Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric, which shall—

“(i) contain geocoded information for each location identified under subparagraph (A)(1);

“(ii) serve as the foundation upon which all data relating to the availability of fixed broadband internet access service collected under paragraph (2)(A) shall be reported and overlaid;

“(iii) be compatible with commonly used GIS software; and

“(iv) at a minimum, be updated every 6 months by the Commission.

“(C) IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITY.—The Commission shall prioritize implementing the Fabric for rural and insular areas of the United States.

“(2) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION.—The rules issued by the Commission under subsection (a)(3) shall establish standards for the reporting of broadband internet access service data that the Commission shall collect—

“(A) from each provider of terrestrial fixed, flexible, wireless, or satellite broadband internet access service, which shall include data that—

“(i) documents the areas where the provider—

“(aa) has actually built out the broadband network infrastructure of the provider such that the provider is able to provide that service; and

“(bb) could provide that service, as determined by identifying where the provider is capable of performing a standard broadband installation, if applicable;

“(ii) includes information regarding download and upload speeds, at various thresholds established by the Commission, and, if applicable, latency with respect to broadband internet access service that the provider provides available;

“(iii) can be georeferenced to the GIS data in the Fabric;

“(iv) the provider shall report as—

“(AA) satisfies standards that are similar to those applicable to providers of mobile broadband internet access service under subparagraph (B) with respect to propagation model details, taking into account material differences between fixed wireless and mobile broadband internet access service; and

“(BB) reflects speeds and latency of the service provided by the provider; or

“(bb) a list of addresses or locations that constitute the service area of the provider, except that a requirement that—

“(AA) only may permit, and not require, a provider to report the data using that means of reporting; and

“(BB) the rules issued under subsection (a)(1), shall provide a method for using that means of reporting with respect to Tribal areas; and

“(C) in a format and in a manner that respect to providers of terrestrial fixed and satellite broadband internet access service—

“(aa) polygon shapefiles; or

“(bb) a list of addresses or locations that constitute the service area of the provider, except that the Commission—

“(AA) may only permit, and not require, a provider to report the data using that means of reporting; and

“(BB) in the rules issued under subsection (a), and subject to subparagraph (B), the Commission shall establish a user-friendly challenge process through which consumers, State, local, and Tribal governmental entities, and other entities or individuals may submit challenge data to the Commission to challenge the accuracy of—

“(i) the coverage maps;

“(ii) any information submitted by a provider regarding the availability of broadband internet access service; or
the information included in the Fabric.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS; VERIFICATION; RESPONSE TO CHALLENGES.—In establishing the challenge procedures required under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall—

(i) consider—

(1) the types of information that an entity or individual submitting a challenge should provide to the Commission in support of the challenge;

(II) the appropriate level of granularity for the information described in subclause (I);

(III) the need to mitigate the time and expense incurred by, and the administrative burdens placed on, entities or individuals in—

(aa) challenging the accuracy of a coverage map; and

(bb) responding to challenges described in item (b)(2); and

(iv) develop an online mechanism, which—

(I) shall be integrated into the coverage maps;

(II) allows for an entity described in subparagraph (A) to submit a challenge under the challenge process;

(III) makes challenge data available in both geographic information system and non-geographic information system formats; and

(IV) clearly identifies the areas in which broadband internet access service is available, and the upload and download speeds at which that service is available, as reported to the Commission by providers under section 802(b)(2); and

(C) USE OF CHALLENGES.—The rules issued to establish the challenge process under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) a process for the speedy resolution of challenges; and

(ii) a process for the regular and expeditious updating of the coverage maps and granular data disseminated by the Commission as challenges are resolved.

(D) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not earlier than 1 year, and not later than 18 months, after the date on which the rules issued under subsection (a)(1) take effect, the Commission shall, after an opportunity for notice and comment, submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that—

(i) evaluates the challenge process described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) considers whether the Commission should commence an inquiry on the need for other data collection.

(E) IDENTIFY POTENTIAL INACCURACIES IN THE DATA RELATING TO BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE THAT PROVIDERS REPORT; AND

(F) IMPROVE THE ACCURACY OF THE DATA DESCRIBED IN SUBCLAUSE (I).

(G) Reform of Form 477 process.—

(A) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the rules issued under subsection (a)(1) take effect, the Commission shall—

(i) reduce the Form 477 broadband deployment service availability collection process of the Commission—

(I) to achieve the purposes of this title; and

(II) in a manner that—

(aa) enables the comparison of data and maps produced before the implementation of this title with data and coverage maps produced after the implementation of this title; and

(bb) maintains the public availability of data relating to the availability of broadband internet access service; and

(ii) harmonize reporting requirements and procedures regarding the deployment of broadband internet access service that are in effect on the day before the date on which the rules issued under subsection (a)(1) take effect with those requirements and procedures in those rules;

(B) continued collection and reporting.—On and after the date on which the Commission carries out subparagraph (A), the Commission shall be unable to collect and publicly report subscription data that the Commission collected through the Form 477 broadband deployment service availability collection process, as established on July 1, 2017.

(C) Maps.—The Commission shall—

(i) after consultation with the Federal Geographic Data Committee established under section 759(a) of the Geospatial Data Act of 2018, create—

(A) the Broadband Map, which shall depict—

(I) the extent of the availability of broadband internet access service in the United States, without regard to whether that service is fixed broadband internet access service or mobile broadband internet access service, which shall be based on data collected by the Commission from all providers; and

(ii) the areas of the United States that remain unserved by providers;

(B) a map that depicts the availability of fixed broadband internet access service, which shall be based on data collected by the Commission from providers under subsection (b)(2)(A); and

(C) a map that depicts the availability of mobile broadband internet access service, which shall be based on data collected by the Commission from providers under subsection (b)(2)(B); and

(ii) use the maps created under paragraph (1)—

(A) to determine the areas in which terrestrial, fixed, fixed wireless, mobile, and satellite broadband internet access service is and is not available; and

(B) when making any new award of funds for the deployment of broadband internet access service under any future program administered by the Administration;

(C) make available to any Federal agency, upon request, the maps created under paragraph (1); and

(D) make public at an appropriate level of granularity—

(A) the maps created under paragraph (1); and

(B) the data collected by the Commission with respect to the availability of broadband internet access service and the quality of service with respect to broadband internet access service.

(Sec. 804. Improving Data Accuracy.

(a) Audits.—The Commission shall conduct regular audits of information submitted to the Commission by providers under section 802(b)(2) to ensure that the providers are complying with this title.

(b) Crowdsourcing.—As part of the efforts of the Commission to facilitate the ability of the public and individuals in the United States to submit specific information about the deployment and availability of broadband internet access service in the United States on an ongoing basis so that the information may be used to verify and supplement information provided by providers of broadband internet access service for inclusion in the maps created under section 802(c)(1).

(c) Collaboration.—As part of the efforts of the Commission to facilitate the ability of the public and individuals in the United States to submit specific information about the deployment and availability of broadband internet access service in the United States on an ongoing basis so that the information may be used to verify and supplement information provided by providers of broadband internet access service for inclusion in the maps created under section 802(c)(1), the Commission shall—

(A) prioritize the consideration of data provided by data collection applications used by consumers that the Commission has determined—

(i) are highly reliable; and

(ii) have proven methodologies for determining network coverage and network performance;

(B) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, publish on the website of the Commission a process that tests the feasibility of partnering with Federal agencies that operate delivery fleet vehicles, including the United States Postal Service, to facilitate the collection and submission of information described in that paragraph; and

(C) not later than 14 months after the date of enactment of this title, publish on the website of the Commission, and submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, a report regarding the testing described in subparagraph (B), which shall include—

(i) a determination regarding whether the partnerships with Federal agencies described in that subparagraph are able to facilitate
the collection and submission of information described in paragraph (1); and

(ii) any steps that the Commission plans to take to facilitate the participation described in that paragraph.

(2) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (1), the Commission shall hold workshops for Tribal governments in each of the 12 Bureau of Indian Affairs regions to provide technical assistance with the collection and submission of information under section 802(a)(2).

(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN TRIBES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall review the need for continued work- shops required under paragraph (1).

(B) ANNUAL REVIEW.—Each year, the Commission, in consultation with Indian Tribes, shall review the need for continued workshops required under paragraph (1).

(4) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL SERVICE PROVIDERS.—The Commission shall establish a process through which a provider that has fewer than 100,000 active broadband internet access service connections may request and receive assistance from the Commission with respect to geographic information system data processing to ensure that the provider is able to comply with the requirements under section 802(b) in a timely and accurate manner.

(5) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS AND CONSUMERS.—The Commission shall provide technical assistance to consumers and State, local, and Tribal governmental entities with respect to the challenge process established under section 802(b)(5), which shall include—

(A) detailed tutorials and webinars; and

(B) the provision of staff of the Commission to provide assistance, as needed, throughout the entirety of the challenge process.

(6) GAO ASSESSMENT OF FABRIC SOURCE DATA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an assessment of key data sources that are used for purposes of the Fabric to identify and geocode locations where fixed broadband internet access service can be installed in order for the Comptroller General to develop recommendations for how the quality and completeness of those data sources can be improved as data sources for the Fabric.

(B) SOURCES INCLUDED.—For the purposes of the assessment conducted under paragraph (1), the key data sources described in that paragraph shall include—

(i) any relevant sources of Federal data, including the National Address Database administered by the Department of Transportation;

(ii) State- and county-level digitized parcel data; and

(iii) property tax attribute recording.

(B) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representa- tives a report that contains the recommendations developed under paragraph (1).

SEC. 805. COST.

(1) ASP.—The Commission may not use funds from the universal service programs of the Commission established under section 254, as the result of orders issued under that section, to pay for any costs associated with this title.

(2) OTHER FUNDS.—The Commission may recover costs associated with this title under section 9 to the extent provided for in an appropriation Act, as required under subsection (a) of that provision.

SEC. 806. OTHER PROVISIONS.

(1) OMB.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the initial rule making required under section 802(a)(1) shall be exempt from review by the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) PRA.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Paperwork Reduction Act’) shall not apply to the initial rule making required under section 802(a)(1).

(3) EXECUTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES.—Except as provided in section 802(b)(1)(A)(ii), the Commission—

(A) including the offices of the Commission, shall carry out the responsibilities assigned to the Commission under this title; and

(B) may not delegate any of the responsibilities assigned to the Commission under this title to any third party, including the Universal Service Administrative Company.

(4) ANNUAL REPORT.—Each fiscal year, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representa- tives a report that summarizes the implemen- tation of this title and associated enforcement activities conducted during the previous fiscal year.

(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—If the Com- mission, before the date of enactment of this title, has taken an action that, in whole or in part, implements this title, the Com- mission shall not be required to revisit such ac- tion to the extent that such action is consis- tent with this title.

AMENDMENT OF NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitu- tute offered by Mr. PALLONE

Strike all after the enacting clause and in- set the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technological Availability Act”.

SEC. 2. BROADBAND DATA.

The Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

TITLE VIII—BROADBAND DATA

SEC. 801. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.—The term ‘broadband internet access service’ has the meaning given in section 6(a)(12) of the Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(2) BROADBAND MAP.—The term ‘Broadband Map’ means the map created by the Commission under section 802(c)(1)(A).

(3) CELL EDGE PROBABILITY.—The term ‘cell edge probability’ means the likelihood that the minimum threshold download and upload speeds with respect to broadband internet access service will be met or exceeded at a distance from a base station that is intended to indicate the ultimate edge of the coverage area of a cell.

(4) CELL LOADING.—The term ‘cell loading’ means the percent of time that the air interface resources of a base station that are used by consumers with respect to broadband internet access service will be used.

(5) CLUSTER.—The term ‘cluster’ means a natural or man-made surface feature that af- fects the propagation of a signal from a base station.

(6) FABRIC.—The term ‘Fabric’ means the Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric established under section 802(b)(1)(B).

(7) FORM 477.—The term ‘Form 477’ means Form 477 of the Commission relating to local telephone competition and broadband reporting.

(8) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian Tribe’ has the meaning given the term ‘Indian tribe’ in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(9) MOBILITY FUND PHASE II.—The term ‘Mobility Fund Phase II’ means the second phase of the proceeding to provide universal service support from the Mobility Fund (WC Docket No. 10– 90; WC Docket No. 10–208).

(10) PROPAGATION MODEL.—The term ‘propagation model’ means a mathematical formula for the characterization of radio wave prop- agation as a function of frequency, distance, and other conditions.

(11) PROVIDER.—The term ‘provider’ means a provider of fixed or mobile broadband internet access service.

(12) QUALITY OF SERVICE.—The term ‘quality of service’ means, with respect to broadband internet access service, the download and upload speeds (and, for relevant services, latencies) with respect to that service, as deter- mined by, and to the extent otherwise collected by, the Commission.

(13) SHAPEFILE.—The term ‘shapefile’ means a digital storage format containing geospatial or location-based data and attribute information—

(A) regarding the availability of broadband internet access service; and

(B) that can be viewed, edited, and mapped in geographic information system software.

(14) STANDARD BROADBAND INSTALLATION.—The term ‘standard broadband installation’ means—

(A) means the initiation of fixed broadband internet access service in an area in which the provider has not previously offered that service, with no charges or delays attributable to the extension of the network of the provider; and

(B) includes the initiation of fixed broadband internet access service through routine installation that can be completed not later than 10 business days after the date on which the service request is submitted.

SEC. 802. BROADBAND MAPS.

(a) RULES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Commission shall issue final rules that shall—

(A) require the biannual collection and dissemination of granular data, as determined by the Commission—

(i) relating to the availability and quality of service with respect to terrestrial fixed, fixed wireless, satellite, and mobile broadband internet access service; and

(ii) that the Commission shall use to compile the maps created under subsection (c)(1) (referred to in this section as ‘coverage maps’), which the Commission shall make publicly available; and

(B) establish—

(i) processes through which the Commission can verify the accuracy of data submitted under subsection (b)(2); and

(ii) processes and procedures through which the Commission, and, as necessary, other enti- ties or individuals submitting non-public or com- petitively sensitive information under this title, can protect the security, privacy, and confidential- ity of that non-public or competitively sensi- tive information, including—

(A) information contained in the Fabric;

(B) the dataset created under subsection (b)(1)(A) supporting the Fabric; and

(C) the data submitted under subsection (b)(2)

(iii) the challenge process described in sub- section (b)(5); and

(iv) the process described in section 804(b).

(b) DATA.—In carrying out the responsibilities assigned to the Commission under this title, the Commission shall develop a process through which the Commission can collect certified data for use in the coverage maps from—

(A) State, local, and Tribal governmental enti- ties that are primarily responsible for mapping
or tracking broadband internet access service coverage for a State, unit of local government, or Indian Tribe, as applicable;

(B) third parties, if the Commission determines that it is in the public interest to use such data in—

(i) the development of the coverage maps; or

(ii) verification of data submitted under subsection (b); and

(c) other Federal agencies.

(3) Updates.—The Commission shall revise the rules issued under paragraph (1) to—

(A) reflect changes in technology;

(B) ensure the accuracy of propagation models, as applicable provided in subsection (b)(3); and

(C) improve the usefulness of the coverage maps.

(4) CONTENT OF RULES.—

(I) ESTABLISHMENT OF A SERVICEABLE LOCATION FABRIC REGARDING FIXED BROADBAND.—

(A) DATABASE.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall create a common dataset of all locations in the United States where fixed broadband internet access service can be installed, as determined by the Commission.

(ii) CONTRACTING.—

(II) In general.—Subject to subparagraphs (II) and (III), the Commission may contract with an entity with expertise with respect to geographic information systems (referred to in this subsection as GIS) to create and maintain the dataset set forth in subparagraph (I).

(III) LIMITATIONS.—With respect to a contract to which the Commission enters under subclause (I)—

(aa) the entity with which the Commission enters into the contract shall be selected through a competitive bid process that is transparent and open; and

(bb) the contract shall be for a term of not longer than 5 years, after which the Commission may enter into a new contract.

(AA) with an entity, and for the purposes, described in clause (i); and

(BB) that complies with the requirements under subclause (II) and this subclause; and

(cc) the contract shall—

(AA) prohibit the entity described in item (aa) from engaging in any action that is prohibited under subitem (AA).

(B) FABRIC.—The rules issued by the Commission under subsection (a)(1) shall establish the Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric, which shall—

(i) contain geocoded information for each location identified under subparagraph (A)(i); and

(ii) serve as the foundation upon which all data relating to the availability of fixed broadband internet access service collected under paragraph (2)(A) shall be reported and overlay;

(iii) be compatible with commonly used GIS software; and

(iv) at a minimum, be updated every 6 months by the Commission.

(C) IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITY.—The Commission shall prioritize implementing the Fabric for rural and insular areas of the United States.

(2) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION.—The rules issued by the Commission under subsection (a)(1) shall include uniform standards for the reporting of broadband internet access service data that the Commission shall collect.

(A) Frequency of reporting.—For the purpose of paragraph (2)(A), if the Commission determines that the reporting standards under that paragraph are insufficient to collect accurate propagation maps and propagation model details with respect to the fixed broadband internet access service technologies, the Commission shall immediately adopt new reporting standards to collect accurate propagation maps and propagation model details with respect to those technologies that—

(1) shall be the functional equivalent of the standards required under paragraph (2)(B); and

(2) allow for the collection of propagation maps and propagation model details that are as accurate and granular as, or more accurate and granular than, the maps and model details collected by the Commission under paragraph (2)(B).

(3) CERTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION.—With respect to a provider that submits information to the Commission under paragraph (2)—

(A) the provider shall include in each submission a certification from a corporate officer of the provider that the officer has examined the information contained in the submission and that, to the best of the officer's actual knowledge, information, and belief, all statements of fact contained in the submission are true and correct; and

(B) the Commission shall verify the accuracy and reliability of the information in accordance with measures established by the Commission.

(3) CHALLENGE PROCESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the rules issued under subsection (a)(1), the Commission shall establish a user-friendly challenge process through which consumers, State, local, and Tribal governmental entities, and other entities or individuals may submit challenge data to the Commission to challenge the accuracy of—

(i) the coverage maps that any information submitted by a provider regarding the availability of broadband internet access service; or

(ii) the information included in the Fabric.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS; VERIFICATION; RESPONSE TO CHALLENGES.—In establishing the challenge process required under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall—

(i) consider—

(I) the types of information that an entity or individual submitting a challenge should provide to the Commission in support of the challenge;

(II) the appropriate level of granularity for the information described in subclause (I);

(III) the need to make the time and expense incurred by, and the administrative burdens placed on, entities or individuals who—

(aa) challenging the accuracy of a coverage map, and

(bb) responding to challenges submitted in item (aa); and

(IV) the costs to consumers and providers resulting from a misallocation of funds because of a reliance on outdated or otherwise inaccurate information in the coverage maps;

(V) any lessons learned from the challenge process established under Mobility Fund Phase II, as determined from comments solicited by the Commission; and

(VI) the need for user-friendly challenge submission formats that will promote participation in the challenge process;

(ii) include a process for verifying the data submitted through the challenge process in order to ensure the reliability of that data;

(iii) allow providers to respond to challenges submitted through the challenge process; and

(iv) develop an online system which—

(1) shall be integrated into the coverage maps;

(2) allows for an entity described in subparagraph (A) to submit a challenge under the challenge process;

(3) makes challenge data available in both geographic information system and non-geographic information system formats; and

(4) clearly identifies the areas in which broadband internet access service is available,
and the upload and download speeds at which that service is available, as reported to the Commission under this section.

(C) USE OF CHALLENGES.—The rules issued to establish the challenge process under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) a process for the speedy resolution of challenges; and

(ii) a process for the regular and expeditious updating of the coverage maps and granular data disseminated by the Commission as challenges arise.

(D) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not earlier than 1 year, and not later than 18 months, after the date on which the rules issued under subsection (a)(1) take effect, the Commission shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that—

(i) evaluates the challenge process described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) considers whether the Commission should commence an inquiry on the need for other tools to help—

(A) identify potential inaccuracies in the data relating to broadband internet access service that providers report; and

(B) improve the accuracy of the data described in subsection (a)(1).

(6) REFORM OF FORM 477 PROCESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the rules issued under subsection (a)(1) take effect, the Commission shall—

(i) reform the Form 477 broadband deployment service availability collection process of the Commission;

(ii) to achieve the purposes of this title; and

(iii) in a manner that—

(aa) enables the comparison of data and maps produced before the implementation of this title with data and coverage maps produced after the date of this title; and

(bb) maintains the public availability of data relating to the deployment of broadband internet access service; and

(iv) harmonize reporting requirements and procedures regarding the deployment of broadband internet access service that are in effect on the day before the date on which the rules issued under subsection (a)(1) take effect with those requirements and procedures in those rules.

(B) CONTINUED COLLECTION AND REPORTING.—On and after the date on which the Commission carries out subparagraph (A), the Commission shall continue to collect and publicly report subscription data that the Commission collects through the Form 477 broadband deployment service availability process, as in effect on July 1, 2019.

(7) SHARING DATA WITH NTIA.—The Commission shall establish a process to make the data collected under paragraph (2) available to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

(c) MAPS.—The Commission shall—

(i) after consultation with the Geo-

(iii) maps produced before the implementation of this title with data and coverage maps produced after the date of this title; and

(iv) in a manner that—

(aa) enables the comparison of data and maps produced before the implementation of this title with data and coverage maps produced after the date of this title; and

(bb) maintains the public availability of data relating to the deployment of broadband internet access service; and

(iv) harmonize reporting requirements and procedures regarding the deployment of broadband internet access service that are in effect on the day before the date on which the rules issued under subsection (a)(1) take effect with those requirements and procedures in those rules.

(8) DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE FOR QUALITY OF SERVICE RULES.—Any requirement of a rule issued under subsection (a)(1) that relates to quality of service shall take effect not earlier than 18 months after the date on which the Commission issues that rule.

SEC. 803. ENFORCEMENT.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States, in consultation with the Commission, may entertain an appeal from a determination by the Commission under this title.

(2) APPEAL.—Any party aggrieved by a determination by the Commission under this title may file a request for review with the Comptroller General of the United States within 60 days of the date of the determination by the Commission. The Comptroller General shall file a petition for review with the United States Court of Federal Claims for review of such determinations.

(3) PROCEDURE.—The Comptroller General shall conduct the review and hearing under this section in accordance with the procedures set forth in title 28, United States Code, for review of Federal Department and Agency determinations.

(4) Certification.—The Comptroller General shall issue a certification regarding whether the partnerships with Federal agencies described in that paragraph are able to facilitate the collection and submission of information described in paragraph (1); and

(ii) any steps that the Commission plans to take to facilitate the partnerships described in that subparagraph.

(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN TOWNS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Comptroller General of the United States, in consultation with the Department of the Interior, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce, shall provide technical assistance, advice, and training to Tribal Governments in each of the 12 Bureau of Indian Affairs regions to provide technical assistance with the collection and submission of data under section 802(a)(2).

(2) annually.—Each year, the Commission, in consultation with Tribal Governments, shall review the need for continued workshops, training, and other assistance described in paragraph (1).

(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL SERVICE PROVIDERS.—The Commission shall establish a process through which a provider that has fewer than 100,000 active broadband internet access service connections may request and receive assistance from the Commission with respect to geographic information system data processing related to the Fabric.

(e) T ECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN TOWNS.—The Commission shall provide technical assistance to Tribal Governments in each of the 12 Bureau of Indian Affairs regions to provide technical assistance with the collection and submission of data under section 802(a)(2).

(f) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—The Commission shall provide technical assistance to consumers and State, local, and Tribal governmental entities with respect to the challenge process established under section 802(b)(5), which shall include—

(i) detailed tutorials and webinars; and

(ii) the provision of staff of the Commission to provide assistance, advice, and training throughout the entirety of the challenge process.

(g) GAO ASSESSMENT OF FABRIC SOURCE DATA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an assessment of key data sources that are used for purposes of the Fabric to identify and geocode locations where fixed broadband internet access service can be installed in order for the Comptroller General to develop recommendations for how the availability and completeness of those data sources can be improved as data sources for the Fabric.

(2) SOURCES INCLUDED.—For the purposes of the assessment conducted under paragraph (1), the key data sources described in that paragraph shall include—

(A) any relevant sources of Federal data, including the National Address Database administered by the Department of Agriculture; and

(B) State- and county-level digitized parcel data.

(2) ANNOUNCEMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that contains the recommendations developed under paragraph (1).

(a) USF.—The Commission may not use funds from the universal service programs of the
Commission established under section 254, and the regulations issued under that section, to pay for any costs associated with this title.

(b) OTHER FUNDS.—The Commission may recover from the person who is responsible for the costs of any action that was brought under this section any amounts that the person is required to contribute under section 802(a)(1) of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the "Paperwork Reduction Act") unless there is already a suit pending in court that addresses the same violation.

(c) EXECUTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES.—Except, with respect to an entity that is not the Universal Service Administrative Company, as provided in section 802(a)(1), subsections (d), and (e) of section 804, the Commission—

"(1) including the offices of the Commission, shall carry out the responsibilities assigned to the Commission under this title; and

"(2) may not delegate any of the responsibilities assigned to the Commission under this title to an entity, excluding the Universal Service Administrative Company.

(d) REPORTING.—Each fiscal year, the Commission shall submit a report to Congress that summarizes the implementation of this title and associated enforcement activities conducted during the previous fiscal year.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—If the Commission, in the date of enactment of this title, has taken an action that, in whole or in part, implements this title, the Commission shall not be required to resign such action to the extent that such action is consistent with this title.

Mr. PALLONE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING DENISE WILKerson

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a great public servant from my district, Denise Wilkerson.

Ms. Wilkerson is the council president for the city of Roselle, New Jersey, but her dedication to her community extends far beyond her elected office. She also is the president of the Union County National Organization for Women. She served as second vice president of the National Council of Negro Women in Roselle, as well.

She actively involved in the local NAACP chapter, in addition, she is the executive director of Abounding Women Community Outreach. This nonprofit is dedicated to empowering women through their community events and professional skills training.

She is a vibrant part of my community, and I am glad to commend her from the floor of the United States House of Representatives on this day. She deserves all the accolades we can give her and much more.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF SAMI NATOUR

(Mr. BURCHETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Sami Natour, a respected member of the Knoxville community who recently passed away at the age of 86.

Sami lived the American Dream. He was born in Palestine in 1933 and later immigrated to America in 1953. He returned to Palestine in 1956 to marry his wife, Abla, before they permanently settled in the United States and became American citizens. The Natours lived in Arlington, Virginia, before making east Tennessee their home.

In 1972, Sami opened the Copper Kettle Restaurant in Knoxville with his brothers, Samir and Naji. Sami worked extremely hard to make the Copper Kettle a success. Sami’s sons, Peter, remembers his father’s work ethic and how he would often work from 6 in the morning until midnight.

Sami’s dedication to his business clearly left an impression on his sons: all three of them own and operate restaurants in the Knoxville area. Peter runs Pete’s Coffee Shop—one of my favorite places—Basel runs Rami’s Cafe, and Bassam runs Sami’s Cafe.

Sami will be greatly missed. His life story serves as a reminder that anyone willing to work hard can follow their dreams and be successful in our great Nation.

OPPOSING TEXAS’ MEDICAID WAIVER PROGRAM

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to oppose the Healthy Texas Women program waiver, which is nothing more than a reckless attack on reproductive rights.

The ironically titled Healthy Texas Women program blocks Medicaid beneficiaries from getting care at providers that offer abortion services like Planned Parenthood. This does nothing to expand access to family planning care. It will harm low-income women who rely on Medicaid for their healthcare.

When Texas excluded Planned Parenthood from state funding 7 years ago, 45,000 fewer women accessed care. We cannot stand for that. This waiver program will hurt women of color the most, who already experience health disparities and barriers to access.

Mr. Speaker, I will not stop fighting to protect a woman’s right to make her own decisions about her healthcare, and I urge the Congress to do the same.

RECOGNIZING HEAD COACH ULYSSES HAWTHORNE

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Alfred E. Beach High School Football Coach, Ulysses Hawthorne, who is retiring from the Savannah-Chatham County Public Schools system after 21 seasons.

Coach Hawthorne is a stalwart in the Savannah athletics scene. At the time of his retirement he was the dean of all the coaches in the area, but, most importantly, he has always been an exceptional role model to his players. Players he coached remember that he pushed them to become leaders on and off the field. Many of his players are now playing at the next level in college.

As a unit, his teams were successful against schools from across the State of Georgia. In 2011, Coach Hawthorne took Alfred E. Beach High School to its first appearance in the State playoffs since 1983. During his tenure at Beach, he accumulated 268 victories and 5 state championships.

I am so proud to have someone like Coach Hawthorne in the First Congressional District of Georgia shaping the lives of young people.

SPECIAL OLYMPICS

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the great work of the Special Olympics.

Recently, I had the pleasure of visiting with Special Olympics athletes from Souderton Area High School, a Unified Sports school.

Schools that participate in Unified Sports pair students with and without disabilities to promote inclusion through a shared love of sports. Athlete Kevin Lezsynski and his unified partner Jon Booz stopped by my office recently to share their experiences with the Pennsylvania Special Olympics.

The Special Olympics is a fantastic organization representing more than 5 million athletes that teaches the value of good sportsmanship. Because of the Special Olympics, individuals with intellectual disabilities are given opportunities to not only strengthen their physical fitness, but to strengthen the lifelong friendships made with fellow athletes along the way.

I would like to wish Kevin and Jon the best of luck in their future competitions, and to all of the other brave
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Larson) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the Chamber about one of the most important issues that the Nation faces, and that issue has only been underscored by the issue of the coronavirus, and also by the issue of inequality that exists today in this great country of ours, the wealthiest nation in the history of the world.

I am pleased to announce the number of people who have risen and come to support Social Security 2100. It is called Social Security 2100 because we address the needs of Social Security into the next century so that Social Security remains inviolate for the next 75 years and address the vital concerns of each and every American.

In 2019, 64 million Americans received Social Security benefits totaling over $1 trillion. For nearly one-third of our seniors, Social Security benefits are 90 percent of their total income. Two-thirds rely on Social Security for the majority of their income. The average benefit in 2019 per American was $17,600 for retired workers, and that works out to be about $18,000 for men and $14,000 for women—not enough for most to live on.

Mr. Speaker, 178 million Americans are covered by Social Security today; 10,000, baby boomers a day become eligible for Social Security.

Social Security provides lower and middle-income Americans the most. More than 90 percent of benefits go to beneficiaries earning less than $50,000. Let me repeat that again: more than 90 percent of all the benefits of Social Security go to people earning less than $50,000 a year.

That is why the following individuals have supported the Social Security 2100 Act, including: Social Security Works, the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, the AFL-CIO, the Alliance for Retired Americans, Paralyzed Veterans of America, VoteVets, the American Federation of Government Employees, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, LatinoVoices for a Secure Retirement, the National Organization for Women, SAGE, the National Education Association, The Arc of the United States, International Federation of Professional & Technical Engineers representing the Administration for Community Living, Kaiser Advocates, the National Organization of Social Security Advocates, the National Organization of Social Security Claimants’ Representatives, the EPI Policy Center, the National Retiree Legislative Network, Public Citizen, CREDO Action, Progress America, MoveOn, the Daily Kos, People’s Action, the Diverse Elders Coalition, the National Employment Law Project, Freedom to Prosper, MoveOn, Union Veterans Council of the AFL-CIO, just to name a few. Madam Speaker.

I am grateful to have been born and raised in Florida and to represent a district home to 57,000 State residents for generations to come.

Florida is home to 3 of 11 unified combatant commands—Central Command, Southern Command, and Special Operations Command. I am so honored to represent a district home to 57,000 veterans, part of the 1.5 million who call the Sunshine State home.

Florida is also a major tourism destination—millions from around the world flock to our shores to enjoy our beaches, food, culture, and theme parks.

I am grateful to have been born and raised in Florida and to represent the 15th District. I look forward to working with the Florida delegation to continue bettering the lives of all our State residents for generations to come.

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I am grateful to have been born and raised in Florida and to represent the 15th District. I look forward to working with the Florida delegation to continue bettering the lives of all our State residents for generations to come.
I commended President Trump for having said that, debating his other Republican opponents. But to date, the administration has not produced a plan that will protect Social Security, that will, in fact, expand Social Security the way we need to.

In fact, the last time Social Security was expanded, there was a Republican President, a Republican Senate, and a Democratic House. The Democratic Speaker was Tip O’Neill. He led that effort. The leader of the Social Security movement was Senator Robert Dole. The associate majority leader was Howard Baker. And the President was Ronald Reagan.

They understood, bipartisanship, that this is the American people’s number one insurance program, the number one antipoverty program.

You know what? We don’t even have to go back to 1929 to understand the impact and the need for Social Security. History and historians are replete with the stories of the great crash. We have only gone as far as 2008 because, in 2008, this country experienced the Great Recessions.

Since that recession, many Americans saw their 401(k)’s become 101(k)’s, and 90 percent of the American people have not recovered their wealth and assets. And this is the American people’s number one insurance program, the number one antipoverty program.

most recently, our dear colleague, the late Representative John Lewis reminded us—and in June 2009 he rolled out, along with DANNY DAVIS, LINDA Sánchez, TERRI SEWELL, GWEN MOORE, JIMMY GOMEZ, and other members of the Committee on Ways and Means—what the fact that Social Security is a civil rights issue as well, a cause it is the full faith and credit of the United States Government and the Nation’s number one insurance program, the number one antipoverty program.

And with that, Madam Speaker, I am going to yield to the gentleman from the great State of Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), as I have heard no better voice in Congress—the voice of God. Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Well, thank you, sir. I want to thank you indeed. As a matter of fact, as I was listening, I was saying to myself, after a good sermon, all that you really say is “Amen.” And I want to say “Amen” to you.

And I say that in all seriousness, because the number one advocate for an expanded Social Security in this House of Representatives is none other than Representative JOHN LARSON. I thank you for your diligence, for the consistency.

When you walk in my office, there is a picture of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and that photograph has been there ever since I have been here. I had that photograph before I came here, because the work and the leadership, the vision that Franklin Delano Roosevelt had, has been transformed and passed on to people like you. I am so proud to be able to say that I serve with you in this House of Representatives, on the Ways and Means.
Committee, and that you chair the Social Security Subcommittee and the Social Security effort.

The only other thing that I really would need to say and would want to say, I have always been told that you can never miss the opportunity to say a safety, that you make an assessment by how well it treats your, how well it treats its old, and how well it treats those who have difficulty caring for themselves.

I couldn't help but think of my father, as I listened to you, who was 92 years old when he died. But he had a good life. As a matter of fact, he spent the last 5 years living with me on the weekends whenever I came home.

He and I wanted to pay for things. You know, we would stop for dinner, and he would say to my wife: Vera, I am going to treat you for dinner. His Social Security check was $500-something a month, which obviously wouldn't be enough if he had to live alone and care for himself and all of that. But I would go ahead and let him pay. I would say: Okay. Well, if you want to pay for dinner, go right ahead—and he would pay.

When you stopped to get gasoline, as the tank was being filled, he would say: Here, let me pay for it. He would reach and get his money. We were getting gas. At the time, gasoline was very high. It went up to $40, $50, $60, $70. He would say: I guess you better go ahead and pay for it. You don't have to worry.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. He is a smart man.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. But, again, we have got to expand it. We have got to keep it. We have got to make sure that it provides for the individuals it is designed to provide for.

It is not a gift. It is not a giveaway. It is an entitlement that people work for. And so I am proud to join with you in saying that we have got to make Social Security everything that it ought to be.

Where you lead, I will follow, and we will help make it happen. So, thank you very much. I am going to conclude, and this just about ends my day.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Well, first of all, thank you very much. I deeply appreciate your efforts, Mr. Davis.

And I love the story about your father, because that just demonstrates the dignity and the worth of a lifetime of work. But, still, he wanted to pay, he wanted to continue to contribute, because he knew how important it was. And it wasn't any handout. He worked for it all of his life. He contributed into it.

Now we are faced with a decision in Congress on our watch, not sometime down in the future, but now.

For you up there listening in the audience, as we speak, this year, Social Security will start paying out more money than it is taking in. It hasn't been adjusted in 37 years.

There is nothing that you can leave untouched that requires actuarial attention—and, specifically, the attention of Congress—that, left untouched, will continue to flourish. And yet Social Security has never missed a payment, not for disability, not for spousal or dependent coverage, and not for a pension. It is America's insurance plan. It is our number one antipoverty program as well.

That is why I am so grateful that Danny and others have pointed this out as a civil rights issue, as well, because of the way, for so long, people of color, especially Black males, have been discriminated against.

Also, when you look at women and you understand that, for women of color, they are receiving 56 cents for every dollar their White male counterparts were—80 cents for White women, 53 cents for Hispanic women—that is simply unfair.

In this day and age, we can correct that, and we can do it simply by doing what Roosevelt asked us to do: Make a contribution.

What does that contribution go towards? It goes towards a pension, a disability payment, dependent coverage, and a spousal benefit.

That is a pretty good deal. You can't buy that anywhere in the private sector.

I come from one of the insurance capitals of the world, where, when you went to insurance school, you taught about the three legs on the stool; and the most important leg on that stool was Social Security, because that was the floor, that was the safety net which nothing could fall through.

We don't ever want to see another crash like 1929. But, again, understand, since 2008, 90 percent of Americans are struggling because they haven't recovered their wealth and assets. Sixty-eight percent of all millennials, who will need Social Security more than baby boomers, have only Social Security to rely on. They have no pension or 401(k).

While we should do everything to make that more possible, the plausible reality and what government can do is at hand: First and foremost, make Social Security solvent; and then, secondly, make sure it is solvent for more than 75 years and addresses baby boomers and millennials and future generations, and does so with modest benefits that end the inequality that exists but also provides basic economic sustenance so that our economies can thrive.

Both Jason Furman and Larry Summers, and, I think, Secretary Mnuchin would even agree with this today. They were talking about, in the face of the coronavirus—which, by the way, is age-related and will impact the elderly and people in the age groups of 60 to 70 and 70 to 80 far more than it will impact any other generation, and it will do so in a way that they better have the wherewithal we are talking about means to stimulate the economy.

The number one way to stimulate the economy is to give those modest benefits to the very people—$15,000, on average, in every congressional district—so those modest benefits are spent directly right back into the communities that they live in for the necessities of life that are needed to sustain their existence.

Would you agree, Dan?

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. I agree wholeheartedly.

As a matter of fact, if you really want to touch and move the economy, it is to make sure that those individuals at the very bottom are able to contribute.

You see, I always say that money to a community is like blood to the body. No matter how sophisticated we are in terms of medicine and health, if all the blood leaves your body, in all likelihood, you are going to die.

In communities that are considered low income, senior citizen villages, places where people live in senior housing, unless those individuals have resources to plow back into the environment, then those will always be low income, no money, no business, no opportunities, no hope.

So, if we really want to make America the America that we dream about, talk about, hope about, but has never been, then Social Security is the way to do it. Every person who works, who reaches a certain age, you know, retirement can be a good thing.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Exactly.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. You have got enough resources to retire without wondering if you are going to have to cut your pills in half or not pay the light bill or pay the rent or have enough money to purchase the food that you want, where you are not scraping and looking for coupons and looking for special sales and special opportunities.

That is what happens to many of our senior citizens. They have to look and see if there is an item on sale so that they will be able to acquire it. So, if we make sure that there are sufficient resources for people to live on, then, at my church, they would say that you are doing the work of the Master.

So there is no better way to do it, no more effective, no more efficient way. I am just pleased that we have this opportunity to do this, and do it now.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. We do, and it is on our watch.

I can't emphasize this enough. For every Member of Congress and every person out there in America who is listening to C-SPAN right now or to this program: It is on our watch. It is our responsibility. We cannot continue to kick the can down the road.

Doing nothing means a 20 percent cut to people's benefits.

Let me repeat that again. Doing nothing means a 20 percent cut to people's benefits.

Now, there are some who are fine with that, but most, on both sides of the aisle, are not in favor of that.
Here is what the polling data shows. It shows that Social Security is bipartisan. Seventy-seven percent of Americans—84 percent of Democrats, 69 percent of Republicans, 76 percent of Independents—said that they would be willing to pay a little to make sure that their benefits are not cut and that they are protected and expanded.

Also, 91 percent of workers and 94 percent of retirees would feel betrayed—that is 91 percent of workers, 94 percent of retirees would feel betrayed—if the money they paid into Social Security was not available to them.

A Gallup poll found, this most recent one, that Social Security ranked fourth amongst the things that keep people up at night and worried with respect to their security, fourth in importance after education, healthcare, and their financial security—and they often lump financial security and Social Security together.

Before going on to the economic analysis, I want to talk about the polling data. After adjusting for prices, wages have risen 1.5 percent annually over the last 5 years.” Social Security 2100 would only be a small impact on the pay increase of a new FICA tax.

This was in Economy for All on November 12, 2019. The Congressional Budget Office also reports this.

This will be the only bill that we will be able to vote on this year that both reduces the national debt by $525 billion over time and enhances the existence of Social Security, making it solvent for future generations beyond 75 years.

Let me repeat that again.

CBO has said that Social Security 2100 is both PAYGO compliant and, because the program is fully paid for, reduces the national debt by $525 billion over time and enhances the existence of Social Security, making it solvent for future generations beyond 75 years. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), if he has a final word.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, the final word is only to make sure that Social Security is in your plans, and be ready to accept it when we get it.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

CRISES AT THE BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. UNDERWOOD). Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader. Mr. GROTHMAN.

Madam Speaker, I wish President Trump would always be able to prevent that, and I am sure he is going to continue to prevent that as long as he is President; but, if you look at the other people running for the job, I wouldn’t bet on that even by this time next year, and certainly within 5 years, we won’t be back to the days of being the welfare magnet for the Western Hemisphere or the entire world.

Madam Speaker, I call on Congress to stand up and pass legislation that a future President cannot undo, stating that we are not going to have more people here as a public charge.

Secondly, a couple weeks ago, I went down to the border one more time and had a chance to talk to local law enforcement, some of the citizens on the border, as well as the Border Patrol. They are appreciative of the things that the current administration is doing.

I saw 12 miles of wall being built at the Arizona border. I saw that, while it might be possible to get around the wall, it would be very difficult. I don’t think most people could climb a 30-foot wall, much less get over the concertina wire on top, much less get down the other side.

But, again, those are actions from President Trump. I wish, in the future appropriations bill, Congress would fully fund that wall like the Border Patrol says it needs and the President wishes to have.

President Trump has reached an agreement with the Mexican Government so that people coming here seeking asylum pending their hearing can be held in Mexico rather than coming across living in this country, having children with birthright citizenship, and taking advantage of laws that law-abiding people from other countries don’t have.

Again, President Trump has reached an agreement with Mexico, and that is why we have gone from 80,000 or 90,000 people, at least, coming in the border in May of last year to under 2,000, we
believe, more recently. But, again, that is another victory that could be short-lived.

We heard again, currently, it could easily be over 90 percent of the fentanyl, of the meth and heroin come across the border. This should be a national crisis. Many people never hear an annual basis from this scourge than died in the entire Vietnam war.

Nevertheless, it is still treated as no big deal, and Congress is not going out of its way to do anywhere near what it should to prevent these drugs from coming across the border, which are killing our citizens.

Furthermore, the drug cartels who control that border are breaking up families and taking advantage of young people, 14-, 15-year-olds, to smuggle across the border.

Why do they do it? Because they know, in the United States, we are not going to incarcerate people who are 15 years old for sneaking drugs across the border. It amazes Border Patrol that, a few times, some potential immigrant commits a crime and they are separated from their children; meanwhile, the drug cartels have thousands of people, separately from the State, that they make to do their dirty work and barely pay a fine from the average American Congressman, who is so worried about things otherwise.

We also had a chance to look at the Nogales border and see what is going on there and the possibility that people are going over the wall. We heard, again, we could use more dogs on the southern border, not only to detect drugs coming across one way, but to detect cash coming across the other way—something else that, if this Congress really cared about our border, they would do something about.

We heard, again, about the dangers of having the drug cartels control our southern border. If we don't stop them, the drug cartels, wealthy drug cartels that may be paying off some American citizens who live on the border and may be paying off Mexican military, maybe Mexican police. When they sneak people over the border. It is not unusual to have these people dehydrate in the Arizona desert. It is not unusual to have these people drown in the Rio Grande River.

The fault is the inactivity of the American Congress to really secure these borders so we don't continue to empower the Mexican drug cartels that are not only using people to die coming here, but are also corrupting the Mexican Government, resulting in the high homicide rates that we see south of the border.

Madam Speaker, I call upon Congress to act to immediately hire more Border Patrol, to hire more dogs, to make sure we have enough funding for the wall, to permanently close ports trying to come to this country to have to stay south of the border pending their asylum hearing, to change the asylum laws so that anybody can't just say "I am in danger in my home country" and come here, and, above all, to change the public benefits rule so that our future immigrants are uniformly hardworking people who are going to be an asset to America rather than the current situation in which they are apparently defined as the type of people who come on the government.

We are all willing to take care of people in the United States who have fallen on hard times, but the idea of going back to the days in which people all over the world know that the United States of America is the welfare magnet for anyone is ruining our country, and it is hard to imagine people who don't take these actions as anything other than people who want to permanently change our country.

Madam Speaker, I call on Congress to take action that President Trump, would suggest so that, if God forbid, anything happened to him, we still are in a position to protect our border and save our great country.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 4998. An act to prohibit certain Federal subsidies from being used to purchase communications services posing national security risks, to provide for the establishment of a reimbursement program for the replacement of communications equipment or services posing such risks, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 4, 2020, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

3990. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Ozone NAAQS [EPA-R05-OAR-2019-0467; FRL-10006-00-Region 5] received March 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.


3992. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Felixonum: Biological Drug Product [EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0380; FRL-10003-94] received March 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3993. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Food Grade Residues of Fumigant Use [EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0277; FRL-10003-94] received March 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3994. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Methanaltin: Biological Drug Product [EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0277; FRL-10003-94] received March 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3995. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department’s report on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus question, covering the period August 1 to September 30, 2019, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2674(f); Public Law 87-195, Sec. 620(Cd); (92 Stat. 739); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3996. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department’s determination and certification under Sec. 480(b)(1)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2291(b)(1)(A); Public Law 87-195, Sec. 490(b)(1)(A) (as added by Public Law 102-583, Sec. 3(a)); (106 Stat. 4924); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3997. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department’s current Temporary General License: Extension of Validity [Docket No.: BIS-2021-0051] (RIN: 0999-AH79) received February 26, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 301(a)(1); Public Law 94-20; Sec. 301(a)(1); (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3998. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-076, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3999. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-083, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4000. A letter from the Director, Equal Employment Opportunity and Inclusion, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s FY 2019 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 230(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-433, Sec. 904(c)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

4001. A letter from the Board of Trustees, National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust, transmitting the Trust’s Annual Management Report for Fiscal Year 2019, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 231h(j)(5)(E)(i); Aug. 29, 1935,
H.R. 6065. A bill to block the implementa-
tion of a recent presidential proclamation
restricting individuals from certain coun-
ptries from entering the United States; to
the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HECK (for himself, Mr. KILMER,
Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. AMODIE)

H.R. 6066. A bill to require the Federal
Railroad Administration and Amtrak to im-
plement and carry out certain National
Transportation Safety Board recommenda-
tions, and for other purposes; to the
Committee on Transportation and Infra-
structure.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and
Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 6067. A bill to amend the Packers and
Stockyards Act, 1921, to provide for the es-
establishment of a trust for the benefit of un-
paid cash sellers of livestock, and for other
purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 6068. A bill to direct the Secretary
of Health and Human Services to enter into
an agreement with the National Academies of
Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to con-
duct a study on the health outcomes of the
use of e-cigarettes during pregnancy, and for
other purposes; to the Committee on Energy
and Commerce.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself, Ms. 
KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. 
GALLEGO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MORELLE,
Mr. LYCH, Mr. KIND, Mr. BLUMEN
er, Mr. SMITH of Washington, 
Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. 
RICHMOND, Mr. TKONE, and Mr. 
THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 6069. A bill to establish a competitive
program to make grants to States to provide
child care to individuals receiving services
at American Job Centers; to the Committee on
Education and Labor.

By Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mex-
ico (for herself, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK,
Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GONZALEZ of 
Texas, Mr. VILLA, Ms. JACKSON LEE,
Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. HAALAND, Mrs. 
DAVIS of California, and Mr. VARGO:

H.R. 6070. A bill to establish grant pro-
grams to improve the health of border area
residents and address all hazards preparedness
in the border area including bioterrorism, in-
fectious disease, and noncommunicable emerg-
ing threats, and for other purposes; to the
Committee on Education and Commerce, and
in addition to the Committee on Foreign
Affairs, for a period to be subsequently de-
termined by the Speaker, in each case for
consideration of such provisions as fall with-
in the jurisdiction of the committee con-
cerned.

By Mr. MORELLE:

H. Res. 883. A resolution expressing support
for designation of March 3, 2020, as National
Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Day; to the
Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. ROSE of New York (for himself,
Mr. ENGEL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mis-
sissippi, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. VARGAS,
Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SQUIRES, Mr. PHIL-
LIPS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. MAL
INOWSKY, and Ms. SHERRILL):

H. Res. 884. A resolution recognizing the
global threat transnational white supra-
crime organizations presents to America and its
interests; to the Committee on Foreign Af-
fairs, and in addition to the Committees on the
Judiciary, and Intelligence (Permanent Select),
for a period to be subsequently de-
termined by the Speaker, in each case for
consideration of such provisions as fall with-
in the jurisdiction of the committee con-
cerned.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Ms. 
PINGREE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CARDENAS,
Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. MORELLE):

H.R. 6061. A bill to amend the State Justice
Institute Act of 1984 to provide technical as-
sistance to States and the courts to improve the constitutional and equ-
table enforcement of fines, fees, and mone-
tary bail, and for other purposes; to the
Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. 
HICE of Georgia, and Ms. SCHA
RTZ of North Dakota):

H.R. 6062. A bill to amend certain provi-
sions in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cos-
metic Act relating to the discontinuance or interrup-
tion in the production of life-saving drugs
so as to apply such provisions with re-
spect to life-saving devices, and for other
purposes; to the Committee on Transporta-
tion and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Ms. 
PINGER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CARDENAS,
Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. MORELLE):

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so as to apply such provisions with re-
spect to life-saving devices, and for other
purposes; to the Committee on Transporta-
tion and Infrastructure.
The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

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**PRAYER**

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, we bask in the warmth of Your glory. You uphold the universe by the words of Your power today. Today, walk with our Senators as they work. Help them to remember that there is no purity without vigilance, no learning without study, and no mastery without discipline. Lord, give them the wisdom to be willing to pay the price to honor You. Provide them with joy in service and devotion in discipleship. Infuse them with a spirit of power, love, and self-control. We pray in Your mighty Name. Amen.

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**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH). The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent for 1 minute in morning business.

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

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**BANGLADESH**

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, an op-ed I penned recently mentioned countries that still have blasphemy laws on the books, and it touched a nerve in Bangladesh. I certainly didn’t mean to imply that it was the worst offender, and I commend Bangladesh for its support of almost 1 million Rohingya Muslim refugees who are fleeing Burma. Bangladesh’s secular government has also taken steps to prosecute perpetrators of religious-based crimes.

However, the 2016 report by the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom found that religious and civil society groups in Bangladesh fear increasing religious extremism. Moreover, some Bangladesh leaders have warned that violators of the blasphemy laws would be prosecuted.

Bangladesh and the 68 other countries that still have blasphemy laws on the books should repeal these laws. That is why I am cosponsoring a resolution, S. Res. 458, calling on the global repeal of blasphemy laws.

I yield the floor.

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**RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

S. 2657

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, this week, the Senate has a good opportunity to update the laws governing the way we harness and deploy America’s tremendous domestic energy resources. It has been well over a decade since the last time comprehensive energy legislation was signed into Federal law.

Following our overwhelming vote yesterday to proceed to consideration of the American Energy Innovation Act, the Senate is on track to change that very soon. The American Energy Innovation Act put forward by Chairman MURKOWSKI and Ranking Member MANCHIN is thoroughly bipartisan. It contains provisions sponsored or cosponsored by more than 60 of our colleagues. It has come to include 50 individual pieces of legislation that the Energy and Natural Resources Committee considered last year.

Over the past 3 years, the Trump administration and this Congress have worked together to secure historic advances for both the producers and consumers of affordable domestic energy. We have opened access to new energy reserves, streamlined the regulation of liquid natural gas exports, and halted or reversed the most egregious Obama-era regulatory burdens. The growing record is clear. We have helped to usher in a prosperous new era of U.S. energy independence.

The legislation we are considering this week is designed to build on those successes. It takes proactive steps to ensure the security, efficiency, and affordability of American energy for years to come.

First, it puts a strong tailwind behind programs, grants, and research efforts that are focused on energy innovation. That means significant investments in improving energy efficiency and grid storage technologies; new resources for the development of renewable geothermal, nuclear, and other energy sources to help sustain domestic energy independence; reauthorization for the Department of Energy’s cutting-edge research at the Advanced Research Projects Agency; and a renewed commitment to carbon capture, utilization, and storage at coal production facilities.

In addition to energy innovation, the legislation also focuses on energy security. Since the last comprehensive update to the Federal energy laws in 2007, our Nation’s critical infrastructure, including the electric grid, has changed significantly, and so have the threats it faces. Our colleagues’ legislation tackles this head-on. It introduces incentives for electrical grid modernization and cyber-security projects. It encourages utility providers to take proactive measures to protect rate-payers from the devastating effects of potential cyber attacks. It makes new technical cyber security assistance available to municipalities and rural utilities and authorizes grant funding for on-the-job workforce retraining.
Perhaps most importantly, the legislation before us is not only designed for continued advances in areas where the U.S. energy sector has seen success, it is also meant to take a sober assessment of where we are falling short.

As many of you and my colleague Chairman Murkowski noted yesterday, the United States currently relies on foreign imports to meet our demand for dozens of mineral commodities. We are talking about rare substances with critical applications in manufacturing, energy production, national security. These are critical products, but at present, domestic production does not satisfy domestic demand. That is why this legislation provides for new survey and cataloging efforts to identify new domestic supplies of important materials. It invests in extraction technologies that would harness existing mining infrastructure in places like Appalachian coal country to help meet the demand.

As the senior Senator from Kentucky, I know the importance of these investments firsthand. The working families and job creators in my State know that clean coal technologies and longstanding mining operations can continue to add tremendous value to the security and prosperity of our Nation.

There is a reason why this legislation has earned widespread praise from the researchers and energy industry leaders who would be affected the most. It is a product of serious, good-faith, bipartisan work. That is why organizations from the National Mining Association to the Environmental Defense Fund have found common ground in endorsing it.

I will have more to say about this legislation in the coming days, but right now, I am grateful for our colleagues on the Energy Committee and all Members to join me in supporting this excellent work.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

ADVANCED GEOTHERMAL INNOVATION LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2019—MOTION TO PROCEED—RESUMED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 2657, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to S. 2657, a bill to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic Leader is recognized.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, the number of confirmed coronavirus cases in the United States has recently surpassed 100. As more Americans are tested in the days and weeks to come, that number is expected to increase. Just this morning, we learned that a second New Yorker, from New Rochelle in Westchester County, contracted the virus and is in serious condition and currently in a New York hospital. Our prayers are with him and his family.

This only underlines the urgent need to respond to the coronavirus on a national scale. The only appropriate response in Congress is to come together quickly and in a bipartisan fashion to deliver the resources and authorities our Federal agencies need to track and combat the virus, treat Americans with the disease, and develop a vaccine and additional treatments. We also must aid the States and localities in their efforts to deal with the disease because they are on the frontlines.

I am glad that Congress is headed in the right direction. I expect that, today, appropriators will announce an agreement on an emergency, bipartisan funding package to deal with the coronavirus. The agreement is expected to include between $7 billion and $8.5 billion of funding—very close to the $8.5 billion that we Senate Democrats requested last week—and over four or five times the amount of new funding initially proposed by the administration.

That is good news. When it comes to Americans’ health and safety, there is no reason to be penny wise and pound foolish. If the bean counters at OMB unnecessarily cut the money we need, it will cost us more in the long run. It is far better to get our public health professionals, experts, and agencies the funding they need, up front and all together, rather than be forced to pass additional appropriations in the coming months. We may have to, but we shouldn’t have to.

If we do skimp, the scenario would make no sense. Yet, left to its own devices, that is what the administration would have done. So I am glad we pushed them earlier, despite the fact that President Trump didn’t want to hear anything contrary to what he was proposing.

I am pleased that both parties in Congress, in both Houses of Congress, are coming together to do the responsible thing. I hope and expect that we can pass the emergency appropriations through the Senate before the end of the week.

Congress does what is necessary to respond to the coronavirus, unfortunately, the Trump administration’s efforts leave much to be desired. While the Trump administration’s response is slow, halting, loose with the facts, and President Trump blames everyone but himself, Congress—Democrats and Republicans, House and Senate—are acting like the adults in the room. We are not letting President Trump’s accusatory and nastiness, his false state to do even more in these weeks. We struggle to grapple with the problem—and, instead, try to brush it away—get in our way of doing what America needs to have done and done immediately.

Congressional appropriators have had to include provisions in the emergency bill to prevent the administration from stealing funds from other public health and disease programs to fight the coronavirus. That is what the White House wanted to do. Congress has done far better than that, as widely available or accurate as they should have been in the early days of the coronavirus outbreak. POLITICO reported this morning that the administration was very slow to develop an accurate test for coronavirus, slow to allow hospitals and public health labs to develop that on their own.

The emergency funding bill seeks to deal with these two issues. It explicitly funds laboratory testing. We may have to do even more in these weeks. We have come together to do the responsible thing. I hope and expect that we are coming together to do the responsible thing. I hope and expect that we are coming together to do the responsible thing. I hope and expect that we are coming together to do the responsible thing.

Meanwhile, as Congress works—Democrats and Republicans, House and Senate—to come up with a strong, comprehensive bill with necessary dollars, President Trump continues to spread rumor, loose speculation, and happy talk. If any member of the administration tells the President something optimistic, he repeats it and exaggerates it to the point of absurdity. The President said the disease might magically “disappear” once the weather gets warmer and promised that the...
vaccine would arrive “soon”—his words. Only yesterday were a group of governmental health experts and pharmaceutical executives able to convince the President that a vaccine will not be ready in a matter of months—as the President believed and said—and, in fact, could take a year to develop.

We need leadership in this country. We need serious leadership at a time of crisis like this. We don’t need the facts being brushed under the rug. We don’t need executives being told: ‘Just do happy talk, don’t tell the American people the truth.’

We don’t need a President who doesn’t know the facts and blithely states whatever pops into his head that he thinks will benefit him for the moment.

This is a crisis. There is no substitute for credibility and honesty from our political leaders. We need the President and his team to level with the American people and tell the truth, more during a crisis than ever before. Our public health professionals must tell the President the facts, and the President and his team must tell the American public the facts—just the facts.

Now, the Vice President and Ambassador Debbie Birx will speak to both Senate caucuses at lunch today. I am disappointed that Dr. Anthony Fauci, the director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, who was originally slated to join us, is no longer coming, but Senate Democrats have many questions for the Vice President about his administration’s response to the outbreak and, even more importantly, what they are doing now to help deal with the problem as it gets worse and worse.

We look forward to pressing him on the need for transparency and decisiveness and hopefully getting useful answers because the health and safety of the American people are at stake.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, as I noted earlier, Samuel Johnson once noted that last summer the Senate Finance Committee created a number of task forces to examine expiring and expired tax policies. I led the Energy Task Force along with the senior Senator from Michigan, and many of the energy tax items that we reviewed were included in the year-end bill in December. Others were not yet ready for prime time.

I am eager to continue to work with my colleagues on advancing American energy innovation, as this bill will do, but we have to be realistic about the fact that a number of the energy tax proposals in question are not yet ready for implementation and need to be considered in the context of other reforms and corrections to the Tax Code.

As I said, I hope debate over tax provisions or other amendments will not delay passage of this important bipartisan legislation, and I look forward to working with colleagues of both parties to advance this bill and to help secure America’s energy future.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.
Some obvious, practical questions face us: How much does this test cost? Is it covered by health insurance? If it is not covered by health insurance, can the average family afford it? These are the practical questions which those of us who have good health insurance and are not worrying about the next paycheck can take care of, but for millions of Americans, it is a significant challenge. We notice that in some cases it takes more than one test to determine that a person is truly free of the coronavirus.

The obvious question is, Does our health insurance cover this kind of testing? As I stand here, I don’t know the answer to it. If it turns out to be an expensive test, and it is not covered by insurance, Americans are going to be faced with that challenge right off the bat.

It brings to mind the real fundamental issue of the debate in Congress over the last 10 years about health insurance, which is on those agencies of government which do the absolute essential work of research and the prevention of the spread of disease. The NIH and CDC need to occupy a special place when it comes to budgeting by the Federal Government. The second thing we note is there are practical questions to be asked and answered. We are now talking about the development of a test to determine whether individuals have been affected by the coronavirus. That test is now starting to come forward. It will be released in States across the United States in the next several weeks.
for swine flu—45 million, to be exact. For several months, four pharmaceutical firms refused to sell the vaccine they had manufactured to the government until they received full liability indemnity and a guaranteed profit. The government would not buy the vaccine until it received those promises. In fact, the Federal Government assumed the liability for this vaccine. According to this article that was published this morning in the New York Times, they eventually paid out over $100 million in claims.

I am not opposed to a reasonable profit, but I do think, if they are going to hold us hostage for months over a guaranteed profit that is unreasonable, that America is going to rebel against pharmaceutical companies. Our debate about pharma and its relationship with America in the future has really sharpened its focus by this debate on the coronavirus that we are facing today.

Madar, President, there is one other aspect that I would like to raise. I was surprised at the briefing we received 2 weeks ago in Washington on the coronavirus to learn how many pharmaceuticals are actually produced in China and how many pharmaceutical ingredients are produced in China and India. It turns out we have a real dependence, when it comes to developing medicines and drugs, on these two countries and many others. When it comes to medical devices, the same is true; and my point, the same applies to medical supplies.

I am introducing legislation this week calling for the creation of a commission to look at this dependence, to measure it today, Today we are facing the coronavirus, the possible—I underline possible—interruption in the supply of pharmaceuticals and the supply of pharmaceutical ingredients from China because of the coronavirus. Did we anticipate this? Have we stockpiled enough of these drugs so we will not be caught short on something that is absolutely vital? If we haven’t, we should.

We should also think about the prospect that in the future, for certain critical drugs, there should be a domestic source in the United States that we can count on if there is some interruption in global trade because of a medical crisis such as this or because of terrorism, for example. I hope we can get some guidance on this from the agencies involved and from those we respect who can give us third-party judgment on this.

Let us, at this moment in time as we face this crisis, look ahead to what the next challenge might be and be prepared for it. As we debate this coronavirus, I urge my colleagues to do our best to try to find bipartisan ground to work on. I have found, across the State, regardless of political allegiance, the people of Illinois and in fact all in this chamber are looking for us in Washington to address this problem responsibly, in a mature way, in a totally nonpolitical way.

When statements are made by political observers, even by the President himself, that are far afield from the truth, let’s not be derailed by that. Let’s focus on medical expertise that we can trust, public health experts who can guide us through this in the appropriate way.

In the meantime, realize we are blessed to live in a country with the best, most talented medical professionals in the world and the best medical resources on Earth. We want to make certain we give them all the room to work that we can through this crisis and challenge in a very positive way.

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. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum be suspended. 

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. Loeffler). Without objection, it is so ordered.

BIPARTISAN BACKGROUND CHECKS

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I have prepared remarks, but before I do that, I want to thank the pages who are in this class right now. They are hard at work, and they do so much for this institution. I just want it written in the RECORD of the U.S. Senate that on this day in March, the junior Senator from New Jersey recognized them for everything they do around here, even though they do not tell jokes that are very good.

Now, if I may start my prepared remarks, I rise today with other colleagues and my colleague from Connecticut, Senator Murphy, to speak on a bill that actually passed out of the House, which was something that was extraordinary. It passed out of the House of Representatives just over a full year ago, and we are waiting here in the Senate for it to come to the floor.

I am one of these folks who really believe that we have too much unnecessary partisanship around issues when there is so much common cause in our country and when there is so much common ground in our country. Yes, indeed, debate is important. Disagreement is important. It undergirds the ideals of democracy that we should form a national conversation and work through our differences—the idea that that actually produces a better whole and a better result.

But when we have a nation that has such an extensive agreement on an issue, where 97 percent of Americans agree, where Republicans and Democrats in the House of Representatives agree, and we can’t get action here, to me, this is not adding to the strength of democracy. It is weakening our Republic.

It was almost exactly a year ago that the House of Representatives passed H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019. This legislation would require a background check before any sale or transfer of a firearm. Under existing law, you can go to a gun show and purchase a gun from an unlicensed seller without having gone through a background check. Think about this. You could be on a terrorist no-fly list; you could be a convicted felon; and you could be a spousal abuser. You can be a lot of things—anything—and be able to go to an unlicensed seller at a gun show and fill up a trunk full of weapons. This is a glaring loophole that allows dangerous individuals—who we all agree are dangerous—to purchase a gun in violation of Federal law.

Again, 97 percent of Americans wanted that loophole closed. The evidence is clear. A study found last year that States that have this commonsense, widely supported, bipartisanly backed background check laws in place have it in place, they get 10 percent lower homicide rates. This isn’t speculation. Folks who have that law in place on a State level have 10 percent fewer homicides.

Today, over a year out of its passage out of the House, the Senate has failed to take up this commonsense bill, which we know—which we know factually—would save lives.

What is one of the most fundamental reasons our government was founded in the first place? For the common defense. We are here to defend our Nation from violence, from terror, from injury, from harm. Everyone in this body takes that commitment very seriously. So here we have something 97 percent of Americans want. We know it would save lives, protect our country and, yet, no action. The bill has not come to the floor.

I know this personally. I was the mayor of my State’s largest city, and in the overwhelming majority of homicides and shootings where we captured the person and found out how they got their gun, they were not qualified to buy a gun because they had criminal convictions. Yet they found easy ways to obtain a gun because we have so many loopholes in the commonsense law—loopholes that allow violence to happen that is terrorizing communities. Of course, we know that is not just anecdotal evidence. According to the Gun Violence Archive,
an estimated 15,208 people were killed with a gun in the United States in 2019.

We know that gun violence is the single leading cause of death for children and teenagers. Our greatest natural resource in this country is our children. Black children and teenagers are 14 times more likely to die of gun violence than their White peers. There is tragic carnage going on for African-American kids. In just one city, for example, in St. Louis, MO, between April and September of last year, 13 children ranging in age from 2 to 16 were killed by a gun.

There is another kind of gun violence we don’t talk about. We don’t talk enough about the death of our children, but we definitely don’t talk about domestic violence in our country. It is factual that when an abuser can get a gun—if that abuser has a gun, a victim of domestic violence is five times more likely to be killed. Again, with the racial disparities in communities of color like the one I live in, we know a Black woman is twice as likely to be shot and killed by an intimate partner as well.

Our duty is to protect this Nation and to protect one another. This is not controversial when you have 97 percent—97 percent. Every year in the United States of America, on average, 100,000 people are shot, and they survive. Many of them will carry with them, for their lives, mental and physical wounds. The economic cost of being a gun violence survivor is measured in the tens and tens of thousands of dollars. The community costs of folks being killed—I have seen this in my community when a shooting happened in front of the IHOP in Newark on Bergen Street. The IHOP had to close one of its shifts, and people lost jobs. It reverberates out into the community.

You see scars happening every day in America. These wounds are physical, and they’re physical, and they also involve mental health. I can’t tell you how many communities in America—when we celebrate the very ideas of our country on July 4, when those firecrackers go off and children hear them, they duck for cover. They hide under beds. They show signs of post-traumatic stress. That is what we are living in right now. This is an everyday reality.

I just came to the floor today to point out that a year—12 months, 365 days—from the House passing of the bipartisan background check legislation supported by 97 percent of Americans, which is fundamental to the reason for government, the common defense in the wake of one of the greatest killers of children in our country—all of these things, and we here are doing nothing.

What did Martin Luther King say? What we have to repent for is not just the vitriolic words and violent actions of the bad people; it is also the appalling silence and inaction of the good people. I have stood for comprehensive gun safety reform, and a lot of things I support aren’t supported by 97 percent of Americans like background checks. Heck, I support gun licensing. The percentage of Americans who support that falls into the seventies. I support an assault weapons ban. Support for that falls as well. So maybe that is an area where we debate. I will stand for those commonsense changes again. Again, I believe in the data. States that do that have seen dramatic drops in violence. We can debate that.

But when we have a bill from the House that 97 percent of Americans support, that has bipartisan support, that we know will save lives, and we don’t act, what does that say about us? Every day in this country, people are being shot, and people are killed, and we do nothing when we all agree. This week, March 7, will mark the 55th anniversary of the day that 600 civil rights activists, led by a young man named JOHN LEWIS, set out to walk from Selma to Montgomery to protest systematic racialized disempowerment, disenfranchisement, and violence. Those nonviolent protesters were met with vicious beatings with billy clubs by Alabama State troopers. They had tear gas and dogs set on them. Congressman Lewis had his skull fractured.

By the next day, Americans all over this country—that horrific scene, we know this as Bloody Sunday—Americans all over this country saw that violence, saw that viciousness, and saw what was being done to people who were nonviolent marchers fighting for justice and equality. It motivated Americans of all backgrounds—Black, White, Christian, Jewish, Republican, and Democrat—to join in the call for change.

I love this Nation, and I love my country. I love folks who agree with me and who disagree with me. I think patriotism is love of country, and you can’t love your country unless you love your countrymen and women.

I say to the Presiding Officer, I love you, man. My friends across the aisle, we don’t agree. Heck, in our own caucus, we don’t agree, but we love one another.

My faith and the other faiths represented in this body—I am excited that we have more religious diversity in this body than ever before—all of our faiths are founded on this fundamental principle: Love thy neighbor. The question is, how do we manifest love into our policy? Well, as I have read, one of the great authors said: What does love look like in public? It looks like justice.

This is the great thing about our country. We don’t always act right away, but throughout our history, when we were confronted with the wretchedness of our society, with the incongruences between reality and our morals and beliefs, we have seen this country rise up and make change. When the spirit was called to act in Birmingham, it shocked the conscience of this country, and we made change. When women in a factory called the Triangle shirtwaist factory were trapped in sweatshop-like conditions—a fire broke out—this country watched in horror, read about in horror back then, and saw in horror through the pictures of women throwing themselves out windows, dying on the pavement in an effort to save their lives, that this is what we need to protect workers. I could go on throughout our entire history.

We are not always fast to get there, but we are a caring, compassionate, loving country. We are.

Again, I look at my colleague up there in that seat. I have watched him. I saw him on HBO reading our founding documents. It was moving to me to see Republicans and Democrats—I am sure you saw it—reading our founding documents. Our Declaration of Independence—I hate to say this, you might say I am a little too mushy—it ends with one of the greatest declarations of love in human history. It says, if we are going to make this Nation work, all of us, we just talk about it, if we are going to be the country that is, as the prophet Isaiah said, ultimately a light unto other nations, inspiring free people across the globe—we are the oldest constitutional democracy. We stepped into the course of human events and said we are going to found a country based on virtue, not a theocracy, not a monarchy, on virtue—that we would be a nation based on ideas. And those ideas, as imperfect as the geniuses who founded this country—and God, they didn’t believe that women were equal or Blacks were equal, but they believed in those ideals and those virtues and that this Nation should always strive to make a more perfect Union, making more real those virtues and those people’s lives. The history of our country is a glorious testimony of us getting better and better with each generation.

Susan B. Anthony stood up and said that it was we the people, not we the male citizens that made this country, not the White male citizens. It was we the people. She used the words of our founding documents to inform her moment of history to call to the conscience of this country.

Martin Luther King, right here in DC on the Mall, did he turn to some new radical treatise? No. He went back to our founding documents and quoted them in his speech at the March on Washington. That is the beauty of our Nation.

So what does it say, that testimony to love, that the founding of our Nation in the Declaration of Independ— and, yes, to all those people, I will give you deference that that declaration called for communal savages. I will give you deference that the men who wrote them were imperfect representatives of the values to which
work America wants—to keep each other safe and secure and to ensure our children, disproportionately impacted by violence, grow up to carry on our culture, and our traditions, and the honor that is America.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT PRO Tempore (Mr. CRUZ). The Senator from Missouri.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I want to talk for a few moments about where we are with the coronavirus response and the supplemental. I think all Senators will have an opportunity to be updated again today.

This is not a new place for us to be. This time last year, the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies held a hearing on emerging threats, and at that point we were experiencing the second largest outbreak of Ebola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, antibiotic resistance was a global danger, and there was a flu outbreak bigger than we had seen in a long time. So 1 year later, we are still fighting the Ebola outbreak in the DRC, antibiotic resistance continues to be a global problem, and, according to Dr. Tony Fauci, the Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the flu we are seeing this year is shaping up to be one of the worst in decades.

Several thousand Americans die every year from the flu—usually, at least 25,000. Sometimes as high as 75,000. I think about 350,000 Americans have died from the flu in the last decade.

We are now facing a new danger—the COVID-19 danger. That is the new coronavirus that we hadn’t seen before. As we learned with Ebola, patient zero, who doesn’t know they even have this yet, can board a plane or a cruise ship, and they can be in another country or even in another continent in a matter of hours. This lesson is, once again, re-inforced.

This is like all other diseases. It doesn’t know any boundaries. We are no longer living in a world where our health can be separated from the health of other countries. Last week, the number of new coronavirus infections outside of China outpaced those inside China for the first time. Maybe the good news is that China is beginning to see something headed in a different direction. Last week, we heard news in Iran, Italy, South Korea, Japan, and other places. This has moved into Europe now, and in South America a case was just announced in Brazil.

This is kind of that moment where we have some opportunity to do everything we can to prepare for the worst, but we still have the option of hoping for the best. That is what happened with SARS. That is what happened with H1N1. To some extent, it is what happened with Zika. It turned out to be bad for the people who had it but not as bad as we anticipated at one point it might be.

It is disturbing to see the first deaths in the State of Washington, but, certainly the message to us is to be more vigilant and be better prepared.

The Congress, in the last 5 years, has increased money—that doesn’t count with what we do next week—for preparedness by 44 percent. A year ago, we created for the first time an infectious disease fund—our colleague in the House, Tom Cole, was one of the major proponents of this—to let the Health and Human Services people have access to money immediately. Because of that, they had $105 million that they wouldn’t have previously had to be able to spend immediately to help contain this problem, where it can be contained, to bring Americans back here, particularly in a known location for the 14-day incubation period to see if anything happened. All of that was possible because we had given them the flexibility that they hadn’t had before.

The first-line-of-defense funding has been there. We are now moving toward a conclusion of what we can do to make more money available for a vaccine. A vaccine takes a while. We are not going to have it immediately. We are going to be continuing to talk to Dr. Fauci and his team about this. We are working with experts at what is called BARDA, or the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority, to move those vaccines quickly. But even if we had a vaccine in 18 months, that would be the U.S. world record to develop a vaccine here with the safety that we would think it would need to have so that anybody could take a vaccine and, with that vaccine, this particular virus would likely be dealt with.

So there is no treatment right now. There is no cure right now. The treatment is to handle these issues in the way that we can in a public health system that has been built over decades. There are 50 States and the District of Columbia, and all have local public health providers. We are going to have new money available to work with them, but, again, the preparedness money that they have had for the last 5 years should have been used in a way—and I believe was used in a way—that gets them all more ready to deal with this than they otherwise would have been.

We need to continue so that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have what they need to improve the surveillance systems, the testing systems. I think we are going to find quickly that there will be a test that will be approved by the FDA that allows people to check, in a number of locations, and have that process in a number of locations that tests to see if, in fact, you have what you thought was a worse-than-usual cold—or maybe you thought it was a worse-than-usual cold. Sometimes this particular disease doesn’t evidence that much happened at all. Because of that, I think there is

SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY

My country tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.

May our country be free from fear and free from violence, and may we be empathetic toward those today who are fearful of their abuser, who are fearful to walk their kids to school. May we understand that that liberty to fight for freedom from fear is still an unachieved dream in this country. That liberty that comes from safety and security is still an unrealized dream for millions of Americans. May we in the House and Senate together—we are our fortunes, and our sacred honor. May we pledge to one another to do the work America wants—to keep each
Mr. President, I look forward to you and I both having a chance to learn more about this even today and to learn more as we move forward. The big thing we need to learn now is the amount of money we need to have to spend and how we allocate that money for a vaccine and other things.

—RECESS

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:28 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. CAPITO).

ADVANCED GEOTHERMAL INNOVATION LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2019—Motion to Proceed—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, the bill before us supports clean energy and emerging technologies, so this is the perfect opportunity to update an outdated aspect related to a legacy energy source.

Senator Udall of New Mexico and I have an amendment that will close a loophole in Federal energy policy. I want my colleagues to know—and I think they do—of my long support for renewable and alternative sources of energy, and so I agree with the aims of the Murkowski-Manchin Energy bill.

The amendment Senator Udall and I have introduced is the same as the bipartisan bill we introduced last week. The title of that bill is the Fair Return for Public Lands Act. This bill was introduced 100 years to the date of the Mineral Leasing Acts.

This amendment would increase the royalty rates on Federal lands from 12.5 percent to 18.75 percent. Everybody here knows that a royalty is what the oil company pays to the oil and gas could increase Federal revenues by as much as $200 million over the next decade and do it with little to no impact on production.

It is time—hence our amendment—for my colleagues in Congress to end this oil company loophole and bring oil leasing into the 21st century.

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. BARRASSO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I come to the floor today as a Senator as well as a physician. I want to do this to reassure the American people that we are doing everything possible to combat and contain the coronavirus. According to Johns Hopkins University, a well-known medical institution, we here in the United States are the most poorly equipped Nation on the Earth to protect ourselves in terms of preparation for an infectious disease like the coronavirus.

Nevertheless, this virus is a global concern and is a problem with pandemic potential. We know the outbreak started in China. It goes without saying that we are deeply saddened by the loss of life there, as well as here and around the world. We are concerned about those currently suffering from the virus. Our focus continues to be on protecting the health and the well-being and the safety of the American people. That is where we need to focus.

Notably, President Trump’s early travel restrictions on China actually helped slow the spread of the virus. He has since expanded these restrictions. The President, I believe, has acted swiftly, boldly, and decisively to contain the virus and to keep America safe. Still, this country is not a hermetically sealed box. It will never be—can’t be. We are likely to see more cases here in the days and weeks ahead.

...
We all must be prepared, and we must stay vigilant. Be assured, the Trump administration is fully engaged in responding to this virus. The United States has the best public health system in the world, and we have a plan in place to combat the coronavirus. Our public health experts are working to identify and isolate the virus, as well as to produce a vaccine.

The fastest you can ever produce a vaccine is several years. We seem to be moving faster than that with our coronavirus. We have seen increased development, even though it is moving faster than ever, it will still take a minimum of a year and 6 months to have a vaccine available and produced at a level that could actually impact the population of the country. Since it is a new virus, a new vaccine needs to be developed. The Vice President said over the weekend that we expect to have a vaccine available sometime next year, and I agree.

We need a strategy for testing, for isolation, and for quarantines right now is helping to lower the risks. Years ago, we created an infectious disease rapid response team. The goal was to make sure that we were ready if the time would come and the time has now come. Test kits are becoming more widely available for States and communities. We heard today over the noon hour that they are expecting to have enough test kits available around the country, over the next week, we can test a million people. We are going to continue to use every available tool we can in this fight.

The White House has created a Coronavirus Task Force led by Vice President Pence. The effort is headed by top officials at the Centers for Disease Control and the National Institutes of Health. I had a chance to visit with a number of them today, specifically the infectious disease group through the Energy and Commerce, and we have had a number of briefings through the Centers for Disease Control. We recently had a briefing by Dr. Anne Schuchat, the head of the Centers for Disease Control in the area helping with our efforts on coronavirus. As she has said, “Our aggressive containment strategy here in the United States has been working and is responsible for the low level of cases that we have so far.” Officials at the CDC and the National Institutes of Health are coordinating with other Federal officials, and they tend to be working around the clock.

The administration is making sure that State and local officials have all of the resources they need to respond. Dr. Schuchat said that our healthcare system can do so, but if our communities, and our schools all have action plans.

Senators have had a number of briefings from officials at the Centers for Disease Control and the National Institutes of Health. They are working on ways to identify the virus and test for the virus and ways to treat people who are infected by the virus. They are working on quarantines and on a vaccine. That is what they should be doing. This is a massive, nationwide undertaking.

At every meeting—and I have been going to meetings on this since it was first noted in China, about the coming of the virus. We know about the issue in China. People now know about the doctor who tried to get the word out to the world—who was the first to notice this specific new virus, the coronavirus. He was reprimanded by the Chinese for trying to do what he learned to do as a doctor, which was to share medical knowledge and information to try to get ahead of a disease that is progressing. He was reprimanded by the Chinese Government, and he has subsequently died of the disease.

There are a number of us—and it is bipartisan—who would go as Senators to briefings. We have been going to briefings since the time of the impeachment. We would have impeachments in the afternoon and discussions about coronavirus in the morning. There has been a focus on this probably longer than most members around the country had been focused on it. At every meeting, we would ask the members of the Coronavirus Task Force led by top officials at the Centers for Disease Control. We recently had a number of briefings through the National Institutes of Health: Do you have the funds you need for the things you need to do right now? At all of those meetings, they said: Yes, we have all we need.

Now things have changed. They say they need additional funds, and they are right. We agree they need more funds for testing, treatment, and vaccine development. It is appropriate that Congress appropriate that money. Congress must act quickly and decisively in passing a bipartisan emergency funding bill. Both parties agree this effort has to be fully funded. We know the initial numbers discussed were only a starting point. We don’t know what the total number is going to be, but the team working to continue to have all the funds they need to deal with this disease.

I find it very disturbing to see Democrats, especially those running for President, politicizing the issue. This is a headline in yesterday’s New York Times: “Democrats Hit Trump On Virus.” They are talking about the Presidential candidates running for President, attacking President Trump on the virus.

The coronavirus is a deadly disease. It is not a political tool to try to tar and feather President Trump. We need to be working on this together. This should not be about Democratic candidates trying to defeat President Trump but about beating the coronavirus. That is what we ought to be focusing on.

As a doctor, my focus is on the health of the American people. My advice for those who may be watching is the same commonsense advice you would take if you were saying “I want to avoid getting the flu during flu season,” and it is flu season as well. Cover your mouth when you cough. Wash your hands frequently. If you are sick, stay home. Those are the kinds of commonsense things people can do at home, not just to prevent the flu but also to protect themselves against the coronavirus.

There is no reason for lots of anxiety or for panic. As a nation, we are in the right position to deal with the challenge we face. This administration will continue to do everything in its power to keep America and Americans safe. Now is the time for Congress to do its part—to pass the emergency legislation and get it to the President’s desk.

Thankfully, we are the most prepared Nation to face this challenge. We have harnessed all of the American energy and ingenuity and expertise we need for this fight. The key is for all of us to remain engaged and to remain vigilant.

As a doctor, I am confident that we will be able to succeed together.

I yield the floor.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAMER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President and fellow colleagues, I come to the floor today to talk about the American Energy Innovation Act, which is here before the Senate and which we are considering this week.

America’s energy landscape has changed dramatically since the last major Energy bill was enacted by Congress more than a decade ago. It is time to update our outdated energy policy to reflect today’s realities, goals, and challenges in the energy sector.

The American Energy Innovation Act—the business before the Senate today—is the culmination of more than a year of hearings, business meetings, and negotiations in the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. I commend Chairman MURKOWSKI and Ranking Member MANCHIN for their leadership and all of us on the committee in bringing this strong, bipartisan, “all of the above” energy package to the floor. Working in this committee were a number of provisions I have proposed that will benefit Idaho and the Nation.

First, the bill appropriately recognizes the importance of having a strong domestic nuclear industry. I represent not just one of the Department of Energy’s National Laboratories, but I represent the Nation’s flagship nuclear energy laboratory, the Idaho National Lab.

Nuclear power is the Nation’s largest source of reliable, carbon-free energy. To date, nuclear powerplants have primarily served one purpose—to produce electricity—but we are discovering
through the work at the Idaho National Lab that this is only the tip of the iceberg as far as the work a nuclear reactor could do.

The INL and the Department of Energy are currently working to demonstrate that nuclear reactors can be adapted to produce other products like hydrogen, steam, and, importantly, heat. To accelerate this research, Ranking Member MANCHIN and I introduced the Integrated Energy Systems Act to help improve the long-term competitiveness of our current fleet of nuclear reactors. That bill is included in the larger bill we have before us.

While we must keep our existing fleet of reactors online, we must also usher in the next generation of advanced nuclear reactor designs. This is particularly exciting at this point in time. The bipartisan Nuclear Energy Leadership Act will address key supply chain and other challenges associated with developing small, modular, micro, and other reactor technologies. This act is also included in the larger bill before us today. That bill, NELA, will enable the Federal Government to partner with the private sector to demonstrate and commercialize these technologies, and the INL’s Reactor Innovation Center will play a key role in making these designs a reality.

When looking toward a clean, reliable, and secure energy future, the importance of rare-earth minerals cannot be overstated. In Idaho, we have the Nation's only significant domestic deposit of cobalt—a mineral that is vital for electric vehicles, wind turbines, and military hardware. Yet, instead of mining and processing this mineral in the United States, we import our supply from China.

Cobalt is just one of many minerals the United States relies on imports for. We need to start prioritizing domestic supply and processing our critical minerals and domestic security. I appreciate that we have also included this act in the big bill that is in front of us. This is the American Mineral Security Act, and it prioritizes our energy independence.

I am also pleased that the key provisions of my bill, the Enhancing Geothermal Production on Federal Lands Act, were also included. That act is included in the larger bill.

Idaho has long been a world leader in the development of geothermal technologies. In fact, the Idaho State Capital Building is the only State capital in the United States that is heated solely with geothermal energy.

There is significant potential to expand this renewable energy in Idaho and indeed across the Western United States, and most of this potential exists on federally managed lands. Unfortunately, developers looking to harness this resource on Federal lands must navigate a labyrinth of regulations. The provisions in this bill will unleash our Nation’s vast geothermal resources by making the current permitting review process more efficient, cost-effective, predictable, and, importantly, take a shorter period of time.

Lastly, I am proud that this legislation contains language from the PROTECT Act that will modernize our electric grid and enhance cyber security efforts for the first time on a national scale. Cyber security is important for our electric grid. It is one of the favorite targets of terrorists around the world. They usually go through cyber security.

The worldwide adoption of digital automation technology has created great benefits, but it also introduces significant cyber vulnerabilities to critical energy infrastructure. I am proud that the solutions to many of these challenges are being developed at the Idaho National Laboratory, which is the world leader in critical infrastructure, control systems, and security research in those areas.

Protecting our electric grid is one of the most pressing security challenges, and we must incentivize the energy sector to deploy the most advanced cyber security technologies.

The additional funding and tools in these bills are critical to both our energy and national security, and I am committed—hopefully along with all of my colleagues here in the Senate—to seeing those matters cross the finish line in this important act, which finally reaches us at this critical time.

With that, I will yield the floor to my distinguished colleague from New Mexico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, thank you for the recognition.

Let me begin today by commending the efforts of Senators MURKOWSKI and MANCHIN for working across the aisle to bring an energy bill to the floor.

This bill has positive initiatives—promoting energy efficiency, modernizing the electric grid, and research funding for clean energy—but the full Senate hasn’t been heard on the important issues at stake with this bill; namely, energy.

Most importantly, we must take real action on climate change and address a problematic provision in this bill to limit environmental reviews of massive and potentially toxic mining projects.

Everywhere we look, we are experiencing the devastating effects of climate change—whether they are hurricanes along the southeastern coasts, flooding in South Dakota throughout the Southwest, or out-of-control wildfires in California—and we are caring too close to climate change tipping points that scientists warn will doom the planet.

This bill before us does not set targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to the levels required to meet global targets or transition us to a clean energy economy, which is where we need to head, and we need to be heading there fast. A few things would dramatically improve this bill’s climate impact.

First, we need to add clean energy tax incentives. Clean energy tax incentives are one of the most effective tools we have in our toolbox to increase renewable power sources like wind and solar and the energy storage technology that enables them to work as a baseload power.

We should put common sense limits on one of the worst greenhouse gases—methane. The U.S. oil and gas boom means that we are emitting 13 million metric tons of methane every year. That is 60 percent more than EPA estimates. Methane is 84 times more powerful than CO₂ as a greenhouse gas in the short term.

Industry says they want to control methane pollution. They were prepared to live with limits on public lands in a 2016 rule from the Bureau of Land Management. In 2017, the Senate rejected an attempt to repeal that rule on a bipartisan basis. But the Trump administration eliminated the rule due to lobbying by the worst polluters in the industry. We should restore that rule, and I have filed an amendment to do so immediately.

We should also act to phase out HFCs and include a strong energy efficiency program for buildings. Then this bill could make a small but meaningful contribution to the climate change fight.

Within the confines of this bill, there is a problematic and anti-environmental section that deserves serious scrutiny. I am talking about the controversial American Mineral Security Act—a bill that saw significant opposition in the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Including this bill in this package is problematic because it would “streamline” the Federal permitting process for hard rock mining. Streamlining the approval process means arbitrary deadlines and reducing public input on massive mining projects that could cause further environmental destruction on public lands.

Mining is a messy business. Surface mining ravages the earth. Heap leach mining produces what is called acid mine drainage that spews a mix of acidic water and heavy metals into streams and contaminates groundwater. An astounding 40 percent of western headwaters are contaminated by mine runoff. These headwaters are where we get our drinking water.

There are two controversial mine proposals in New Mexico right now—the Terrero Mine in the Pecos and the Copper Flat Mine near Hillsboro, NM. Both of these mines are of significant concern to local farmers, ranchers, Tribes, and residents who are worried about water pollution.

Under this provision, almost anything could be labeled a “critical mineral.” Mining permits will get pushed through, while limiting local community input. I am strongly supporting an amendment from Senator STABENOW to strike this provision.

The proponents of this critical minerals bill have some valid points. Of course we need certain metals for our
economy, including a clean energy economy, but we cannot forget that the mining industry has gotten one of the biggest free rides on the back of the taxpayer in American history, all while leaving the taxpayer holding the bag for their toxic legacy.

Hard rock mining on Federal lands is governed by the General Mining Act of 1872—that is, right, 1872—a 149-year-old law. President Ulysses S. Grant signed it to help settle the West and spur economic growth. Still in effect today, the act allows mining companies to mine gold, silver, copper, uranium, and other precious metals on Federal lands without paying one dime in royalties—not one dime. That is in sharp contrast to coal and oil and gas companies that pay billions in royalties every year for the right to extract resources—resources owned by the public and which are coming off public lands. The current rate paid by coal, oil, and gas is 12.5 percent. These same mining companies often pay royalties of similar payments when they operate overseas but not here in the United States.

Since 1872, mining companies have taken $300 billion— that is billion with a ‘b’— in hardrock mining royalties. The Government Accountability Office estimated that in 2010 alone hardrock mining earned $6.4 billion from public lands. That would have yielded $800 million per year for the American taxpayer if mining were treated the same as coal, oil, and gas.

The shocking fact is, foreign-owned companies are often the beneficiaries. For example, 83 percent of the companies that mine or explore for uranium in the United States are foreign owned; 64 percent of the companies that produce gold are foreign owned.

The out-of-date mining law not only shortchanges taxpayers; it shortchanges the environment. The same industries that seek permitting relief normally does and improve the bill on the floor and that we can have amendments to make the bill stronger. I think the path for this bill becomes much harder.

Now, on another subject before I conclude, I want to voice my support for the Trump Administration’s announcement last week and will be visiting those areas. I told Senator Blackburn and Senators Murkowski and Manchin for their work. I hope we can return to the regular order, to the idea that we are going to have a bill on the floor and that we can have amendments and have the process work as it normally does, that we can hear these important points. If we cannot, I think the path for this bill becomes much harder.

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you are exactly the right person to be in charge.

My advice to him was to let the professionals do the talking because people believe them. If the President and the Vice President give their view, they may not be believed, and someone will think they are simply justifying what they are doing. If the Democrats, on the other hand, say something about the coronavirus response, someone will think, well, they are just criticizing President Trump.

But for example, who for over 35 years—since 1984, which is a long time, working for President Reagan, President H. W. Bush, President Clinton, President George W. Bush, President Obama, and President Trump; working on HIV/AIDS; working on anthrax; working on two Ebola epidemics—if Dr. Fauci answers a question and tells us something, we believe that. What we need is accurate information for the American people about exactly what is going on and what we need to do in Congress that we have not already done.

So, in the next few minutes, I would like to talk about what we heard this morning and to compliment those four professionals here: Dr. Anne Schuchat, the Principal Deputy Director of the Centers for Disease Control. She has had 30 years working with infectious diseases, most of that time with the CDC.

Dr. Fauci I just described, working with six Presidents. I believe he has virtually universal respect here for truth-telling and competence.

Dr. Robert Kadlec. He is the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response at the Department of Health and Human Services. He used to advise the Department of Defense, and then he helped Senator Burr to write the legislation that set up the agency that helps us be better prepared to deal with such health crises as we might experience here.

Then Dr. Stephen Hahn. He is the newest one of the four in terms of coming to the government, but he has been the head of the MD Anderson Cancer Center in Texas, one of the most respected institutions in the world.

So those are the professionals that we heard this morning.

Now, what did we hear? We heard that the coronavirus is alarming in terms of what it is doing around the world. There are 90,000 cases or more and 3,000 deaths. All of this has happened in the last 2, 2½ months, so far as we know.

What has happened at home? What has happened at home here in the United States is that we have slightly more than 100 cases that are detected. About half of those are Americans who were traveling and had to be brought home and were repatriated, as we say, and the other half have been detected here. Unfortunately, we have had six deaths.

It is fair to say that citizens in the United States are at low risk for infection from the coronavirus, but you don't have to take my word for it. Take the word of the professionals who testified this morning before the Senate’s Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee or take the words of what the New York Times said a couple of days ago: "with its top-notch scientists, modern hospitals and sprawling public health infrastructure, most experts agree, the United States is among the countries best prepared to prevent or manage such an epidemic.”

That is the New York Times' front page assessment 2 days ago.

Now, in addition to the possible effect on Americans, this problem can disrupt our economy. Twenty percent of what we import, according to our Trade Representative, comes from China. So we are not just talking about medicines or masks. We are talking about the parts of cars or chemicals, such as those for Eastman Chemical in East Tennessee, which employs thousands of people. It can cause our economy to slow down and economies in the rest of the world to slow down.

The purpose of our hearing this morning was, first, to get an idea of what Americans needed to know about the coronavirus. We learned some things. We learned that, based on the data that we have and that has been received just in the last couple of days from China, we haven’t seen many children infected by the coronavirus. They may be, but the average age of the people who seem to be infected by it is 50, and the people who get the sickest are people who are already sick.

The second thing we have learned seems so simple it doesn’t seem to be true. What can we do about the coronavirus? How can we keep from getting it? Wash your hands. Wash your hands. I find myself now doing it a few more times a day, and I didn’t used to do it as often.

Our hands pick up germs from our cell phones or from the rails we touch or from the hands we shake or from the air within the airplane. Then what do we do? We put our hands on our face many more times an hour than most people are aware. That is the single biggest way this spreads.

Wash your hands. That is what Dr. Fauci says—the professionals who have been working on these diseases for decades.

Here is something else we learned to put the coronavirus into context. We are just past the peak of the flu season. Most of us know about the flu. We have a vaccine for the flu—not for the coronavirus, but for the flu—and most of us take it. But there are tens of millions of us who will get the flu this flu season. Fifty thousand Americans, on average, die from the flu each year—50,000 Americans. It might be 30,000 one year and might be 70,000 in a very bad year. But there are a lot of people who die from the flu.

The flu is a respiratory disease, just like the coronavirus is a respiratory disease. It is a different respiratory disease, but the symptoms are similar: fever and a cough.

We also learned this morning from the professionals who told us this: For 90 percent of the people who are infected with the coronavirus, it is a fairly mild experience. Twenty percent—mainly older people—are sicker, and they are the ones who need the attention.

Those are some of the things we learned this morning from the professionals who have been working on epidemics or potential epidemics for a long time.

What should we do about it? Let’s start with what we have done about it. It is important for Americans to know that. Let’s start with Congress. This is not our first rodeo, so to speak. We have faced public health threats for the last 20 years. There are Members of Congress and staff who were here during the anthrax attack in 2001, nearly 20 years ago. In 2003, we saw SARS. That was another type of coronavirus. Then, in 2009, the flu pandemic killed more than 150,000 people around the world. Then there were the Ebola outbreaks in 2014 and 2018.

After every one of those incidents, Congress, working with Democratic and Republican Presidents, tried to prepare the Federal Government to be ready for the next problem.

After anthrax, we created Project BioShield to develop and stockpile new treatments and vaccines. After the 2003 SARS outbreak, in 2006, Congress created the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act. Senator Burr of North Carolina was the principal author. It guides the government on how to respond to public health emergencies, and it created a fund the government can use to respond quickly to problems that come up.

Last year, Congress provided more than $4 billion for public health and preparedness programs. When a crisis occurs, like this coronavirus—all of which has happened since the first of the year, maybe a little since December, but mostly since the first of the year—money is often needed quickly, so Congress created a couple of funds the agencies can take money from. One of them is the Rapid Response Fund. Secretary Azar has already taken $105 million from that fund for this healthcare issue. We have given him the authority to take another $136 million, which he has done.

The President has recommended $2.5 billion more. Congress, with many different suggestions having been made,
this week is likely to approve additional funding to do whatever our professionals tell us needs to be done to keep us safe and help protect our economy.

In addition to what Congress has done over the past several weeks, President Obama, if you will remember, sent our military to Africa to deal with the Ebola outbreak before it came here. That was quite an extraordinary action. President George W. Bush sent Centers for Disease Control experts around the world to help with the SARS epidemic. In the same way, President Trump has done something that has not been done in this country for over 50 years. At a time when there were only six confirmed cases of coronavirus in the United States, this administration announced they would quarantine Americans who may have been exposed to the virus, while in China and would not allow foreign nationals to travel to China in the last 14 days to enter the United States, and warned Americans not to travel to China and, more recently, to think more carefully about traveling to parts of Italy or South Korea. The President added that these travel restrictions were not enough.

Dr. Fauci, the National Institutes of Health professional whom we heard from this morning, said that without those Executive actions, we would have many more cases right now.

The third thing the administration has done is to develop a test to diagnose whether you have the coronavirus. We didn’t have that before because this is a new virus. The administration is rapidly working on that— not as fast as everyone would like, but fast, so far as I can tell.

The FDA is working with 65 private sector test developers in addition to the 46 labs in 38 States who are using the Centers for Disease Control test. The goal is to have in place kits that will allow 1 million tests to be done shortly.

As far as a vaccine, the professionals are working on a vaccine more rapidly than any vaccine ever before, but it still takes more than a year. However, the President met with drug manufacturers to see if existing treatments might be used earlier. Our National Laboratories have gotten involved as well.

As we look at the impact of the coronavirus, we think mostly about our own health, but we also see other issues, such as the effect on our economy. 13 percent of the facilities that make active ingredients for drugs are in China. We need to take a look at that.

I would like to conclude where I started. People ask me: What can we do about the coronavirus? The answer is as simple as wash your hands, drink a lot of water, and isolate yourself if you feel sick. If you have a fever and a cough, call your doctor. Stay home, and don’t infect your neighbors.

Are we going to be able to contain the coronavirus in the United States? I go back to what the New York Times said on its front page on Sunday. We have experienced dealing with new diseases in the United States. We have done what we have done through several administrations, both Democratic and Republican, have been successful in doing that. We have Presidents, both Democratic and Republican, who have taken strong Executive action, including this one, to protect the American people.

In short, while this is an alarming problem around the world—surely, more Americans will become infected—most experts agree that we are fortunate that the United States is the country in the world with the scientists, with the resources, and with the experience to do the best possible job of containing the spread of this virus.

I yield the floor.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, 55 years ago, a courageous band of civil rights activists, including the fearless Congressman JOHN LEWIS, who summoned many of us considered a sacred right to vote. They marched from Selma to Montgomery, and they marched in the face of unspeakable violence. They shed their blood for access to the ballot box. Over the last 55 years, this struggle for voting equality, and this march for progress, continues.

On Sunday, I was inspired yet again by my hero, my dear friend, now-Congressman JOHN LEWIS, who summoned depthless strength to lead thousands in commemorating the anniversary of Bloody Sunday. This was not merely a commemoration; it was a clarion call to action. Those of us who know the Congressman described his mission serenely ill but has not given up the fight. In fact, Congressman LEWIS’s voice booming over the crowd reminded us all to “continue to fight. . . now more than ever.”

“I’m not going to give up,” he thundered. “I’m not going to give in.” I am proud to stand with my dear friend, Congressman JOHN LEWIS.

In the past several years, a number of States have done all they could to disfranchise minority voters. Their tactics were often brazen and transparent. While these voter suppression schemes took many forms—from sweeping purges of voter rolls to arbitrary, new identification requirements—they all shared one purpose. And one phrase alone: making voting more difficult for minorities and the marginalized. As a Federal judge observed when he struck down one such State’s voter ID law, it sought to disenfranchise “African Americans with almost surgical precision.”

Today, we are seeing a reprise of these efforts ahead of one of the most consequential elections in the history of our democracy. Those doing the suppressions don’t even pretend to hide their intent.

In November, a senior adviser to President Trump’s reelection campaign came right out and said the quiet part, but he said it out loud. He observed that “traditionally, Republicans [suppress] votes,” and then he predicted that voter suppression is “going to be a much bigger program, a much more aggressive program” in 2020.

On May 19, 2019, Tennessee enacted a draconian law imposing criminal penalties against voter registration groups who submitted so-called deficient registration forms. In October 2019, Florida’s State legislature tried to undo a constitutional amendment overwhelmingly approved by Floridians to restore voting rights to former felons. This is something we take for granted in Vermont—that they can vote. These efforts have thankfully been halted, at least temporarily, in the courts. There will be other States who attempt what Florida and Tennessee tried—or even worse. And those who value the sanctity of the vote will be engaged in an endless war of Whac-a-Mole in the courts to stop these un-American efforts to suppress the vote. How to untangle this full-fledged assault on the electorate, and modernize that landmark legislation?

Why have States been given such free rein to suppress the minority vote? It is because of the disastrous 2013 Supreme Court decision, Shelby County v. Holder. That gutted section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, which had been voted on by both Democrats and Republicans. It gutted it. It crippled the Federal Government’s ability to proactively prevent discriminatory changes to State voting laws.

In the wake of Shelby County, States have unleashed a torrent of voter suppression schemes, some almost immediately after the decision came down, knowing full well that the Federal Government can no longer serve as a shield against disenfranchisement. Our democracy depends on these changes—and changing now. The proliferation, the threats to the right to vote in the wake of Shelby County, makes it unmistakably clear that we need the full protections of the Voting Rights Act.

That is exactly why, for years, I have championed, authored, and I have reintroduced the Voting Rights Advance-ment Act. I reintroduced this legislation again in 2019. I note it is a bipartisan bill. I should repeat this. It is a bipartisan bill. Republicans and Democrats alike support it to restore section 5 of the Voting Rights Act and improve and modernize that landmark legislation, and provide the Federal Government with other critical tools to combat this full-fledged assault on the franchise.

A total of 47 Senators publicly stated they support this commonsense effort to protect the right to vote. Why don’t we bring it to a vote? If people want to continue these suppressions, let them vote that way. If they want to allow people to vote, let them vote that way. If the majority leader would simply let
it come to a vote—right now it is being stopped by one person. If the majority leader would simply let it come to a vote, it would pass. The House has already passed its companion version of my legislation.

I find it corrosive for those who claim this bipartisan, bicameral legislation is some kind of partisan power grab. In America, it is the governed who possess the power. Restoring their power is not partisan. Restoring their power is what it means to be a democracy.

I speak as the ranking minority leader, to Senator MCCONNELL: All eyes are on you. Will he release the Voting Rights Advancement Act from his legislative graveyard and do it before the elections? Will he simply allow an up-or-down vote on this legislation to restore the bipartisan Voting Rights Act of 1965? History is watching.

As my hero and friend JOHN LEWIS powerfully reminded us this past Sunday, “We’ve got to make America better for all her people. . . . We’re one people, we’re one family.” I agree. The right to vote for all Americans is the beating heart of our form of government. Indeed, it is the very right that gives democracy its name. Let us show the world the con-science of the Senate is that we will go forward and vote it—vote for it or vote against it but vote it. Don’t just keep it from coming to a vote.

Unfortunately, when you keep it from coming to a vote, it looks too much like what we are trying to do to a lot of people, especially minorities in this country, is keep them from voting. We have Republicans and Democrats in this body. Let us vote up or down on this. Most importantly, as we do in my State of Vermont, we fight to make our Legislatures as deserving of that name. Let us show the world the conscience of the Senate is that we will go forward and vote it and vote against it but vote it. Don’t just keep it from coming to a vote.

Unfortunately, when you keep it from coming to a vote, it looks too much like what we are trying to do to a lot of people, especially minorities in this country, is keep them from voting. We have Republicans and Democrats in this body. Let us vote up or down on this. Most importantly, as we do in my State of Vermont, we fight to make sure every Vermonter gets to vote no matter what their party is, no matter where they live, no matter who they are. Let’s see if we can do that for the rest of the country. We would be a better country for it.

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.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Cassidy). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise in support of the American Energy Innovation Act—a compilation of energy-related measures that has been reported, with bipartisan support, by the Senate’s Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Let me start by recognizing the tremendous efforts of the very committed and dedicated chairman of that committee, Lisa MURkowski, and of the ranking member, JOE MANCHIN, and of their work in bringing this comprehen-
sive energy package to the Senate floor. Under their leadership, the committee has worked very hard to craft a bipartisan package that seeks to lower energy costs for consumers, to diversify our energy portfolio, and to facilitate and encourage the use of cleaner energy sources.

The American Energy Innovation Act includes several bills that I either authored or cosponsored, including the Better Energy Storage Technology Act, known as the BEST Act, which supports energy storage research and development; the Weatherization Enhancement and Local Energy Efficiency Investment and Accountability Act, which reauthorizes the Weatherization Assistance Program; the Wind Energy Research and Development Act, which supports targeted investments in wind energy; and the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act, as well as the Streamlining Energy Efficiency for Schools Act, which both promote energy efficiency.

I am particularly pleased that this agreement includes legislation I authored with Senator HEINRICH. It is what is known as the BEST Act, the Better Energy Storage Technology Act. This Act would support energy storage research and development, which would, in turn, advance the deployment of renewable energy. Federal investments in the research, development, and deployment of energy storage technologies would enable the expansion of renewable energy sources that are essential in combating climate change.

Energy storage systems actually provide a wide range of benefits. First, these technologies increase the reliability and resiliency of our electric grid by limiting potential disruptions. Energy storage allows for the better management of supply and demand on our Nation’s power grid.

Second, energy storage technology can decrease energy costs. In the State of Maine, the price of electricity can rise steeply during the coldest days of the year. In late 2017 and early 2018, very cold temperatures in New England led to higher energy costs that amounted to more than $1 billion being spent in the wholesale energy market in only 15 days.

The next generation of energy storage technologies could also help to plan on how much of our energy we would no longer need to generate more expensive power to meet demand during the hottest and coldest days of the year. Instead, we could use more affordable sources of energy that have been stored for later use.

Finally, energy storage systems can allow for more intermittent renewable sources, such as wind or solar power, to be placed on the grid and to be used precisely when they are needed. Think of that. Right now, if the wind is not blowing, obviously we are not producing wind energy. If the Sun is not shining, we are not producing solar-generated energy. Yet, if during those windy periods and on those sunny days we could figure out how to store the energy that is produced so that it may be released later for electricity on the grid, what a difference it would make.

Off the coast of Maine, offshore wind technology could produce almost 50 percent of the time due to onshore relatively persistent offshore winds, but with next-generation energy storage technology, we could utilize this wind power closer to 100 percent of the time by storing the electricity that is produced when the wind is not blowing. That is why I am so excited about the potential for improving our energy storage technologies.

We all think of batteries. Certainly, coming up with better, more efficient batteries with which to store electricity is part of the answer, but there are other technologies that are going to be available if we make a concerted effort to devote resources to research and development.

For these reasons, I am especially delighted that the BEST Act was included in this package, and I hope it will be enacted swiftly.

Next, I would like to turn to a program that is very important to many low-income families and seniors in the State of Maine, and that is the weatherization program. I thank Senators MURkowski and MANCHIN for including the bill that I authored with Senators STEDMAN and RUSKИН that reauthorizes the Weatherization Assistance Program.

Through my position on the Committee on Appropriations, I have worked with my colleagues to secure an increase of $51 million for weatherization assistance for fiscal year 2020. In fact, virtually every year, this is something on which I and the Senators whom I mentioned work together to achieve. Oftentimes, regrettably, the Appropriations Committee does not provide the funding for the weatherization program, but with bipartisan support, the members of the Committee on Appropriations work hard to include it in the funding bills. One reason we do so is that, whether it is insulating them or replacing windows or installing heat pumps, weatherizing our houses pays off. In fact, on average, weatherization returns a 4 to 1 on the investment.

Since 2016, the State of Maine has received a little more than $22 million in funding, and it has been able to successfully weatherize nearly 2,500 homes and rental units across the State. What a difference that has made to the families who live in those homes and to the seniors who were once living in drafty homes, for their energy costs were much higher than they needed to be because their homes were not well insulated. It also makes those homes a lot more comfortable for our seniors and low-income families.

Encouraging the adoption of energy efficiency measures is one of the easiest, yet effective mechanisms for reducing energy consumption, lessening
pollution, and ultimately saving money for families, businesses, communities, and governments at all levels.

In addition to weatherization, this comprehensive package supports crucial investments in renewable energy, including the Wind Energy Research and Development Act that I introduced with Senator Smith. This bill would reauthorize the Department of Energy’s Office of Wind Energy. It would support grants in order to improve the efficiency, reliability, and capacity of wind energy generation. The Aqua Ventus program, which aims to be the first floating, deepwater, offshore wind project in the United States, has been under development by the University of Maine and a consortium of both public and private partners for many years now. That consortium and the University of Maine, in particular, could benefit from these targeted investments in offshore wind energy.

Finally, and an important component of this comprehensive bill is energy efficiency. I am pleased that the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act is included in this package. As an original cosponsor of this also known as the Portman-Shaheen energy efficiency legislation, I recognize that it can kick-start the use of energy efficiency technologies that are commercially available right now and can be deployed by residential, commercial, and industrial users. It can also improve the energy efficiency of the Federal Government, which happens to be the largest consumer of energy.

I congratulate the bill’s sponsors, Senators Shaheen and Portman, for crafting this commonsense bill and for their relentless efforts in getting it across the finish line.

Again, I express my appreciation to Chairman Murkowski and Ranking Member Manchin. I would also like to highlight another energy efficiency bill that is included in this package, and that is the Streamlining Energy Efficiency for Schools Act, which I sponsored with Senator Mark Warner.

In Maine, our schools have made tremendous progress on energy efficiency, but it can be challenging for schools to take full advantage of programs that lower energy costs. In part because school officials may not know where to start. A lot of these programs are scattered in different agencies across the Federal Government.

Our bipartisan bill would create a coordinating structure within the Department of Energy that would streamline available Federal energy efficiency programs, assist school administrators with navigating available Federal financing, and thus reduce school buildings’ energy costs.

Again, I want to thank the committee leaders for their excellent work on this package of energy legislation, and I would urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting the adoption of the American Energy Innovation Act. This is an area where we can truly make a difference for our constituents, our communities, our States, our levels of government, and for our country.

Let’s get on with the adoption of this very worthwhile package of energy bills.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. Brown. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum be dispensed with.

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

SCHWARTZ

Mr. Brown. Mr. President, the U.S. Senate used to be called the greatest deliberative body in the world. It is the sentence where at this desk, Hugo Black wrote labor law reform. Essentially, he and another Senator in the U.S. Senate and President Roosevelt created collective bargaining. It is the desk in the Senate Chamber where Senator McGovern from South Dakota passed legislation on this subject. It is the place for feeding programs for hungry people in the United States.

I just met with a number of people from the Cleveland Food Bank, the Middle Ohio Food Bank, and Second Harvest Food Bank. The McGovern-Dole legislation also fed hungry kids around the world.

This is the body that used to do those kinds of things—the greatest deliberative body in the world. But under Leader McConnell, whose office is down the hall, we see something different. The focus of this body has pretty much been one job, and that is confirming judges—extreme judges—who always put their thumbs on the scale to support corporations over workers, to support Wall Street over consumers, and to be sure, in the 1930s when Social Security was started. Obviously, he didn’t understand that Social Security was one of three legs of the stool: Social Security, private pension—we don’t have too many of those anymore—and then savings that workers were able to accrue.

He says that Social Security was there to prevent “outright starvation,” that Social Security has become a standard component of most retirement programs. That is kind of the point, to make sure that every single American who works her whole life and pays into the system can have a decent retirement. But for this man, Stephen Schwartz, the man President Trump and Leader McConnell want to put on a Federal court with jurisdiction—this isn’t one of those lifetime judges who are in one district that can do a little bit of damage in the Northern District of Ohio or in the Southern District of Alabama; they can do real damage. But this is a man whom President Trump and Leader McConnell want to put on a Federal court with jurisdiction over the whole country. As long as people aren’t literally starving to death in retirement, that is enough, he seems to think.

I would like Mr. Schwartz to come to Ohio. I would like him to come to Garfield Heights. My wife and I live in the city of Cleveland. Garfield Heights borders the city of Cleveland. I would like him to come to Garfield Heights and go to Carlo’s Barber Shop with me some day and just listen to people talk. Carlo cuts the hair of a whole lot of retired people. I would love to hear him listen to the retired machinist or the retired teacher and say to them that this gentleman wants to serve in the Federal Government, appointed by the President of the United States, and thinks that Social Security should be ended. I want him to talk to the nurses and the barbers and the teachers. I want him to talk to Americans who have paid into Social Security for their whole lives.

Social Security is called social insurance. It is like unemployment benefits. It is like Medicare. Social Security—you pay in every paycheck unless you are really rich. Then you only pay in for a few months. But you pay into it every paycheck, understanding that it is insurance, it is social insurance. You pay in and then if you get disabled—or if you die, your children get the survivors’ benefits. You pay in, paycheck after paycheck.
after paycheck, and then when you need it—that is the whole point of insurance—for disability, when you need it for survivors’ benefits, if someone in the family—if the breadwinner in the family dies or you need it for retirement, if you need it. It is.

It is my own broken promise to workers by President Trump, one more betrayal.

Remember, at the beginning of the year, President Trump went to Davos, that hot-spot video place Switzerland. While he was hobnobbing with the global elite, he let slip his plan. He changed his mind the next day, but it is clear what he wanted. After his tax handouts to billionaires and corporations blew up the deficit, President Trump said he wants to pay for those tax cuts—remember, 70 percent of the Trump tax cuts went to the richest 1 percent.

That is why a year and a half ago you saw the lobbyists going in and out of the President’s office, all saying: I want this tax cut for this company and this tax cut for that company. He wants to pay for all that—the President said he wants to pay for it by cutting Social Security and Medicare. Think about that. All these people pay into Social Security and pay into Medicare every day of their working lives—people starting at 16 or 15 or 17—they pay that through-out their working lives, and then the President says he wants to cut Medicare and Social Security in order to pay for tax cuts for rich people.

He sold his giveaway to the wealthy as a tax cut for the working people. It wasn’t. He sold his tax cut to the wealthy by saying it would raise wages. It didn’t. People see Trump’s tax scam for what it really was: a giveaway to corporations and the wealthiest tiny sliver, the 1 percent of this country.

He lied over and over that it would mean raises for workers. He promised that somehow these massive corporate tax cuts, these giveaways to companies, would end up in workers’ pockets. He heard him pledge to a group of Senators at the White House in the relatively small Cabinet Room—I heard him say that everybody is going to get a $4,000 raise. Well, not. They obviously didn’t.

He told workers last year, the month after he signed the law: You are going to start seeing a lot more money in your paycheck.

One lie after another. He did say, though, after signing the bill, when he went to Mar-a-Lago and hung around with his millionaire and billionaire friends: I saw how that tax cut did. Only when I signed that tax cut. He did live up to that promise when he made them richer. It just didn’t trickle down, shall we say, to people making $30,000, $50,000, and $80,000 a year.

Instead of investing in workers, these corporations bought back trillions of dollars of their own stock to line investors’ pockets. Meanwhile, the deficit exploded. We know what the corporate crowd’s plan always is to deal with deficits. You come into office, you cut taxes on rich people. The deficit goes up to over $1 trillion. So what do you do? Oh, my gosh, the deficit is up. We need to spend more on Medicaid, Medicare. Go after Social Security. Go after Medicare. Go after SNAP. Go after, in my State, the Manufacturing Extension Partnership, the MEP, which helps local businesses create jobs. He cut that to zero. He has cut programs and all kinds of things that matter to working-class, middle-class, and small-business Americans, all to pay for that tax cut. So much of what he does now is to pay for that tax cut that blew a hole in the deficit.

It all comes back to whose side you are on. Do you stand with corporations, or do you stand with workers? Do you fight for Wall Street, or do you care about the dignity of work and live the dignity of work? We know for whom he worked and spent his whole career trying to block protections for workers and students. He tried to stop people from voting in North Carolina. He has argued against the retirement securities that workers paid into their whole lives. And this is his record. He bought voting rights. He has worked to put Social Security out of business. He has always stood with the most privileged and the richest, and this is his reward from the President of the United States and his reward from Senator McConnell, who sits in the front of this room.

That is why he doesn’t belong on the Federal bench. If you love this country, you fight for the people who make it work. President Trump promised to fight for American workers promised to fight for American workers and this President betrayed American workers again and again and again.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. McSALLY). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Another area where we are pushing forward, of course, is renewable energy, which we look at and say has the opportunity to provide nearly limitless power across America. The costs of many of these technologies we have already seen come down significantly. We talk about the ability to move this bill to move wind, solar, geothermal, marine, hydrokinetic, and other renewables to full commercialization.

To give some specifics in this space, in geothermal energy, we provide opportunities to develop more of the resource with new techniques and to coproduce critical minerals along with it.

In my State of Alaska, we have enormous potential within the geothermal space. Knowing that within this title, we have an opportunity to really help move out some of the new techniques that are out there is significant.

For solar energy, we are working on new applications like solar paint, advanced drivers, and improving recycling. For marine energy—marine hydrokinetic—we are developing offshore testing centers to scale up new concepts.

I remind colleagues, I come from a State that has more coastline than the entire United States put together of all the coastal States there. This is an area that I have long looked to and said: Why are we not doing more when it comes to tapping into our marine energy sources?

Our wind energy provisions include offshore and floating wind development and demonstration activities. We are working to push out in the renewable sector some of these areas where we are still pioneering in many of these ways. We have demonstrated wind on land with great efficiency. How are we doing with offshore? What more can we be doing there?

By providing the Department of Energy with the tools and direction, we are helping to ensure the United States remains the world leader in innovative technologies.

One of the challenges we hear about as we discuss these cool things in the Energy Committee is how you get these great cutting-edge ideas from the lab to the market. To address that, our bill reauthorizes the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy. This is ARPA-E. This is the entity that helps these new technologies bridge the so-called valley of death and reach commercialization. ARPA-E has already delivered significant results with nearly $3 billion in follow-on private financing for its projects.

We had the Secretary for the Department of Energy, Secretary Brouillette, before the committee just today on a budget hearing. He heard repeatedly from members on both sides of the aisle the value that comes from ARPA-E. Of course, developing new and clean-energy affordable technologies doesn’t benefit us just here at home; it can also make a meaningful impact around the world.

We shouldn’t just develop and deploy new technologies at home. We should also sell them to other countries around the world. This is an incredible opportunity for economic growth. We know that we will simultaneously lower global greenhouse gas emissions and help to cement geopolitical relationships that can span generations.

We will be discussing more of the component pieces within the American Energy Innovation Act. You are going to continue to hear that this is good legislation, this is important legislation—after 12 years. But you don’t necessarily have to take my word for it. Consider the work of the American Energy Innovation Council, which is led by noted individuals, luminaries, like Norm Augustine and Bill Gates. They have found that at least 50 percent of the U.S. annual GDP growth can be traced to increases in innovation and that innovation has been the predominating factor in U.S. economic growth over the last century.

When we say that this Energy bill focuses on that innovation, recognize the value that innovation brings to us in the energy sector. The council’s member companies have also observed that advancements in energy technology deserve particular attention since energy underlies virtually every facet of modern life. Without a sufficient, reliable, and affordable source of energy, the U.S. economy would grind to a halt. They are exactly right in their words. Yet the United States continues to allocate less than 0.1 percent of its annual Federal outlays to energy R&D. Put that into context. This is an afterthought in our budget and, unfortunately, in real life for too many Americans. We take for granted that when you pull up to the gas station, they are going to have fuel there. We take for granted that when you flip the lights switch, the lights are on.

The reality is, it takes a tremendous amount of work to make that happen. It is innovation that brings this all to us.

Innovation is worth it. The proof is literally around us with everything we do. Given our history, given our people, given our institutions, I know this country can continue to lead the way on new technologies. What we need to do is make sure we have policies that support innovation, that do not drag down that opportunity to meet those challenges.

I am confident that we have a good bill in front of us, a strong bill in front of us. I appreciate the support that the Senate has shown for our bill thus far. I look forward to working on amendments as the week continues. I urge colleagues to provide us with those matters that you have been working on. We want to try to accommodate, but we also recognize that we haven’t had the opportunity to get things we have had the opportunity for open amendments. We want to try it right. We want to try to be efficient, as
we do in the Energy Committee, and we want to be fair to our colleagues.

With that, I look forward to the input and the cooperation from fellow Senators as we proceed with the discussion about the American Energy Innovation Act.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I am here today for the 267th time to call this Chamber to wake up to the threat of climate change. My chart here is getting a little dog-eared with use.

Let me dive right in with a report from over 30 years ago that was presented to a major conference here in Washington, DC. On the very first page of this report it says:

Increases in atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide (CO2) and other key gases . . . that are opaque to portions of the infrared spectrum result in the “greenhouse effect” or global warming. When short wavelength infrared radiation from the sun warms the earth’s surface, and this heat is later radiated from the earth, some gases in the atmosphere are not transparent to the longer wavelength re-radiation, the heat does not escape back into space. The amount of energy becomes warmer, much as does the interior of a greenhouse.

That is a flawless description of climate change. I wonder who wrote it.

Well, let me continue.

After some hedging about the state of the science and the uncertainty surrounding how much climate change could be attributed to humans at that point in time, this same report delves into the expected effects of climate change on our planet. It reads:

There is qualitative agreement among prognosticators that sea levels will rise, wetlands will flood, salt water will infuse fresh water supplies, and there will be changes in the distribution of tree and crop species and agricultural productivity.

Wow. That is really accurate. That is all the stuff we are actually seeing happen right now. Gosh, I wonder who wrote that. Let’s continue on through the report.

A significant rise in sea levels will flood now habitable land in some countries . . . . Developed countries may be able to protect their cities, at least for some years, by building levees and dikes at a considerable cost to avoid major displacements of people and their economic bases.

We are also seeing that. Impressive— whoever wrote this report really got this quite accurately 30 years ago.

Let me go on with the report.

These same actions will affect wetlands and it may not be possible to protect both coastal and wetland areas.

Once you have built your dike, it pushes water out into wetland areas. The report says:

“Flooding will intrude into water supplies, such as coastal cities (e.g., Miami and New Orleans) . . . .” Wow. Who wrote this? This is good.

It continues:

“changes in temperature patterns will affect natural ecosystems by altering the distributions of species, and affecting forestry and silviculture. Under various scenarios, commonly harvested species will move north and try to grow in different soil types. Ranges of particular species are likely to change because trees in the southern part of the present range may die off much more quickly than they can propagate further north . . . .”

This is all stuff we are seeing now—all predicted 30 years ago in this report. Wow. I wonder who wrote it.

I will continue quoting the report:

Similarly, crop lands will change. In present farm areas, there will be greater reliance on irrigation. The stress will depend on changes in precipitation patterns, which is how different crop production moves north and productivity may fall because of differing soil types. Global warming could expand the northern range of livestock distribution . . . .

Still quoting from this report:

“Global warming will affect snowfall patterns, hence melt, and affect water supplies. Most of California’s water supplies are from snow melt and if snow is reduced to rain, or melts quickly during the winter, water supplies in the summer will be less than now.”

Wow. Thirty years ago they predicted all of that. That is really impressive. Fast forward to today, and that is exactly what we are seeing. All of it is happening already. The sea level rise is already happening. The tide gauge in Naval Station Newport, in my home State of Rhode Island, shows over 10 inches of sea level rise over the last century. Temperatures are up globally, with some areas measuring increases well above 2 degrees Celsius. Wildlife and plants are indeed shifting away from the equator, like the maple trees whose range is creeping out of the United States toward Canada. And, of course, we have to continue to drop as temperatures rise and snowpack dwindles.

Wow. This report was so accurate. Who wrote it?

Well, let’s look for a minute at the prescriptions that the report lays out. What should we do about this problem it describes so accurately? Those prescriptions are pretty good for 30 years ago, too. Here is what its authors reckoned to the climate change:

(1) Reduce the emissions of CO2 by reducing the use or mix of fossil fuels; (2) Reduce the emissions of potential pollutants; (3) Improve energy efficiency; (4) Ban or restrict the manufacture of certain chemicals; and (5) Seek to affect the natural emissions of key chemical compounds.

Wow. Indeed, governments around the world have adopted these policies.

There are dozens of carbon pricing regimes in place, including in China and the European Union. In the United States, we have the EPA’s cap and trade bill in 2005, the Energy Policy Act. The chamber sent out a Key Vote Alert that whoever voted
in favor of the bill could face an onslaught of political attacks in the next election. That is another feature of the chamber’s climate obstruction.

It runs TV ads against candidates who might do something about the climate. Here are some hot moments from some of its climate attack ads: If we were to do anything about climate change, obviously, you would be freezing in your bed, wearing your coat while in a sleeping bag with your covers, and would have to cook your breakfast over candles, in a tin can, and you would have to walk to work.

That is its crooked, political electioneering image of what doing something about climate change would mean for Americans. There is its logo, proudly, on that whole pack of lies.

In 2007, the chamber ran political TV ads against climate legislation, making clear: “The threats: People would be prevented from heating their homes. People wouldn’t be able to drive to work. People would cook over candles.”

Then, in 2009, the chamber led the charge against the Waxman-Markey climate bill. The chamber tanked Waxman-Markey, and since then, the Republicans in Congress have refused to hold roll calls, to mark up, to debate, or to vote on any legislation that proposes a policy framework for economy-wide reductions in carbon pollution. We have a lost decade, in significant respects, thanks to the misbehavior of the chamber of commerce—the largest, most powerful lobbying force in our country.

The chamber doesn’t just try to beat climate action in Congress; the chamber also has fought climate action in the courts, and it has fought climate action in the agencies of the executive branch. Here are some lowlights of chamber mischief:

In 2010, the chamber sued the EPA and sought to overturn the finding that greenhouse gas emissions endanger public health and welfare. Dismissing the endangerment finding would cripple the EPA’s ability to regulate carbon under the Clean Air Act. When the courts rejected the chamber’s lawsuit, the chamber became central command for corporate lawyers, coal lobbyists, and Republican political strategists who devised the legal schemes to fight climate regulations. This produced another chamber lawsuit to block the Clean Power Plan to reduce carbon pollution from power plants.

Of course, once President Trump took office, the chamber switched from defense and obstruction to offense and began attacking Obama administration rules that limited carbon pollution. The chamber funded the think tank that President Trump used as his justification for leaving the Paris accord. That is the contribution to this of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. It authored 30 years ago the report that I read from. It made the recommendations 30 years ago about fixing this problem. Then it turned into this climate obstruction, political monster.

Worst of all, the chamber has been fighting science itself. It actually proposed putting the evidence of climate change on trial in what its own officials branded as the “Scopes monkey trial of the 21st century.” The chamber said the trial “would be evolution versus creationism.” Of course, the chamber has been the 800-pound gorilla in elections that every Member of Congress and candidate for Congress knows all too well.

The 2010 Citizens United decision allowed what we call outside groups, anonymous groups, to spend unlimited sums on electioneering activities. In the wake of that decision, the chamber has funneled, roughly, $150 million into congressional races—$150 million. This makes the U.S. Chamber of Commerce the largest spender of undisclosed donations on congressional races—the largest spender of what we call dark money on congressional races.

If you dare cross the chamber or don’t subscribe to its climate denial—climate obstruction point of view, you risk its running an ad against you like this ad, which was run against a U.S. Senate candidate in Pennsylvania in 2016. This is toward the end of the ad, and the theory is that the candidate is so determined to tax energy that she is going to tax the energy of these women’s children who are running around on a playground.

Here are two moms on a playground who are watching their children run around, and the setup is: Oh, wow. How energetic Johnny and Billy are. Oh, but don’t you know? The Senate campaign is going to tax their energy.

‘Run, Jimmy. Run’ is the punch line. Classy.

So what gives? How did the chamber go from being the sensible climate realist to the hardened climate obstructor?

The answer is pretty simple—fossil fuel money.

As Influence Map’s Dylan Tanner told us at our hearing, big trade groups like the chamber tend to adopt the policy schemes of the industries they represent. Big industry is looking for a wedge to put between government and public opinion. It can battle climate science and lean on the issues it lobbies us on, but they are not on climate change. On climate change, it supports the chamber of commerce, and the chamber of commerce is our adversary.

Look at the big food and beverage companies. They have crops—a supply chain of grain and fruit and vegetables. They have crops that the chamber’s report of 30 years ago told us would be affected by climate change. Those crops are the bread and butter—the supply chain—of these big food and beverage companies. Where are they? Many food and beverage companies say they understand the threat of climate change. They have companies in your ranks who say they understand the threat of climate change. Pepsi signed the Ceres BICEP Climate Declaration and the Prince of Wales’s Corporate Leaders Group Trillion Tonne Communique. Those were both important commitments to climate action. There is Pepsi’s rival, Coca-Cola. Coke says it plans to reduce CO₂ emissions by 25 percent and that to do so will work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across its total carbon footprint, reduce the overall energy that it uses, and reduce the amount of coal, oil, and gas that it uses. Yet both Coke and Pepsi fund the chamber of commerce’s denial and obstruction operations, and they fund the American Beverage Association—the little beverage trade association—which, in turn, runs more money to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

What is the net result here in Congress of all of that?

You have two companies that actively reduce their carbon emissions and enthusiastically, publicly, support against $650 billion. That is exactly what the chamber does. It lets itself be used by fossil fuel interests to deliver this message.

What about the rest of the chamber’s members? Not everybody in the chamber is a fossil fuel company.

Big tech, what about you guys? You have companies in your ranks who claim to care a lot about the climate. Google, for instance, has the company motto: ‘Don’t Be Evil.’ Google says its investors that climate change threatens its operations, that its ‘‘systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption from natural disasters [and] the effects of climate change (such as sea-level rise, drought, flooding, wildfires, and increased storm severity).’’

Google also tells investors that ‘‘[c]limate change is one of the most significant global challenges of our time’’ and that it has a goal to reach 100 percent renewable electricity in its operations. Google even signed the Corporate Renewable Energy Buyers’ Principles and the American Business Act on Climate Pledge. Yet Google also funds the chamber’s anti-climate crusade. And we don’t know about my colleagues, but Google does not come to my office and say: Hey, you need to do something good on climate. Google has a million issues it lobbies us on, but they are not on climate change. On climate change, it supports the chamber of commerce, and the chamber of commerce is our adversary.
good climate policy, but in Congress, through their funding of the chamber, they take the position of opposing climate action here in Washington—the place where it really, really counts.

Decades ago, one of most powerful political bodies, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, knew climate change was coming. It wrote that report. It described how global warming happened. It described what the consequences were going to be in the ocean, in the agricultural sector, across our country. It made regulations as to how to head it off. It understood the risks. It knew what we needed to do to head off the worst consequences and, even back then, supported legislation to help us prepare.

Then, in came the fossil fuel industry. The chamber will not tell us how they are funded. I could tell you right now how this all worked except that the chamber will not disclose how it is funded. But it sure looks as though floods of fossil fuel money came in and bought the chamber, caused it to change its position on the facts of climate change, caused it to change its position on the consequences of climate change. It to change its position on what we needed to do to head off climate change.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce let itself be bought by the fossil fuel industry. And thanks to the greed of that one-member industry, the fossil fuel folks, and thanks to the indifference of the others—thanks to the indifference of the tech sector, the indifference of the ag sector—we still have yet to act, 30 years later.

At the close of the chamber’s report is a really telling quote from the satirical comic strip “Pogo.” “Pogo,” in a legendary cartoon from when I was as young as about as the pages here, says: We have met the enemy, and it is us.

This chamber quotes that at the end of its report: “We have met the enemy, and it is us.”

Well, that was an observation about what was going wrong with the planet and how our emissions were causing it. We have met the enemy; we see this danger; we understand it; and we are the cause of it. It is us.

But at the same time, it is also like a precession by the chamber: We have met the enemy. We have met the enemy; we have met the enemy; we have met the enemy. For 30 years, the chamber has been the enemy. Since Citizens United, it has been an implacable enemy. They have been wrong on climate. They knew it 30 years ago; they know it now.

We need to fix this. We need corporate America to extract itself from the thrall of the evildoers in its midst, and we need to solve, at last, this problem.

So time to wake up.
I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

MORNING BUSINESS
Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

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 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. 20-12 concerning the Air Force’s proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Israel for defense articles and services estimated to cost $2.40 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,
Charles W. Hooper, Lieutenant General, USA, Director.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 20-12
Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(1) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Israel.
(2) Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
Up to eight (8) KC–46 Aircraft
Up to seventeen (17) PW4062 Turbofan Engines (16 installed, 1 spare).
Up to eighteen (18) MAGR 2K–GPS SAASM Receivers (16 installed, 2 spares).

Non-MDE: Also included are AN/ARC–210 U/VHF radios, APX–119 Identification Friend or Foe transponders, initial spares and repair parts, consumables, support equipment, technical data, engineering change proposals, publications, Field Service Representatives (FSRs), repair and return, depot maintenance, training and training equipment, contractor representative support, logistic services, U.S. Government and contractor representative support, Group A and B installation for subsystems, flight test and certification, other related elements of logistics support and training. The total estimated program cost is $2.4 billion.

The proposed sale further supports the foreign policy and national security of the United States by allowing Israel to provide a redundant capability to U.S. assets within the region, potentially freeing U.S. assets for use elsewhere during times of war. Aerial refueling and strategic airlift are consistently cited as significant shortfalls for our allies. In addition, the sale improves Israel’s national security posture as a key U.S. ally. Israel will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region for the current conflict.

The principal contractors will be Boeing Corporation, Everett, WA, for the aircraft; and Raytheon Company, Waltham, MA, for the KC–46. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

The United States is committed to the security of Israel, and it is vital to U.S. national interests to assist Israel to develop and maintain a strong and ready self-defense capability. This proposed sale is consistent with those objectives.

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The proposed equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region for the current conflict.

The principal contractors will be Boeing Corporation, Everett, WA, for the aircraft; and Raytheon Company, Waltham, MA, for the KC–46. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

The United States is committed to the security of Israel, and it is vital to U.S. national interests to assist Israel to develop and maintain a strong and ready self-defense capability. This proposed sale is consistent with those objectives.

The proposed sale further supports the foreign policy and national security of the United States by allowing Israel to provide a redundant capability to U.S. assets within the region, potentially freeing U.S. assets for use elsewhere during times of war. Aerial refueling and strategic airlift are consistently cited as significant shortfalls for our allies. In addition, the sale improves Israel’s national security posture as a key U.S. ally. Israel will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region for the current conflict.

The principal contractors will be Boeing Corporation, Everett, WA, for the aircraft; and Raytheon Company, Waltham, MA, for the KC–46. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

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with Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) design is a GPS Receiver Applications Module based open system architecture that is modular in design and incorporates modern electronics. The MAGR 2K is a form, fit, and function backward compatible replacement of the MAGR, and provides an upgrade capability to the Global Positioning System (GPS) position, velocity, and time of day solution performance, all-in-view GPS satellite tracking and GPS integrity.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures to systems which might reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that Israel 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 Government of Israel.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH, Madam President, section on 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 referenced above is annexed, then this 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. 20–03 concerning the Army’s proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Morocco for defense articles and/or services; technical assistance; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

The proposed sale will improve Morocco’s capability to meet current and future combat vehicle recovery requirements. Morocco will use the enhanced capability to enable armored forces training to strengthen its homeland defense and deter regional threats. Morocco intends to use these defense articles and services to modernize its armed forces by updating its combat vehicle recovery capability in pace with its armored unit upgrades. Morocco will only be absorbing these vehicles into its armored forces. The proposed sale of this equipment and services will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be BAE, York, Pennsylvania. The purchaser typically requests offsets. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor(s).

Implementation of this sale will require the assignment of approximately 30 U.S. Government or contractor personnel to travel to Morocco for equipment de-processing, system checkout and new equipment training.

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

TRANSMITTAL NO. 20–03

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: The M88A2 Improved Recovery Vehicle HERCULES (Heavy Equipment Recovery Combat Utility Lift and Evacuation System) is capable of a 70-ton, single-line recovery, recovering combat vehicles mired to different depths, recovering tanks mired to different depths, recovering combat vehicles mired to different depths, and recovering armored vehicles. The main winch on the M88A2 is capable of a 70-ton, single-line recovery, allowing the HERCULES to provide recovery of the 70-ton M1A2 Abrams tanks. The highest level of information that could be transferred with the sale of HERCULES is UC-CLASSIFIED.

If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of...
of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.
3. A determination has been made that Morocco 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.
4. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal are authorized for release and export to the Government of Morocco.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAM WALLACE COVINGTON

Ms. SINEMA. Madam President, I rise today to honor the esteemed career and public service of Dr. William Wallace Covington, who is retiring as regents’ professor of forestry at Northern Arizona University, NAU.

As founder and director of NAU’s Ecological Restoration Institute, Dr. Covington’s research has substantially contributed to our understanding of the conditions necessary to maintain healthy forest ecosystems. His demonstration that selective thinning and controlled fires may mitigate more intense, destructive fires has undoubtedly helped save significant swathes of southwestern ponderosa pine forests, including those found in Arizona.

Dr. Covington was recognized as an Outstanding Teaching Scholar by NAU, and received the Biswell Lifetime Achievement Award from the Association for Fire Ecology, has testified before both congressional and State natural resource committees and advised a former Chief of the U.S. Forest Service and former Secretary of the Interior. Dr. Covington’s dedication to novel research and evidence-driven outcomes has been essential in safeguarding our communities from uncontrolled fires.

I thank Dr. Covington for his years of dedicated work and public service on behalf of Arizona, the Southwest, and the American people.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Bruce Babbitt recognizing Dr. Covington.

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

Honor. KYRSTEN SINEMA,
U.S. Senator,
Washington, DC.

Honor. MAKITA MCSALLY,
U.S. Senator,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR SINEMA AND SENATOR MCSALLY: I write to support Congressional recognition of the remarkable career and public service of Professor Wallace Covington who is retiring as Regents Professor of Forestry at Northern Arizona University.

Professor Covington’s work came to my attention back in 1995. At the Interior Department, we were confronted with a rapid increase in destructive fires in the southwestern ponderosa pine forest in the Southwest. In response to a proposal from Covington, the Department dedicated an extensive fire tract at Mt. Trumbull north of the Grand Canyon for large scale experimentation, and we began to fund his work.

What emerged from the Mt. Trumbull experiment was a new understanding of pre-settlement open forests that were maintained free of dense thickets and underbrush by frequent natural fires. Following European settlement, these natural forests became overly dense as a result of fire suppression and over grazing. With so much unnatural fuel accumulation, forest fires have become more intense, widespread and destructive.

Covington’s work at Mount Trumbull demonstrated that these forests could be brought back to a more natural condition with a carefully controlled process of selective thinning and the application of low intensity prescribed fire.

Covington has since taken his academic work to the policy level by organizing support for large scale restoration programs. The Congress, with leadership from Senator Kyl, has supported creation of the Ecological Restoration Institute at Northern Arizona University and comparable centers at Colorado State University and New Mexico Highlands University.

This work continues today with support from local governments and environmental groups. An example is the 4FRI project, a twenty year restoration project across several million acres in Arizona, managed by the Forest Service with support from the Congress and a broad coalition of state and federal agencies, local communities and environmental organisations.

Covington’s work is an outstanding example of science in action under leadership from a dedicated public servant, forging consensus on policy changes that are now restoring our forests, and safeguarding communities from uncontrolled wildfire.

His work and advocacy has been of inestimable benefit to the American people.

Sincerely,
BRUCE BABBITT.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING PRESTIGE AMERITECH

Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, as chairman of the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an entrepreneur that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit, which drives our economy. This week, it is my pleasure to honor Prestige Ameritech of North Richland Hills, TX, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

When Kimberly-Clark Corporation closed its medical protective gear manufacturing facilities in the United States, Dan Reese and Mike Bowen sought to revitalize this critical industry. Since 2006, Dan and Mike have led Prestige Ameritech, which specializes in manufacturing high-quality medical protective gear. During the H1N1 swine flu epidemic in 2009, Prestige Ameritech worked around the clock to produce critical protective equipment, including N95 respirators, medical face shields, and medical goggles. As the epidemic subsided, Prestige Ameritech struggled as its clients returned to foreign products instead of continuing to support this vital industry. Dozens of workers were laid off as the company fought to survive.

Now, 14 years later, Prestige Ameritech is the largest domestic surgical mask manufacturer, employing about 100 workers. They are certified as an FDA Registered Facility, HUBZone, and a certified Native American Owned Business. As a leading advocate of medical supply chain security, Prestige Ameritech supports development of the medical industrial sector in the United States. According to the Department of Health and Human Services, more than 90 percent of surgical masks sold in the United States are manufactured overseas. If a public health emergency arises, Dan and Mike have warned, disruptions in mask supply could endanger millions of Americans.

For over a decade, since the HINI swine flu epidemic, Prestige Ameritech has strengthened industry partnerships and warned government officials of the dangers of exporting our medical industrial capacity. As part of the Secure Mask Supply Association—SMSA—Prestige Ameritech works with domestically-owned and led medical and respirator mask manufacturers to raise awareness regarding the importance of prevention and readiness by creating and maintaining an infrastructure for an American-made mask supply. For years, Prestige Ameritech and SMSA sounded the alarm about the vulnerability of American medical supply chains.

In response to the growing coronavirus outbreak, Prestige Ameritech has ramped up their daily production to 600,000 masks. Their work provides protection for millions worldwide, from healthcare workers to American citizens abroad. Due to increased demand, they have prioritized supplying hospitals and medical installations with personal protective equipment. The disruption of American medical supply chains has catapulted Prestige Ameritech into the spotlight, highlighting the vital importance of their work. They have been profiled in national news outlets including the New York Times, Washington Post, Wired, and CNN. Through this surge in interest, Prestige Ameritech has remained committed to their mission, driving home the need for a resurgence of domestic industrial medical suppliers.

Recognizing their foresight, knowledge, and courage, I am proud to congratulate Dan, Mike, and the entire Prestige Ameritech team for being named as the Senate Small Business of the Week. I look forward to watching your continued growth, advocacy, and leadership in this critical segment of our industrial sector.

REMEMBERING WILLIAM FULGINITI

Mr. UDALL. Madam President, I rise today to pay tribute to a great New Mexican, William Fulginiti, who for more years led the Socorro Municipal League. Sadly, Bill passed away February 25, 2020, at the age of 78, surrounded by family and those he loved.
Bill held the position of executive director of the State municipal league for over four decades because, for all those years, he led the organization with skill, energy, commitment, and vision. The New Mexico Municipal League is 106 incorporated municipalities’ organization and was formed because of Bill’s work over the years growing the organization. The league functions as one of the most effective voices for New Mexico communities in our State. Over two-thirds of New Mexico’s population resides in incorporated municipalities. While Bill’s responsibility for promoting those communities was great, he gladly took on the challenge and achieved enormous success over the years.

Bill was a staple in New Mexico politics, a stable at the State legislature. His work was, in large part, responsible for giving the municipal league the strong voice it now has. Bill knew the facts. He knew the programs. He knew the led people. He understood the complexities of how cities work and brought his debt negotiating skills to the table to further the interests of communities around the State. He was, according to Roundhouse veterans, a force to be reckoned with.

Bill helped launch the New Mexico Self Insurers Fund and the National League of Cities Mutual Insurance Fund, and he initiated the first bond pool for New Mexico cities so they could access national bond markets and save money on interest rates.

Bill’s reach was wide. At various times, he served on the board of directors of the National League of Cities. He testified before Congress on the infrastructure needs of cities. At the time of his passing, he served as vice chair of the New Mexico Finance Authority, a legislatively created agency that helps finance important infrastructure projects for cities, counties, and State agencies. And he was serving as a member of the State Water Resource Board, a board that funds water projects critical to our arid State.

Over the years, Bill’s work earned him the Governor’s Distinguished Public Service Award and the New Mexico Distinguished Public Administration Award, among other awards.

Bill’s many decades of public service also included serving our Nation for 8 years in the U.S. Air Force. Bill earned his master’s degree in public administration from Pennsylvania State University.

Bill served our State with integrity, honesty, and a sense of humor, and he helped mentor the next generation of public servants.

Bill’s influence in our State was far and wide. His work will continue to have a positive impact in the years to come. We will miss you, Bill, but we will not forget you.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the President Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4351. An act to require certain grantees under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to submit a plan to track discriminatory land use policies, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5003. An act to amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to provide enhanced protections against debt collection harassment of members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5931. An act to require a review of the effects of FHA mortgage insurance policies, practices, and products on small-dollar mortgage lending, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 5932. An act to ensure greater transparency regarding the terms and conditions of financing provided by the People’s Republic of China to member states of the international financial institutions; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-4144. A communication from the Congressional Review Commission and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “National Veterinary Accreditation Program” ((RIN09579-AE40) (Docket No. APHIS-2020–0065)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 26, 2020; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4145. A communication from the Director of Congressional Relations, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of the Comptroller’s 2019 Annual Report to Congress; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4146. A communication from the Director of the Peace Corps, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Annual Volunteering Termination Survey: Fiscal Year 2019” to the Committee on Appropriations; and Foreign Relations.

EC-4147. A communication from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, an addendum to the Defense Articles and Services authorizations and furnished to foreign countries and international organizations under FMS, Chapter 2, Arms Export Control Act (OSS–2020–0022); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4148. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions Lists of goods and technology, license or authorization to export the amount of $1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 19–076); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4149. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Case-Zablocki Act, I.U.S.C. 112b, as amended, the report of the texts and background statements of international agreements, other than treaties (List 2020–0022 – 2020–0057); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4150. A communication from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Fiscal Year 2019 Military Assistance Report”; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4151. A communication from the Executive Secretary, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Joint Employer Status Under the National Labor Relations Act” ((RIN3142–AA13) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 26, 2020, to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions.

EC-4152. A communication from the Director of the Peace Corps, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of Inspector General’s
S1296

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

March 3, 2020

Seminar Report for the period of April 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–4154. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Inter-governmental Relations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Small Business HUBZone Program and Government Contracting Programs (RIN2120–AA64) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

EC–4155. A communication from the Senior Director of Government Affairs and Corporate Communications, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, Amtrak, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Parts 1, 2, 15, 18, 27, and 95 of 49 CFR (Docket No. FRA–2019–0908) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4156. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Delivery of Notices to Broadcast Television Stations” (MB Docket No. 19–165) (FCC 20–8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 27, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4157. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (RIN 3130–ADB) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4158. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of VHF Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airways T–385 Due to Decommissioning of the West VOR’’ (RIN 2120–AA68) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0789) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4159. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Company Airplanes” (RIN 2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0399) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4160. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of the Class E Airspace; Bowling Green and Somerset, Kentucky” (RIN 2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0086) received during adjournment of theSenate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4161. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Pratt and Whitney Turbofan Engines” (RIN 2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0065) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.


EC–4163. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace, Concord, California” (RIN 2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0611) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4164. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace, Alpine, Wyoming” (RIN 2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0611) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4165. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Shawnee, Oklahoma” (RIN 2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0080) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4166. A communication from the Chief of the Policy and Rules Division, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Parts 1, 2, 15, 18, 27, and 95 of the Commission’s Rules to Make Non-Substantive Editorial Revisions to the Table of Frequency Allocations and to Various Other Rules” (I27 Doc. No. 19–289) (DA 19–1325) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4167. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of the Class E Airspace; Neillsville, Wisconsin” (RIN 2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0616) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4168. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Pratt and Whitney Turboprop Engines” (RIN 2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0596) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4169. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Textron Aircraft Company (Type Certificate Previously Held by Cessna Aircraft Company)” (RIN 2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0156) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4170. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes V–86, V–5, T–260, and V–583 Due to Decommissioning of the West VOR’’ (RIN 2120–AA68) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0729) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4171. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes” (RIN 2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0673) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4172. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Turbofan Engines” (RIN 2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0063) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4173. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of the Class E Airspace; Neillsville, Wisconsin” (RIN 2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0596) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4174. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Neillsville, Wisconsin” (RIN 2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0616) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4175. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal
Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of the Class E Airspace;Neillville, Wisconsin” (FR 2020–A–164; Docket No. FAA–2019–0767) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 28, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Ms. MURKOWSKI for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.*

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. Jones, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. KING):

S. 3374. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the confidentiality of substance use disorder patient records; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Jones, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 3375. A bill to amend the State Justice Institute Act of 1964 to provide technical assistance and training to State and local courts to improve the constitutional and equitable treatment of indigents, fees, and monetary bail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEINRICH:

S. 3376. A bill to amend title XX of the Social Security Act to provide low-income individuals with opportunities to enter and follow a career pathway in the health professions, to extend and expand demonstration projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. Lee, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 3377. A bill to amend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to repeal the sunset provision; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. ROCKY):

S. 3378. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to eliminate the period of eligibility for the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CAPITO, and Mr. FEINSTEIN):

S. 3379. A bill to block the implementation of a recent presidential proclamation restricting individuals from certain countries from entering the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE:

S. 3380. A bill to improve patient safety by supporting State-based quality improvement efforts and through enhanced data collection and reporting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Ms. Warren):

S. 3381. A bill to reauthorize the Essex National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH:

S. 3382. A bill to require the National Institute of Standards and Technology to establish a precision plumbing research laboratory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 3383. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to ensure that preexisting condition exclusions with respect to enrollment in health insurance coverage and group health plans continue to be prohibited; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. McSALLY:

S. 3384. A bill to allow for negotiation of prices for certain covered Medicare part D drugs, to allow for importation by individuals of prescription drugs from Canada, to preserve access to certain generics and biosimilars, to increase the use of real-time benefit tools to lower beneficiary costs, to establish a manufacturer discount program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BRIDGES, Ms. LOEFLER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. COLE, Mr. ROYBAL-CASTRO, Ms. HARRIS, and Mr. BARRON):

S. Res. 526. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the International Olympic Committee should rebid the 2022 Winter Olympic games to be hosted by a country that recognizes and respects human rights; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 702, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to improve the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Plan, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 890, a bill to authorize the Sergeant at Arms to protect the personal technology devices and accounts of Senators and covered employees who have been targeted by cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Ms. BURKHOLDER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1031, a bill to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Tester, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 208, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit certain retired members of the uniformed services who have been determined to have a service-connected disability to receive both disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability and either retired pay by reason of their years of military service or Combat-Related Special Compensation, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 433, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve home health payment reforms under the Medicare program.

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 578, a bill to amend title III of the Social Security Act to eliminate the five-month waiting period for disability insurance benefits under such title for individuals with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 633, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the “Six Triple Eight”.

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 696, a bill to designate the same individual serving as the Chief Nurse, Office of the National Nurse of the Health Service as the National Nurse for Public Health.

At the request of Mr. WHITEHEAD, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 890, a bill to authorize the Sergeant at Arms to protect the personal technology devices and accounts of Senators and covered employees who have been targeted by cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1081, a bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Tester, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor...
of S. 1362, a bill to make demonstration grants to eligible local educational agencies or consortia of eligible local educational agencies for the purpose of increasing the numbers of school nurses in public elementary schools and secondary schools.

At the request of Mr. Toomey, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. Blackburn) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1508, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide enhanced penalties for convicted murderers who kill or target America's public safety officers.

At the request of Mr. Blumenthal, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Reed) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1645, a bill to protect a woman's ability to determine whether and when to bear a child or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide reproductive health care services, including abortion services.

At the request of Ms. Murkowski, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. Hassan) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1857, a bill to amend the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to improve Federal energy and water performance requirements for Federal buildings and establish a Federal Energy Management Program.

At the request of Ms. Rosen, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Manchin) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Sanders) were added as cosponsors of S. 2065, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to eligible entities to carry out educational programs about the Holocaust, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Cardin, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Markey) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2164, a bill to amend the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 to reauthorize grants for and require applied water supply research regarding the water resources research and technology institutes established under that Act.

At the request of Mr. Blunt, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Reed) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2321, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint a coin in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Negro Leagues baseball.

At the request of Ms. Cantwell, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. Cortez Masto) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2335, a bill to accelerate smart building development, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Warner, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. Collins) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2366, a bill to streamline the employer reporting process and strengthen the eligibility verification process for the premium assistance tax credit and cost-sharing subsidy.

At the request of Mr. Rubio, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. Cornyn) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. Warren) were added as cosponsors of S. 2393, a bill to modify and reauthorize the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Warner, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. Sinema) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Young) were added as cosponsors of S. 2563, a bill to improve laws relating to money laundering, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. McSally, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. Capito) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2666, a bill to promote the development of renewable energy on public land, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Brown, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Leahy) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2772, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for treatment of clinical psychologists as physicians for purposes of furnishing clinical psychologist services under the Medicare program.

At the request of Mr. Inhofe, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. Rosen) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2898, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for a full annuity supplement for certain air traffic controllers.

At the request of Mr. Daines, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Van Hollen) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2927, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to repeal the requirement that the United States Postal Service prepay future retirement benefits, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Wyden, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. Murray) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Cardin) were added as cosponsors of S. 2989, a bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to clarify the mailing requirement relating to social security account statements.

At the request of Ms. Baldwin, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. Gillibrand) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. Blackburn) were added as cosponsors of S. 3020, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enter into contracts with States or to award grants to States to promote health and wellness, prevent suicide, and improve outreach to veterans, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Cardin, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Van Hollen) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3026, a bill to promote international efforts in combating corruption, kleptocracy, and illicit finance by foreign officials and other foreign persons, including through a new anti-corruption action fund, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. Hyde-Smith, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Kennedy) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3072, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the approval of new abortion drugs, to prohibit investigational use exemptions for abortion drugs, and to impose additional regulatory requirements with respect to previously approved abortion drugs, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Portman, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Coons) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3220, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to clarify that the provision of home and community-based services is not prohibited in an acute care hospital, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. Shaheen, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. Rubio) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3301, a bill to promote the empowerment, development, and prosperity of women globally, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Cramer, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Hoeven) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3308, a bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to standardize payment of hazardous duty incentive pay for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. Shaheen, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. Hassan) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3327, a bill to require the imposition of sanctions with respect to officials of the Government of Lebanon responsible for the wrongful or unlawful detention of citizens and nationals of the United States held in Lebanon.

S. CON. RES. 5

At the request of Mr. Barrasso, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. McSally) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution supporting the Local Radio Freedom Act.

S. RES. 289

At the request of Mr. Daines, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. Scott) was added as a cosponsor of S.
At the request of Mr. TULLIS, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 487, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Countering International Parental Child Abduction Month and expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress should raise awareness of the harm caused by international parental child abduction.

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES), the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. JOE), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEY), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. Lee), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 509, a resolution calling upon the United Nations Security Council to adopt a resolution on Iran that extends the dates by which Annex B restrictions under Resolution 2231 are currently set to expire.

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1334 intended to be proposed to S. 2657, a bill to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a co-sponsor of amendment No. 1335 intended to be proposed to S. 2657, a bill to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. HARRIS, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1337 intended to be proposed to S. 2657, a bill to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes.
by “foreign forces”, and threatening protesters in Hong Kong; 
(5) officials of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Communist Party of China continue to abuse criminal law and police power to punish critics and “maintain stability” with the goal of perpetuating one-party rule, often targeting human rights defenders, religious believers, and ethnic minority groups; and 
(6) the Government of the People’s Republic of China is likely committing crimes against humanity.

Whereas, before the 2008 Summer Olympics were held in Beijing, the Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2006 reported that the Government of the People's Republic of China practiced severe cultural and religious repression of minorities, especially of Uyghur individuals in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and according to the Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2018, such repression has intensified since the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing;

Whereas four Special Rapporteurs of the United Nations have condemned the government authorities in Hong Kong and the People’s Republic of China to ensure protesters in Hong Kong may freely exercise the right to peacefully assemble; and

Whereas police in Hong Kong have arrested more than 6,000 individuals and fired more than 16,000 rounds of tear gas during the seven months of protests by people of Hong Kong seeking to uphold their liberties and the autonomy of Hong Kong, as articulated in the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (referred to in this preamble as the “Basic Law”);

Whereas police in Hong Kong have arrested more than 6,000 individuals and fired more than 16,000 rounds of tear gas during the seven months of protests by people of Hong Kong seeking to uphold their liberties and the autonomy of Hong Kong, as articulated in the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (referred to in this preamble as the “Basic Law”); 

(1) the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

Whereas police in Hong Kong have arrested more than 6,000 individuals and fired more than 16,000 rounds of tear gas during the seven months of protests by people of Hong Kong seeking to uphold their liberties and the autonomy of Hong Kong, as articulated in the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (referred to in this preamble as the “Basic Law”);  

(1) the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

Whereas police in Hong Kong have arrested more than 6,000 individuals and fired more than 16,000 rounds of tear gas during the seven months of protests by people of Hong Kong seeking to uphold their liberties and the autonomy of Hong Kong, as articulated in the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (referred to in this preamble as the “Basic Law”);  

(1) the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1397. Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. MARKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1398. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1399. Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. MARKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1400. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BURR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1401. Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1402. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1403. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1404. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1405. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1406. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SCHUMACK, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. DAINES, Mr. COONS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HOEVEN, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1407. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1408. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1409. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1410. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1411. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1412. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1413. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1414. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1415. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1416. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1417. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BURR, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1418. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1419. Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1420. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1421. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1422. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1423. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1424. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1425. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1426. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1427. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1428. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. MARKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1429. Mr. HEINRIC (for himself and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1430. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1431. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1432. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1433. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1434. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1435. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1447. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1454. Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1455. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1456. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. Trump) proposed an amendment to the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize funding for the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize funding for

SA 1457. Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. Cardin) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1458. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1459. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for Mr. Peters and Mr. Portman) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1869, to require the use of high-security space leased to accommodate a Federal agency.

SA 1460. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1461. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for Ms. Collins) submitted an amendment in support of the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize funding for

SA 1462. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1463. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1465. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1466. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1467. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1468. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1469. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1470. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1471. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. Tester) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1472. Mr. DADEN (for himself and Mrs. Capito) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1473. Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. Toomey, Mrs. Capito, and Mr. Cruz) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1474. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1475. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mrs. Hoeven) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1476. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. Cardin) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1477. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. Murkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1479. Mr. LANDFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1476 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1478. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1345. Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. MORAEN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. CHAPPO, Mr. KING and Ms. SINEMA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

**TITLE IV—AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986**

**SEC. 4001. GREEN ENERGY PUBLICLY TRADED PARTNERSHIPS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7704(d)(1)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘income and gains derived from—’’ and inserting ‘‘income derived from—’’;

(2) by striking the last sentence and inserting the following:

‘‘(i) the generation, storage, or transportation of any fuel which—

(1) is derived from a primary feedstock carbon oxide captured from an anthropogenic source or the atmosphere,

‘‘(II) does not use as its primary feedstock carbon oxide which is deliberately released from naturally occurring subsurface springs, and

‘‘(III) is determined by the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to achieve a reduction of less than 30 percent in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions (as defined in subsection 211(o)(1)(B) of the Clean Air Act, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this clause) in comparison with baseline greenhouse gas emissions (as defined in section 48(c)(1) without regard to subparagraph (C) of the cleanup electric power or thermal energy exclusively using energy properties as defined in section 48(c)(1)),

‘‘(x) any facility that would be considered a qualifying electric power or thermal energy facility if it were a qualified facility (as defined in section 45Q(c)(1); without regard to subparagraph (C) that is described in section 48(c)(1), or

(2) by striking ‘‘carbon dioxide’’ and inserting ‘‘carbon dioxide and the storage or transportation of such fuel, or

‘‘(ii) the capture of carbon dioxide by such facility,’’.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply to taxable years ending after December 31, 2019.

**SA 1346. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. BURR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

**TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS**

**SEC. 4001. RATES AND CHARGES FOR NATURAL GAS.**

(a) HEARING ON CHANGED RATES OR CHARGES.—Section 717(b)(1)(B) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717(b)(1)(B)) is amended by striking the third and fourth sentences and inserting the following: ‘‘Where changes in rates or charges, as approved by the Commission, are thus made effective, the natural-gas company to furnish a bond, to be approved by the Commission, to refund any amounts that have been paid are required, the Commission shall order the natural-gas company to make those refunds for the period beginning on the refund effective date.

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by striking subsection (1), and inserting in its place the following:

‘‘(1) the conversion of renewable biomass (as defined in subparagraph (I) of section 211(o)(1) of the Clean Air Act (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this clause)) into renewable fuel (as defined in subparagraph (J) of such section as so in effect), or the storage or transportation of such fuel,

‘‘(ix) the production, storage, or transportation of any fuel which—

(1) is derived from a primary feedstock carbon oxide captured from an anthropogenic source or the atmosphere,

‘‘(II) does not use as its primary feedstock carbon oxide which is deliberately released from naturally occurring subsurface springs, and

‘‘(III) is determined by the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to achieve a reduction of less than 30 percent in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions (as defined in subsection 211(o)(1)(B) of the Clean Air Act, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this clause) in comparison with baseline greenhouse gas emissions (as defined in section 48(c)(1) without regard to subparagraph (C) of such Act, as so in effect),

‘‘(x) the generation of electric power from, a qualified electricification project (as defined in section 48(b)(1) without regard to subparagraph (B)(iii) thereof and

‘‘(ii) the generation, availability for such generation, or storage of electric power at such facility, or

‘‘(II) the capture of carbon dioxide by such facility,’’.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

**SEC. 4002. ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION STUDIES.**

(a) HIGHLIGHTS.—The amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

(b) TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. BURR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

At the end, add the following:

(c) EFFECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to any proceeding under the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717 et seq.) commenced before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—The refunds required by paragraph (1) shall be—

(i) not earlier than the date on which the complaint was filed; and

(ii) not later than 150 days after that date.

(c) NO FINAL DECISION.—If the Commission has not rendered a final decision for a hearing under this section by the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date on which the hearing is initiated, the Commission shall—

(1) the reasons why the Commission has failed to render a decision; and

(2) the best estimate of the Commission as to when the Commission reasonably expects to render the decision;.

(d) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not earlier than 3 years and not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall conduct a study on the effect of the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The study under paragraph (1) shall include an analysis of—

(A) the impact, if any, of the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) on the cost of capital paid by natural-gas companies (as defined in section 2 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717a));

(B) any change in the average time taken to complete the proceedings under sections 4 and 5 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717c, 717d); and

(C) such other matters as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall determine to be appropriate and in the public interest.

(3) REPORT.—On completion of the study under paragraph (1), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report containing such further information and analysis as the Commission shall consider appropriate.
and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the study.

SA 1347. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geo-thermal research and development, and for or other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1041.

SA 1348. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geo-thermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 2. EXPORT CONTROLS ON ELECTRONIC WASTE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTERFEIT MILITARY GOOD.—The term “counterfeit military good” means a counterfeit good that:

(A) is falsely identified or labeled as meeting military specifications; or

(B) is intended for use in a military, intelligence, or national security application.

(2) COUNTERFEIT GOOD.—The term “counterfeit good” means any good on which, or in connection with which, a counterfeit mark is used.

(3) COUNTERFEIT MARK.—The term “counterfeit mark” has the meaning given that term in section 2320 of title 18, United States Code.

(b) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(2) FEEDSTOCK.—The term “feedstock” means any raw material constituting the principal input for an industrial process.

(3) LOW-RISK COUNTERFEIT ELECTRONICS.—

The term “low-risk counterfeit electronics” means any electronic components or items that:

(A) have been subjected to destruction processes that render the items unusable for their original purpose; and

(B) are exported in feedstock, with no additional mechanical or hand separation required, in a reclamation process to render the electronic components or items recycled consistent with the laws of the foreign country performing the reclamation process.

(4) PERSON.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(5) RECALLED ELECTRONICS.—The term “recalled electronics” means any electronic items that—

(A) because of a defect in the design or manufacture of the items—

(i) are subject to a recall notice issued by the Consumer Product Safety Commission or other pertinent Federal authority and have been received by the manufacturer or its agent and repaired by the manufacturer or its agent to cure the defect; or

(ii) have been recalled by the manufacturer as a condition of a validity of the warranty on the items and have been repaired by the manufacturer or its agent to cure the defect; and

(B) are exported by the manufacturer of the items.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

(7) TESTED, WORKING USED ELECTRONICS.—

The term “tested, working used electronics” means any used electronic items that—

(A) have been manufactured or its agent to cure the defect; and

(B) are exported by the manufacturer of the items.

(8) TESTED, WORKING USED ELECTRONICS.—

The term “tested, working used electronics” means any used electronic items that—

(A) have been determined, through testing methodologies established by the Secretary, to be—

(i) fully functional for the purpose for which the items were designed; or

(ii) in the case of multifunction devices, fully functional for at least one of the primary purposes for which the items were designed; and

(B) are exported with the intent to reuse the products as functional products; and

(C) are appropriately packaged for shipment to prevent loss of functionality as a result of damage during shipment.

(9) USED.—The term “used”, with respect to an item, means—

(A) that the item has been operated or employed.

(B) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in subsection (c) and (d), no person may export or reexport electronic waste or exempted electronic waste items.

(C) EXPORT PROHIBITION EXEMPTIONS.—A person may export or reexport exempted electronic waste items if the following requirements are met:

(1) REGISTRATION.—The person is listed on a publicly available registry maintained by the Secretary of commerce.

(2) PURPOSE.—The exempted electronic waste items are being exported or reexported for purposes as defined in section 1922(d) and (e) of the Export Administration Act of 2018.

(3) FILING OF EXPORT INFORMATION.—For each export transaction, the person files in the Automated Export System, in accordance with part 758 of the Export Administration Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling), electronic export information that contains, at a minimum, the following information:

(A) A description of the type and total quantity of exempted electronic waste items exported.

(B) The name of each country that will receive the exempted electronic waste items for reuse, recall, or recycling.

(C)(i) The name of the ultimate consignee that will receive the exempted electronic waste items for reuse, recall, or reexport.

(ii) The name of the consignee that is receiving the exempted electronic waste items otherwise complies with applicable international agreements to which the United States is a party and with other trade and export control laws of the United States.

(5) EXPORT DECLARATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.—

The exempted electronic waste items are accompanied by:

(A) documentation and a declaration that the consignee has the necessary permits, resources, and competence to manage the exempted electronic waste items as reusable products or recyclable feedstock and prevent their disposal to such as counterfeit goods or counterfeit military goods.

(C) COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING LAWS.—The export or reexport of the exempted electronic waste items otherwise complies with applicable international agreements to which the United States is a party and with other trade and export control laws of the United States.

(d) EXCEPTION FOR PERSONAL USE.—The Secretary may provide for an exception to the requirements of this section, subject to such recordkeeping requirements as the Secretary may impose, for the export or reexport of 5 or fewer items that are or contain electronic components intended for personal use.

(3) EXEMPT ITEMS.—The term “exempt items” means items that:

(A) are exported with the intent to reuse the products as functional products; and

(C) are appropriately packaged for shipment to prevent loss of functionality as a result of damage during shipment.

(4) PURPOSE.—The exempted electronic waste items are being exported or reexported for purposes as defined in section 1922(d) and (e) of the Export Administration Act of 2018.

(D) Documentation and a declaration that shall be made or employed.

(E) FILING OF EXPORT INFORMATION.—For each export transaction, the person files the information that contains, at a minimum, the following information:

(A) A description of the type and total quantity of exempted electronic waste items exported.

(B) The name of each country that will receive the exempted electronic waste items for reuse, recall, or recycling.

(C)(i) The name of the ultimate consignee that will receive the exempted electronic waste items for reuse, recall, or reexport.

(ii) The name of the consignee that is receiving the exempted electronic waste items otherwise complies with applicable international agreements to which the United States is a party and with other trade and export control laws of the United States.

(5) EXPORT DECLARATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.—

The exempted electronic waste items are accompanied by:

(A) documentation and a declaration that the consignee has the necessary permits, resources, and competence to manage the exempted electronic waste items as reusable products or recyclable feedstock and prevent their disposal to such as counterfeit goods or counterfeit military goods.

(C) COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING LAWS.—The export or reexport of the exempted electronic waste items otherwise complies with applicable international agreements to which the United States is a party and with other trade and export control laws of the United States.

(d) EXCEPTION FOR PERSONAL USE.—The Secretary may provide for an exception to the requirements of this section, subject to such recordkeeping requirements as the Secretary may impose, for the export or reexport of 5 or fewer items that are or contain electronic components intended for personal use.

(3) EXEMPT ITEMS.—The term “exempt items” means items that:

(A) are exported with the intent to reuse the products as functional products; and

(C) are appropriately packaged for shipment to prevent loss of functionality as a result of damage during shipment.

(4) PURPOSE.—The exempted electronic waste items are being exported or reexported for purposes as defined in section 1922(d) and (e) of the Export Administration Act of 2018.

(D) Documentation and a declaration that shall be made or employed.

(E) FILING OF EXPORT INFORMATION.—For each export transaction, the person files the information that contains, at a minimum, the following information:

(A) A description of the type and total quantity of exempted electronic waste items exported.

(B) The name of each country that will receive the exempted electronic waste items for reuse, recall, or recycling.

(C)(i) The name of the ultimate consignee that will receive the exempted electronic waste items for reuse, recall, or reexport.

(ii) The name of the consignee that is receiving the exempted electronic waste items otherwise complies with applicable international agreements to which the United States is a party and with other trade and export control laws of the United States.

(5) EXPORT DECLARATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.—

The exempted electronic waste items are accompanied by:

(A) documentation and a declaration that the consignee has the necessary permits, resources, and competence to manage the exempted electronic waste items as reusable products or recyclable feedstock and prevent their disposal to such as counterfeit goods or counterfeit military goods.

(C) COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING LAWS.—The export or reexport of the exempted electronic waste items otherwise complies with applicable international agreements to which the United States is a party and with other trade and export control laws of the United States.
SEC. 18. STUDY ON EMISSIONS REDUCTION PATHWAYS FROM HOME HEATING.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a study evaluating pathways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from home heating and cooling systems in residential and small commercial buildings by increasing energy efficiency and electrification, and the use of alternative fuels, including through the use of—

(1) alternative fuels to supply heat to residential buildings using existing infrastructure;

(2) a district heating and cooling system;

(3) advanced biofuels (as defined in section 9001 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8101)), advanced biofuel blends, and energy efficient furnaces and boilers, including necessary retrofits to allow for the use of those fuels;

(4) electric heat pumps, including geo-thermal and air-source heat pumps;

(5) alternative low-emission refrigerants; and

(6) opportunities for reducing installation and maintenance costs through workforce development and training.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report on the study conducted under subsection (a), including—

(1) an evaluation of potential greenhouse gas emissions reductions from the pathways described in subsection (a); and

(2) an evaluation of the impact of adopting technologies described in subsection (a) on consumers, the electric grid, and pipeline systems;

(3) an identification of barriers to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the heating and cooling sector; and

(4) a submission relating to the issues described in paragraphs (1) through (3).

SEC. 18. ESTABLISHED PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE RESEARCH.

(3) ESTABLISHED PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE RESEARCH.—

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means an institution of higher education located in an eligible jurisdiction.

(ii) ELIGIBLE JURISDICTION.—The term ‘eligible jurisdiction’ means a State that, as determined by the Secretary, has historically received relatively little Federal research and development funding; and

(iii) has demonstrated a commitment—

(A) to develop the research bases in the State; and

(B) to improve science and engineering research and education programs at institutions of higher education in the State; and

(iv) is an eligible jurisdiction under the criteria used by the Secretary to make awards under this paragraph on the day before the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020.

(5) EPSCoR.—The term ‘EPSCoR’ means the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research operated under subparagraph (B).

(6) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term ‘National Laboratory’ has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Innovation Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(7) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means—

(I) a State;

(II) the District of Columbia;

(III) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(IV) Guam; and

(V) the United States Virgin Islands.

(8) PROGRAM OPERATION.—The Secretary shall operate an Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research.

(C) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of EPSCoR shall be—

(i) to increase the number of researchers at institutions of higher education in eligible jurisdictions capable of performing nationally competitive science and engineering research in support of the mission of the Department of Energy in the areas of applied energy research, environmental management, and basic science;

(ii) to enhance the capabilities of institutions of higher education in eligible jurisdictions to develop, plan, and execute research that is competitive in the peer-review process; and

(iii) to increase the probability of long-term growth in funding to institutions of higher education in eligible jurisdictions.

(D) GRANTS IN AREAS OF APPLIED ENERGY RESEARCH, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, AND BASIC SCIENCE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—EPSCoR shall make grants to eligible entities to carry out and support applied energy research and research in all areas of environmental management and basic science sponsored by the Department of Energy, including—

(I) energy efficiency; renewable energy, and other applied energy research;

(II) electricity delivery research;

(III) ensuring energy security, and emergency response;

(IV) environmental management; and

(V) basic science research.

(ii) ACTIVITIES.—EPSCoR may make grants under this subparagraph for any activities consistent with the objectives described in subparagraph (C) in the areas of applied energy research, environmental management, and basic science described in clause (i), including—

(I) to support research at eligible entities that is carried in partnership with the National Laboratories;

(II) to provide for graduate traineeships; and

(iii) to support research by early career faculty; and

(iv) to improve research capabilities at eligible entities through biennial implementation plans.

(6) NO COST SHARING.—EPSCoR shall not impose any cost-sharing requirement with respect to a grant made under this subparagraph.

(E) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—EPSCoR may carry out such activities as may be necessary to meet the objectives described in this paragraph (6) in support of energy research, environmental management, and basic science described in subparagraph (D)(i).

(F) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a plan describing how the Secretary shall implement EPSCoR.

(ii) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—The plan described in clause (i) shall include a description of—

(I) the management structure of EPSCoR, which shall ensure that all research areas and activities described in this paragraph are incorporated into EPSCoR;

(II) efforts to conduct outreach to inform eligible entities, faculty and students, and opportunities under EPSCoR;

(III) how EPSCoR plans to increase engagement with eligible entities, faculty, and State committees, including by holding regular workshops, to increase participation in EPSCoR; and

(IV) any other issues relating to EPSCoR that the Secretary determines appropriate.

(G) PROGRAM EVALUATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the assessment carried out under clause (i), including recommendations for improvements that would enable the Secretary to achieve the objectives described in subparagraph (C).

SA 1350. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JONES, Mr. MORAN, and Mrs. SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title I, insert the following:

SEC. 18. ESTABLISHED PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE RESEARCH.

Section 2910 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13503(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

(3) ESTABLISHED PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE RESEARCH.—

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means an institution of higher education located in an eligible jurisdiction.

(ii) ELIGIBLE JURISDICTION.—The term ‘eligible jurisdiction’ means a State that, as determined by the Secretary, has historically received relatively little Federal research and development funding; and

(iii) has demonstrated a commitment—

(A) to develop the research bases in the State; and

(B) to improve science and engineering research and education programs at institutions of higher education in the State; and

(iv) is an eligible jurisdiction under the criteria used by the Secretary to make awards under this paragraph on the day before the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020.

(5) EPSCoR.—The term ‘EPSCoR’ means the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research operated under subparagraph (B).

(6) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term ‘National Laboratory’ has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Innovation Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(7) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means—

(I) a State;

(II) the District of Columbia;

(III) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(IV) Guam; and

(V) the United States Virgin Islands.

(8) PROGRAM OPERATION.—The Secretary shall operate an Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research.

(C) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of EPSCoR shall be—

(i) to increase the number of researchers at institutions of higher education in eligible jurisdictions capable of performing nationally competitive science and engineering research in support of the mission of the Department of Energy in the areas of applied energy research, environmental management, and basic science;

(ii) to enhance the capabilities of institutions of higher education in eligible jurisdictions to develop, plan, and execute research that is competitive in the peer-review process; and

(iii) to increase the probability of long-term growth in funding to institutions of higher education in eligible jurisdictions.

(D) GRANTS IN AREAS OF APPLIED ENERGY RESEARCH, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, AND BASIC SCIENCE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—EPSCoR shall make grants to eligible entities to carry out and support applied energy research and research in all areas of environmental management and basic science sponsored by the Department of Energy, including—

(I) energy efficiency; renewable energy, and other applied energy research;

(II) electricity delivery research;

(III) ensuring energy security, and emergency response;

(IV) environmental management; and

(V) basic science research.

(ii) ACTIVITIES.—EPSCoR may make grants under this subparagraph for any activities consistent with the objectives described in subparagraph (C) in the areas of applied energy research, environmental management, and basic science described in clause (i), including—

(I) to support research at eligible entities that is carried in partnership with the National Laboratories;

(II) to provide for graduate traineeships; and

(iii) to support research by early career faculty; and

(iv) to improve research capabilities at eligible entities through biennial implementation plans.

(6) NO COST SHARING.—EPSCoR shall not impose any cost-sharing requirement with respect to a grant made under this subparagraph.

(E) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—EPSCoR may carry out such activities as may be necessary to meet the objectives described in this paragraph (6) in support of energy research, environmental management, and basic science described in subparagraph (D)(i).

(F) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a plan describing how the Secretary shall implement EPSCoR.

(ii) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—The plan described in clause (i) shall include a description of—

(I) the management structure of EPSCoR, which shall ensure that all research areas and activities described in this paragraph are incorporated into EPSCoR;

(II) efforts to conduct outreach to inform eligible entities, faculty and students, and opportunities under EPSCoR;

(III) how EPSCoR plans to increase engagement with eligible entities, faculty, and State committees, including by holding regular workshops, to increase participation in EPSCoR; and

(IV) any other issues relating to EPSCoR that the Secretary determines appropriate.

(G) PROGRAM EVALUATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the assessment carried out under clause (i), including recommendations for improvements that would enable the Secretary to achieve the objectives described in subparagraph (C).

SA 1351. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 11. DISCLOSURE BY PROFESSIONAL PERSONS SEEKING APPROVAL OF COMPENSATION UNDER SECTION 316 OR 317 OF PROMESA.

(a) REQUIRED DISCLOSURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In a voluntary case commenced under section 304 of PROMESA (48 U.S.C. 2164), no attorney, accountant, appraiser, auctioneer, agent, consultant, or other professional person may be compensated under section 316 or 317 of that Act (48 U.S.C. 2176, 2177) unless prior to making a request for compensation, the professional person files a verified statement conforming to the disclosure requirements of rule 2014(a) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure setting forth the connection of the professional person with—

(A) the debtor;

(B) any creditor;

(C) any other party in interest, including any attorney or accountant;

(D) the Financial Oversight and Management Board established in accordance with section 101 of PROMESA (48 U.S.C. 2121); and

(E) each professional person employed by the Oversight Board described in subparagraph (D).

(2) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—A professional person that submits a statement under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) supplement the statement with any additional relevant information that becomes known to the person; and

(B) file a notice of the statement confirming the accuracy of the statement.

(b) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Trustee shall review each verified statement submitted pursuant to subsection (a) and may file with the court comments on such verified statement. A professional person filing such statements seek compensation under section 316 or 317 of PROMESA (48 U.S.C. 2176, 2177).

(2) OBJECTION.—The United States Trustee may object to compensation applications filed under section 316 or 317 of PROMESA (48 U.S.C. 2176, 2177) that fail to satisfy the requirements of subsection (e).

(3) RIGHT TO BE HEARD.—Each person described in section 1109 of title 11, United States Code, may appear and be heard on any issue in connection with this section.

(c) JURISDICTION.—The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of all cases under this section.

(d) REMEDIATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a court has entered an order approving compensation under a case commenced under section 304 of PROMESA (48 U.S.C. 2164), each professional person subject to the order shall file a verified statement in accordance with subsection (a) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) NO DELAY.—A court may not delay any proceeding in connection with a case commenced under section 304 of PROMESA (48 U.S.C. 2164) pending the filing of a verified statement under paragraph (1).

(e) LIMITATION ON COMPENSATION.

(1) IN GENERAL.—In a voluntary case commenced under section 304 of PROMESA (48 U.S.C. 2164), in connection with the review and approval of professional compensation under section 316 or 317 of PROMESA (48 U.S.C. 2176, 2177), the court may deny allowance of compensation for services and reimbursement of expenses, accruing after the date of enactment of this Act of a professional person if the professional person—

(A) has failed to file statements of connections required by subsection (a) or has filed inadequate statements of connections required by subsection (a);

(B) except as provided in paragraph (3), is on or after the date of enactment of this Act not a disinterested person, as defined in section 101 of title 11, United States Code; or

(C) except as provided in paragraph (3), represents, or holds an interest adverse to, the interests of the estate with respect to the matter on which such professional person is employed.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In making a determination under paragraph (1), the court may take into consideration whether the services and expenses are in the best interests of creditors and the estate.

(f) COMMITTEE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS.—An attorney or accountant described in section 1103(b) of title 11, United States Code, shall be deemed to have violated section 1103(b) of title 11 by the professional person if the professional person—

(1) the attorney or accountant violates section 101 of title 11, United States Code; or

(2) commits professional misconduct.

SA 1352. Ms. McSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title B of title I, add the following:

SEC. 12. WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION PILOT PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Western Area Power Administration (referred to in this section as the "Administrator") shall—

(1) establish a pilot project, as part of the continuous process improvement program and to provide increased transparency for customers—

(A) to make available a database of information relating to the Western Area Power Administration in accordance with paragraph (2); and

(b) publish on a publicly available website of the Western Area Power Administration, a database of the following information, beginning with fiscal year 2008, relating to the Western Area Power Administration:

(A) By power system and in a consistent format, rates charged to customers for power and transmission service.

(B) By power system, the amount of capacity or energy sold.

(C) By responsible accounting, at the task level, budget activity level, organizational code level, and object class level, of all expenditures, including—

(i) indirect costs, including overhead costs;

(ii) direct charges and direct allocations;

(iii) costs related to contract staff; and

(iv) the number of full-time equivalents;

(v) the number of full-time equivalents;

(vi) the number of full-time equivalents;

(vii) expenses incurred on behalf of other Federal agencies or programs or third parties for the administration of programs not related to the marketing, transmission, or wheeling of Federal hydropower resources within the Western Area Power Administration marketing area, including—

(1) indirect costs, including overhead costs;

(2) direct charges and allocations;

(3) costs related to contract staff; and

(4) the number of full-time equivalents.

(E) Capital expenditures for each project, including—

(i) capital investments delineated by the year in which each investment is placed into service; and

(ii) the sources of capital for each investment.

(b) ANNUAL SUMMARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year in which the pilot project is being carried out under this section, the Administrator shall make available on a publicly available website of the Western Area Power Administration at the end of the prior fiscal year within each project and headquarters by—

(i) purpose or function;

(ii) source of funding;

(iii) anticipated program allotment; and

(iv) underlying authority for each source of funding;

(v) the anticipated level of unobligated balances that the Western Area Power Administration expects to retain at the end of the fiscal year in which the annual summary is published, as delineated by the categories described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (B); and

(vi) the total amount of the unobligated balances retained by the Western Area Power Administration for purposes of paragraph (11)D.

(2) LIMITATION.—Amounts in the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund established by section 5(a) of the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the “Colorado River Storage Project Act”) (43 U.S.C. 620a(a)), shall not be considered to be an unobligated balance retained by the Western Area Power Administration for purposes of paragraph (1)(D).

(3) TERMINATION.—The pilot project under this section shall terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 1353. Ms. McSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE IV—Miscellaneous

SEC. 4001. CONVEYANCE OF LOWELL OBSERVATORY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) OBSERVATORY.—The term “Observatory” means the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(b) RELEASE OF REVERSIONARY AND RESERVED INTERESTS—

(1) any funds—Subject to valid existing rights, if the Observatory makes a written request to the Secretary for conveyance of the parcel of land described in paragraph (2) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the Observatory, without consideration and by quitclaim deed, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that parcel of land.

(2) LAND DESCRIBED.—The parcel of land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) is the National Forest System land—

(A) conveyed by the United States to Percival Lowell and his heirs by the Act entitled “An Act granting certain lands in the Cocosino National Forest, in Arizona, for observatory purposes”; which was ordered to lie on

in the Chief of the Forest Service.

through the Chief of the Forest Service.

purposes; which was ordered to lie on

(4) (A) any funds—Subject to valid existing rights, if the Observatory makes a written request to the Secretary for conveyance of the parcel of land described in paragraph (2) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the Observatory, without consideration and by quitclaim deed, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that parcel of land.

(2) LAND DESCRIBED.—The parcel of land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) is the National Forest System land—

(A) conveyed by the United States to Percival Lowell and his heirs by the Act entitled “An Act granting certain lands in the Cocosino National Forest, in Arizona, for observatory purposes”; approved May 30, 1910 (36 Stat. 452; chapter 261); and

(B) described as 17. T. 21 N., R. 7 E., on the Gila Land Survey, and meridian in Cocomino County, Arizona.

SA 1354, Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 4001. WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION AND UTILIZATION.

(a) AGING INFRASTRUCTURE ACCOUNT.—Section 309 of the Public Land Management Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 511b) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(b) AGING INFRASTRUCTURE ACCOUNT.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the general fund of the Treasury a special account, to be known as the ‘Aging Infrastructure Account’ (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Account’), to provide for the extended repayment of the funds by, a transferred works operating entity or project beneficiary responsible for repayment of reimbursable costs for the conduct of ordinary maintenance and repair work at a project facility, which shall consist of—

(A) any amounts that are specifically appropriated to the Account under section 9605; and

(B) any amounts deposited in the Account under paragraph (3)(B).

(2) EXPENDITURES.—Subject to appropriations and paragraph (3), the Secretary may expend amounts in the Account to fund and provide repayment of the funds for eligible projects identified in a report submitted under paragraph (5)(A).

(3) REPAYMENT CONTRACT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not expend amounts under paragraph (2) with respect to an eligible project described in that paragraph unless the transferred works operating entity or project beneficiary responsible for repayment of reimbursable costs receives written notice of the intention of the Secretary to repay the funds under this subsection.

(B) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The parcel of land to be conveyed under this subsection is the parcel—

(i) which shall consist of—

(ii) having been substantially adjusted during the 10-year period ending on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(iii) is not eligible to be conveyed under section 4(c) of the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 508(c)).

(c) GUIDELINES FOR APPLICATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall issue guidelines describing the information required to be provided in an application for funding and extended repayment under this subsection that is reasonable for a project that—

(i) qualifies as an extraordinary operation and maintenance work under this section;

(ii) is for the purpose of maintaining a mission-critical asset; and

(iii) is not eligible to be carried out or funded under the repayment provisions of section 4(c) of the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 508(c)).

(d) REVIEW BY THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall review each application submitted under paragraph (1)—

(i) to determine whether the project is eligible for funds and an extended repayment period under this subsection;

(ii) to determine if the project has been identified by the Secretary, in consultation with the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Natural Resources and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report that—

(i) is available on the Internet;

(ii) identifies each project eligible for funding and extended repayment under this subsection;

(iii) with respect to each eligible project identified in paragraph (1), includes—

(I) the identity of the project; and

(II) the anticipated cost and duration of the eligible project; and

(III) any remaining engineering or environmental compliance that is required before the eligible project commences;

(iv) a description of—

(I) the eligible project; and

(II) the anticipated cost and duration of the eligible project; and

(III) any remaining engineering or environmental compliance that is required before the eligible project commences;

(v) the amount of funds requested; and

(vi) any project authorized by the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the ‘Colorado River Storage Project Act’) (43 U.S.C. 620 et seq.); or

(vii) any project of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program (authorized by section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the ‘Flood Control Act of 1944’) (58 Stat. 891, chapter 665).

(e) ELIGIBLE WORKS.—The term ‘eligible works’ means works which—

(i) any project authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act (43 U.S.C. 617 et seq.);

(ii) any project authorized by the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the ‘Colorado River Storage Project Act’) (43 U.S.C. 620 et seq.); or

(iii) any project of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program (authorized by section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the ‘Flood Control Act of 1944’) (58 Stat. 891, chapter 665).

(f) PILOT PROJECT.—The term ‘piLOT project’ means the pilot project established under paragraph (2).

(g) RESPONSIBLE PARTY.—The term ‘responsible party’ means—

(i) any person, non-Federal water rights user, or power producer that has an active repayment, water service, or power service contract with the Bureau;

(ii) a power contractor that has an active contract with a Federal power marketing administration for energy, capacity, or energy and capacity, from a hydropower facility owned by the Bureau; or

(iii) any Federal operating entity, including a joint powers authority or board of control, that has assumed responsibility on behalf of multiple water users, through a contract with the Bureau, for the operation and maintenance of the reserved works; and

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FLOOD CONTROL RULE CURVES PILOT PROJECT.—

(A) REQUEST.—

(i) in general.—In order for eligible projects to be selected for inclusion in the application, the Secretary may submit a written request to the Secretary seeking a flood control rule curve adjustment.
(ii) Notice.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request under clause (i), the Secretary shall notify—
(1) each responsible party of that request, using lists maintained by the Bureau; and
(2) if applicable, the appropriate Federal power marketing administration.

(b) Selection.—Each year, the Secretary shall—
(i) select 1 or more eligible works for inclusion in the pilot project; and
(ii) submit a list of those eligible works to—
(I) the Secretary of the Army;
(II) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and
(III) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(c) Exclusion.—The Secretary shall not select an eligible work for inclusion in the pilot project under subparagraph (B) if—
(i) the notice is provided to each responsible party on which the notice is provided to each responsible party under paragraph (A)(ii), a majority of the responsible parties submit to the Secretary an objection to the inclusion of the eligible works in the pilot project.

(4) Adjustment of a Flood Control Rule Curve.—

(A) In General.—The flood control rule curve of an eligible works shall be adjusted pursuant to section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (33 U.S.C. 709), if the Secretary of the Army determines that the adjustment would enhance the authorized purposes of the eligible works.

(B) Considerations.—In the adjustment of a flood control rule curve under subparagraph (A), the following factors shall be considered:

(i) Forecast-informed reservoir operations.

(ii) Improved hydrologic forecasting for—
(I) precipitation;
(II) snowpack;
(III) runoff; and
(IV) soil moisture conditions.

(iii) Any new watershed data, including data provided by a responsible party for the eligible works.

(C) Consultation.—In the adjustment of a flood control rule curve under subparagraph (A), the following steps shall be consulted:

(i) Each responsible party for the eligible works.

(ii) In the case of an eligible works that produces water marketed by the Federal Government, the Federal power marketing administration that markets the power.

(iii) The Secretary.

(D) Consultation.—The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of the Army with respect to any action taken by the Secretary of the Army—

(i) pursuant to section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (33 U.S.C. 709); and

(ii) that relates to the pilot project.

(E) Funding.—The Secretary or the Secretary of the Army, as appropriate, may accept amounts from responsible parties for eligible works to fund all or a portion of the cost of carrying out an adjustment of a flood control rule curve under paragraph (4), including a review or revision of operational documents (including water control plans, water control manuals, water control diagrams, release schedules, and operational agreements with non-Federal entities, and any associated environmental documentation).

(F) Effect.—Nothing in this subsection—

(A) precludes the United States, including the Corps of Engineers, from exercising any existing authority to review or modify—
(I) reservoir operations, including any existing forecast-informed reservoir operations at a Federal project; or
(II) flood control operations; or

(B) affects or modifies any authorized purpose of any project carried out by the Secretary.

(G) Termination.—

(A) In General.—The pilot project shall terminate on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) Effect.—Termination of the pilot project under this paragraph shall not affect any flood control rule curve developed as part of the pilot project.

SA 1355. Ms. McSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title I, add the following:

SEC. 12. PUBLIC LAND RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Covered Land.—The term ‘‘covered land’’ means land that—

(A) is public land; and

(B) not excluded from the development of geothermal, solar, wind energy under—

(I) a land use plan established under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); or

(ii) other Federal law.

(ii) Exclusion Area.—The term ‘‘exclusion area’’ means covered land that is identified by the Bureau of Land Management as being a priority and variance area for the purpose of development of renewable energy projects.

(3) Federal Land.—The term ‘‘Federal land’’ means—

(A) National Forest System land; and

(B) public lands within the National Forest System.


(i) National Forest System.—The term ‘‘National Forest System’’ has the meaning given the term in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a)).

(6) Priority Area.—The term ‘‘priority area’’ means covered land identified by the land use planning process of the Bureau of Land Management for a designated leasing area that is identified under the rule of the Bureau of Land Management entitled ‘‘Competitive Leasing for Renewable Energy Projects, Terms, and Conditions for Leasing Public Lands for Solar and Wind Energy Development and Technical Changes and Corrections’’ (81 Fed. Reg. 92122 (December 19, 2016)) (or a successor regulation).

(ii) Public Land.—The term ‘‘public land’’ has the meaning given the term ‘‘public lands’’ in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).

(7) Renewable Energy Project.—The term ‘‘renewable energy project’’ means a project carried out on covered land that uses wind, solar, or geothermal energy to generate energy.

(9) Secretary.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary of the Interior.

(V) Variance Area.—The term ‘‘variance area’’ means covered land that—

(A) is not an exclusion area; and

(B) is not a priority area.

(B) Land Use Planning; Supplements to Programmatic Environmental Impact Statements.—

(1) Project Areas.—

(A) In General.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, shall establish priority areas on covered land for geothermal, solar, and wind energy projects.

(B) Deadline.—

(i) Geothermal Energy.—The Secretary shall establish priority areas as soon as practicable, but not later than 5 years, after the date of enactment of this Act.

(ii) Solar Energy.—For solar energy, the Secretary shall establish priority areas as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years, after the date of enactment of this Act.

(iii) Wind Energy.—For wind energy, the Secretary shall establish priority areas as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years, after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) Variance Areas.—The Secretary shall promulgate variance areas as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years, after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.—For purposes of this subsection, compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) shall be accomplished—

(A) for geothermal energy, by supplementing the 2016 final programmatic environmental impact statement for geothermal leasing in the Western United States, including by incorporating any additional regional analyses that were completed by Federal agencies after the date on which the programmatic environmental impact statement was finalized;

(B) for solar energy, by supplementing the July 2012 final programmatic environmental impact statement for the Solar Energy Program of the Bureau of Land Management, including by incorporating any additional regional analyses that were completed by Federal agencies after the date on which the programmatic environmental impact statement was finalized; and

(C) for wind energy, by supplementing the July 2005 final programmatic environmental impact statement for development, including by incorporating any additional regional analyses that were completed by Federal agencies after the date on which the programmatic environmental impact statement was finalized.

(4) No effect on processing applications.—A requirement to prepare a supplement to a programmatic environmental impact statement under this subsection shall not result in any delay in processing an application for a renewable energy project.

(5) Coordination.—In developing a supplement required by this subsection, the Secretary shall coordinate, on an ongoing basis, with appropriate State, Tribal, and local governments, transmission infrastructure owners and operators, developers, and other appropriate entities to ensure that priority areas identified by the Secretary are—

(A) economically viable (including having access to existing or planned transmission capacity); and

(B) likely to avoid or minimize conflict with other relevant uses (including recreation, cultural resources, and other uses of covered land; and

(C) avoid impacts to geothermal reservoirs.
(C) consistent with section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712), including subsection (c)(9) of that section (43 U.S.C. 1712c(c)(9));

(v) the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.);

(vi) the preparation of analyses under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(vii) implementation of the requirements of section 306108 of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act);

(viii) planning under section 14 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a); and

(ix) the Bald eagle Protection Act (54 Stat. 250, chapter 276; 16 U.S.C. 668 et seq. (commonly known as the “Bald Eagle Protection Act”).

(B) DUTIES.—Each employee assigned under subparagraph (A) shall:

1. be responsible for addressing all issues relating to the jurisdiction of the home office or agency of the employee; and

2. participate as part of the team of personnel working on proposed energy projects, planning, monitoring, inspection, enforcement, and environmental analyses.

(4) CLARIFICATION OF EXISTING AUTHORITY.—Section 307 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1737) is amended by adding at the end the following:

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(8) DONATIONS.—The Secretary, in accordance with subsection (c), may accept donations from renewable energy companies working on public lands, including donations to help cover the costs of environmental reviews.
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(5) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1 of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, and each February 1 thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report describing the progress made under the program established under paragraph (1)(A) during the preceding year.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—Each report under subparagraph (A) shall include:

1. projections for renewable energy production and capacity installations; and

2. a description of any problems relating to leasing, permitting, siting, or production.

(6) FUNDING TO THE RENEWABLE ENERGY COORDINATION OFFICES, FOR—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding for purposes of this subsection that specifically expedite the environmental analysis of applications for projects proposed in a variance area or a priority area, with—

1. the Secretary of Defense; and

2. the Secretary of Agriculture.

(B) STATE PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary may request the Governor of any interested State to enter into the memorandum of understanding under subparagraph (A).

(7) DESIGNATION OF QUALIFIED STAFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the memorandum of understanding under paragraph (2) is executed, all Federal signatories, as appropriate, shall identify for the National Renewable Energy Coordination Office established under paragraph (B), and each Renewable Energy Coordination Office established under paragraph (2)(b)(1) or more employees who have expertise in the regulatory issues relating to the office in which the employee is employed, including, as applicable, particular expertise in—

1. consultation regarding, and preparation of, biological opinions under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536);

2. permits under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344);

3. regulatory matters under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);


5. the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.);

6. the preparation of analyses under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

7. implementation of the requirements of section 306108 of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act); and

8. planning under section 14 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a);

(B) LIMITS ON GRANDFATHERING.—The Secretary shall be limited to the Implicit Price Deflator—Gross Domestic Product Index published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce on the date of issuance of the right-of-way authorization.

(2) REDUCTIONS IN BASE RENTAL RATES.—After a base rental rate is established on an issuance of a right-of-way authorization, for the entire term of the right-of-way authorization, any increase in the base rental rate shall be limited to the Implicit Price Deflator—Gross Domestic Product Index published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce on the date of issuance of the right-of-way authorization.

(3) REDUCTIONS IN RENTAL RATES.—The Secretary may reduce acreage rental rates and capacity fees for existing and new wind and solar authorizations if the Secretary determines—

(A) that the existing rates—

1. exceed fair market value;

2. impose economic hardships;

3. limit commercial interest in a competitive lease sale or right-of-way grant; or

4. are not priced compared to other available land; or

(B) that a reduced rental rate or capacity fee is necessary to promote the greatest use and conservation of resources, especially inside priority areas.

(4) LIMITED GRANDFATHERING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding for purposes of this subsection that specifically expedite the environmental analysis of applications for projects proposed in a variance area or a priority area, with—

1. the Secretary of Defense; and

2. the Secretary of Agriculture.

(B) STATE PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary may request the Governor of any interested State to enter into the memorandum of understanding under subparagraph (A).

(7) DESIGNATION OF QUALIFIED STAFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the memorandum of understanding under paragraph (2) is executed, all Federal signatories, as appropriate, shall identify for the National Renewable Energy Coordination Office established under paragraph (B), and each Renewable Energy Coordination Office established under paragraph (2)(b)(1) or more employees who have expertise in the regulatory issues relating to the office in which the employee is employed, including, as applicable, particular expertise in—

1. consultation regarding, and preparation of, biological opinions under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536);

2. permits under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344);

3. regulatory matters under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

to expediting the issuance of permits required for the development of renewable energy projects in the States from which the revenues are derived; and

(4) 40 percent shall be deposited in the Fund.

(2) PAYMENTS TO STATES AND COUNTRIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts paid to States and countries under subparagraph (1) shall be used consistent with section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191).

(B) PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES.—A payment in lieu of taxes received by a State within the area of the geothermal lease projects is available for leasing purposes.

(C) RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury a Fund, to be known as the Renewable Energy Resource Conservation Fund’, which shall be administered by the Secretary, in consultation with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary may make amounts in the Fund available to Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies to be distributed in a manner in which renewable energy projects are located on Federal land, for the purposes of—

(i) restoring and protecting—

(I) fish and wildlife habitat for affected species; and

(II) fish and wildlife corridors for affected species;

(ii) water resources in areas affected by wind, geothermal, or solar energy development; and

(iii) preserving and improving recreational access to Federal land and water in an affected region through an easement, right-of-way, or other instrument from willing landowners with the purpose of enhancing public access to existing Federal land and water that is inaccessible or restricted.

(C) PARTNERSHIPS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with State, local, and Tribal agencies, nonprofit organizations, and other appropriate entities to carry out the activities described in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (B).

(D) INVESTMENT OF FUND.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any amounts deposited in the Fund shall earn interest in an amount determined by the Secretary.

(ii) INDUSTRY STANDARDS.—The term ‘industry standards’ means standards that are acceptable to the Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies and nonprofit organizations that are affected by the geothermal resource.

(E) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—At the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report identifying—

(i) the amount described in paragraph (1) that was collected during that fiscal year, organized by States;

(ii) the number and purpose of payments made to each Federal, State, local, and Tribal agency under subparagraph (B) during that fiscal year; and

(iii) the number of project applications that were denied and the reasons for denial.

(F) INTENT OF CONGRESS.—It is the intent of Congress that the revenues deposited and used in the Fund shall supplement (and not supplant) annual appropriations for activities described in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (B).

(i) PROMOTING AND ENHANCING DEVELOPMENT OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 234(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15873(b)) is amended by striking ‘‘the first 5 fiscal years beginning after the date of enactment of this Act’’ and inserting ‘‘through fiscal year 2023’’. (B) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 234(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15873(b)) is amended—

(A) by striking ‘‘Amounts’’ and inserting the following:

(i) IN GENERAL.—‘‘Amounts’’; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

(2) AUTHORIZATION.—Effective for fiscal year 2021 and each fiscal year thereafter, amounts deposited by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall be available to the Secretary of the Interior for expenditure, without further appropriation, for the following:

(i) enhancing the accuracy of a discovery of a geothermal resource that exhibits downhole or flowing temperature measurements with indications of permeability that are sufficient to meet industry standards;

(ii) the term ‘valid discovery’ means a discovery, by a new or existing look, that is sufficiently clear for public notice.

(B) AUTHORITY.—An area of qualified Federal land that adjoins other land for which a qualified lessee holds a legal right to develop geothermal resources may be available for a noncompetitive lease under this section to the qualified lessee at the fair market value per acre, if—

(i) the area of qualified Federal land—

(II) is not less than 1 acre and not more than 640 acres; and

(ii) the qualified lessee has not previously received a noncompetitive lease under this section in connection with the valid discovery for which data has been submitted under clause (i).

(C) NONCOMPETITIVE LEASING OF ADJOINING LAND.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(1) ‘‘subject to subclause (II)’’ means land that—

(i) is subject to an approved application for permit to drill; and

(ii) is subject to an approved application for permit to drill.

(B) REGULATIONS FOR DETERMINING FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to determine fair market value per acre under subparagraph (A) for purposes of this paragraph.

(D) ADMINISTRATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(1) publish a notice of any request to lease land under this paragraph;

(2) provide, upon the request of a qualified lessee, and in accordance with applicable law (including regulations), the opportunity to appeal the final determination of the fair market value per acre of the area in a written administrative proceeding before the applicable Federal land management agency that would lead individuals who are experienced in the subject matter to believe that—

(i) there is a valid discovery of geothermal resources on the land for which the qualified lessee holds the legal right to develop geothermal resources; and

(II) those geothermal resources extend into the adjoining areas.

(ii) REGULATIONS FOR DETERMINING FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to determine fair market value per acre under subparagraph (A) for purposes of this paragraph.

(E) LIMITATION ON NOMINATION.—After publication of a notice of request to lease land under this paragraph, the Secretary may not accept any nomination to lease land under subsection (a) unless the request has been denied or withdrawn.

(F) ANNUAL RENTAL.—For purposes of section 5(a)(3), a lease awarded under this
paragraph shall be considered a lease award-
ed in a competitive lease sale.

“(E) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 270
days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary shall issue regulations to carry out this paragraph.”

(1) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary shall continue to manage public land under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield in accordance with title I of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), including due consideration of mineral and nonrenewable energy uses, and other renewable energy uses, for the purposes of land use planning, permit processing, and conducting environmental reviews.

SA 1356. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle G of title I, insert the following:

SEC. 17. [ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING INCENTIVE PROGRAM]

Section 1721 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17013) is amended—

(3) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (C) as clauses (i) through (iii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(ii) by striking the paragraph designation and heading and all that follows through “meets—” and inserting the following:

“(I) the percentage is not achievable for a specific vehicle type or class; and

(ii) an alternative percentage for that vehicle type or class will result in substantial reductions in motor fuel consumption within the United States.”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

“(4) QUALIFYING COMPONENTS.—The term ‘qualifying components’ means components, systems, or groups of subsystems that the Secretary—

(A) to be designed to improve fuel economy or otherwise substantially reduce consumption of conventional motor fuel; or

(B) to contribute measurably to the overall improved fuel use of an advanced technology vehicle.”;

(2) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “or other vehicle” after “ultra efficient vehicle”; and

(3) in subsection (b)(1)(B), by striking “automobiles or components of automobiles” and inserting “automobiles or other vehicles, or components of automobiles or other vehicles”.

SA 1357. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 15. [INTERIM STORAGE PILOT PROGRAM]

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AFFECTED INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “affected Indian tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101).

(2) NUCLEAR WASTE FUND.—The term “Nuclear Waste Fund” means the Nuclear Waste Fund established under section 302(c) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10223(c)).

(b) PILOT PROGRAM.—The term “piot program” means the pilot program carried out under subsection (b).

(c) SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL.—The term “spent nuclear fuel” has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101).
SA 1361. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1031.

SA 1362. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1031.
(c) REPORT.—If the Comptroller General of the United States enters into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences under subsection (a), not earlier than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report that describes the results of the study conducted under that subsection.

SA 1363. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2607, to support innovation and geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 383, line 8, insert “the Administrator” of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of State,” before “the Secretary”.

On page 383, line 12, strike “national” and insert “environmental, public health, climate, national,”.

On page 383, line 23, strike “and”.

On page 384, line 23, strike the period and insert “.”

On page 384, between lines 23 and 24, insert the following:

(C) an analysis of the environmental, economic, and public health risks with respect to the proposed infrastructure, including an analysis of—

(i) the impacts of the proposed infrastructure on each of the 25-, 50-, and 100-year periods beginning on the date on which the proposed infrastructure is constructed;
(ii) the environmental and public health impacts (including any cumulative impacts) of the proposed infrastructure on communities in the vicinity of the proposed infrastructure;
(iii) the impacts of the proposed infrastructure on contributions to ocean plastic waste;
(iv) any economic risks associated with the proposed infrastructure if global temperature increases were to be limited to 1.5 degree Celsius; and
(v) which geographical areas would be using the products produced from the proposed infrastructure.

SA 1364. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2607, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE IV—AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

SEC. 4001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Clean Energy Victory Bond Act of 2020”.

SEC. 4002. FINDINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Sec-

tary of Energy and the Secretary of De-

fense, shall issue bonds to be known as “Clean Energy Victory Bonds”, the proceeds from which shall be used to carry out the purposes described in subsection (c) of section 9512 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by section 4005).  

(b) SAVINGS BOND.—Any Clean Energy Vict-

ory Bond issued under this section shall be issued by the Secretary—

(1) as a savings bond of series EE, or as an-

administered by the Bureau of the Fiscal Serv-

ice of the Department of the Treasury, in a-

manner consistent with the provisions of section 3105 of title 31, United States Code; and

(2) in denominations of $25 and such other amounts as are determined appropriate by the Secretary, and shall mature within such periods as determined by the Secretary.

(c) AMOUNT OF CLEAN ENERGY VICTORY BONDS.—The aggregate face amount of the Clean Energy Victory Bonds issued under this section shall be not greater than $12,000,000,000,000.$12,000,000,000.

(3) Other nations, including China and Ger-

many, are ahead of the United States in manufacturing and deploying various clean energy technologies, even though many of these technologies were invented in the United States.

(4) Climate change represents an existential threat to the safety, security, and economy of the United States. Rapid deployment of clean energy will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the effects of climate change on American society.

(5) Many segments of the American public want to take charge of efforts to combat the effects of climate change and practice responsible consumer behavior.

(6) The Office of Energy Efficiency and Re-

newable Energy of the Department of Energy (referred to in this section as the “EERE”) estimates that taxpayer investment of $12,000,000,000 into the EERE research and develop-

dment portfolio has already yielded an estimated return to the United States of more than $230,000,000,000, with an overall annual return on investment of more than 20 percent.

(7) Investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in the United States create green jobs throughout the Na-

tion. New and innovative jobs could be crea-

ted through expanded government support for clean energy and energy efficiency.

(8) As Americans choose energy efficiency and clean energy and transportation, it re-

duces our dependence on foreign oil and im-

proves our energy security.

(9) Bonds are a low-cost method for encour-

aging clean energy, as they do not require di-

rect budget allocations or expenditures. The projects supported through Clean Energy Victory Bonds will create jobs and business opportunities that may be valuable in Federal tax revenue, while simultaneously reducing nation-

wide health and environmental costs in-

curred by the Federal Government.

(10) During World War II, over 80 percent of Americans purchased Victory Bonds to support the war effort, raising over $155,000,000,000, or over $2,000,000,000,000 in to-

day’s dollars.

SEC. 4003. AMENDMENTS.

For purposes of this title:

(1) CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT.—The term “clean energy project” means a technology that provides—

(A) performance-based energy efficiency improvements; or

(B) clean energy improvements, includ-

ing—

(i) electricity generated from solar, wind, geothermal, small-scale hydropower, and hydrokinetic energy sources;

(ii) fuel cells using non-fossil fuel sources;

(iii) advanced storage technologies;

(iv) next generation biofuels from sustain-

able non-food feedstocks; and

(v) electric vehicle infrastructure.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary’s delegate.

SEC. 4004. CLEAN ENERGY VICTORY BONDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Sec-

tary of Energy and the Secretary of De-

fense, shall issue bonds to be known as “Clean Energy Victory Bonds”, the proceeds from which shall be used to carry out the purposes described in subsection (c) of section 9512 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by section 4005).  

(b) SAVINGS BOND.—Any Clean Energy Vict-

ory Bond issued under this section shall be issued by the Secretary—

(1) as a savings bond of series EE, or as an-

administered by the Bureau of the Fiscal Serv-

ice of the Department of the Treasury, in a-

manner consistent with the provisions of section 3105 of title 31, United States Code; and

(2) in denominations of $25 and such other amounts as are determined appropriate by the Secretary, and shall mature within such periods as determined by the Secretary.

(c) AMOUNT OF CLEAN ENERGY VICTORY BONDS.—The aggregate face amount of the Clean Energy Victory Bonds issued under this section shall be not greater than $12,000,000,000,000.

(d) INTEREST.—Clean Energy Victory Bonds shall bear interest at the rate the Secretary may determine to be paid on the proceeds of such bonds, and the interest collected on loans financed or guaranteed from the proceeds of such bonds.

(e) FULL FAITH AND CREDIT.—Payment of interest and principal with respect to any Clean Energy Victory Bond issued under this section shall be made from the fund in the Treasury of the United States and shall be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

(f) PROMOTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall take such actions, independently and in conjunc-

tion with financial institutions offering Clean Energy Victory Bonds, to promote the purchase of Clean Energy Victory Bonds, including campaigns describing the financial purposes or purchasing Clean Energy Victory Bonds.

(2) PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES.—For purposes of paragraph (1), promotional activities may include advertisements, pamphlets, or other promotional materials—

(A) in periodicals;

(B) on billboards and other outdoor venues;

(C) on television;

(D) on radio;

(E) on the internet;

(F) within financial institutions; or

(G) any other venues or outlets the Sec-

retary may identify.

SEC. 4005. CLEAN ENERGY VICTORY BONDS AND TRUST FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter A of chapter 98 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

SEC. 9512. CLEAN ENERGY VICTORY BONDS AND TRUST FUND.

“(a) CREATION OF TRUST FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the ‘Clean Energy Victory Bonds Trust Fund’, consist-

ing of such amounts as may be appor-

tioned or credited to such Trust Fund as pro-

vided in this section or section 962(b).

“(b) TRANSFERS TO TRUST FUND.—There are hereby appropriated to the Trust Fund—

(1) amounts equivalent to revenue from the issuance of Clean Energy Victory Bonds under section 4 of the Clean Energy Victory Bond Act of 2020, and

(2) any gifts or bequests made to the Trust Fund which are accepted by the Sec-

retary for the benefit of such Fund or any activity financed through such Fund.

“(c) EXPENDITURES FROM TRUST FUND.—Amounts in the Trust Fund shall be avail-

able, without further appropriation, to fi-

nance clean energy projects (as defined in section 3 of the Clean Energy Victory Bond Act of 2020) at the Federal, State, and local level, which include—

(1) providing additional support to exist-

ing Federal financing programs available to States and local governments for energy efficiency upgrades and clean energy deployment.

(2) providing funding for clean energy in-

vestments by all Federal agencies.

(3) providing funding for new innovation en-

hancements and connections that enable clean energy deployment.

(4) providing funding for renovation of inefficient buildings or building new energy efficient buildings.

(5) providing tax incentives and tax cred-

its for clean energy technologies.

(6) providing funding for new innovation research, including ARPA-E, public competi-

tions similar to those designed by the X
SA 1365. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

Subtitle D—Miscellaneous

SEC. 24. CONTROLLED PLAN FOR FRAC GAS RULE RELATING TO WASTE PREVENTION.

The final rule of the Bureau of Land Management entitled “Waste Prevention, Production Enhancement, and Reclamation” (81 Fed. Reg. 83006 (November 18, 2016)) shall have the force and effect of law.

SA 1366. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BENNET, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. MARKET, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 25. HARDROCK MINING AND RECLAMATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ABANDONED HARDROCK MINE STATE.—The term “abandoned hardrock mine state” means any State in which any abandoned Federal land, Federal land not specifically approved for the needs of the Fund, or land in which any Federal land not specifically approved for the needs of the Fund is known as the “Materials Act of 1947” (30 U.S.C. 1231 et seq.); and

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” has the meaning given to the term “Federal land” by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

(b) ROYALTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), production of all locatable minerals from any mining claim located under the general mining laws shall be subject to a royalty established by the Secretary by regulation of not less than 5 percent, and not more than 8 percent, of the gross income from mining for production of all locatable minerals.

(2) Royalty Rate.—The regulation shall establish a reasonable royalty rate for each locatable mineral subject to a royalty under this subsection that may vary based on the locatable mineral concerned.

(3) NO ROYALTY FOR FEDERAL LAND SUBJECT TO EXISTING PERMIT.—No royalty under paragraph (1) shall be required for production on Federal land that—

(A) is subject to an approved plan of operations or a plan of operations under which production would not occur.

(B) produces valuable locatable minerals in commercial quantities on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(C) produces valuable locatable minerals in commercial quantities on the date of enactment of this Act, and (4), production of all locatable minerals subject to a royalty under this subsection that may vary based on the locatable mineral concerned.

(5) Royalty Relief.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), in order to promote the greatest ultimate recovery of the mineral resources of the United States for the needs of the Fund, the Secretary may reduce the royalty otherwise required for all or part of a mining operation under paragraph (1), on a showing by clear and convincing evidence by the person conducting mineral activities under the operations or mining permit or plan of operations that, without the reduction in royalty, production would not occur.

(B) Royalty Provided for by This Paragraph Shall Not Be Effective until 60 Days after the Date on Which the Secretary—

(i) publishes a public notice of the royalty reduction; and

(ii) submits to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives notice and a statement of the reasons for granting the royalty reduction.

(c) FEDERAL LAND NOT SUBJECT TO EXISTING PERMIT.—Production from any Federal land not specifically approved for mineral extraction under a plan of operation or mining permit on the date of enactment of this Act shall be subject to the royalty described in paragraph (1).

(d) DEPOSIT.—Amounts received by the United States as royalties under this subsection shall be deposited in the Fund.

(c) HARDROCK MINERALS RECLAMATION FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a separate account, to be known as the “Hardrock Minerals Reclamation Fund”, consisting of—

(A) any amounts collected under subsection (b); and

(B) any income on investments under paragraph (2).

(2) INVESTMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall invest any amounts collected under subsection (b) and any income on investments under paragraph (1) in public debt securities with maturities suitable for the needs of the Fund.

(B) INTEREST.—Investments in public debt securities shall bear interest at rates determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration current market yields on outstanding market obligations of the United States of comparable maturity.

(d) EXPENDITURES.—Subject to paragraph (7), amounts in the Fund may, without fiscal year limitation and without further appropriation—

(A) be expended by the Secretary for the purposes described in paragraph (5); and

(B) be transferred by the Secretary to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, the Chief of the Forest Service, the Director of the National Park Service, or the head of any other Federal agency that develops, implements, and has the ability to carry out all or a significant portion of a reclamation program under this subsection; or

(C) be transferred by the Secretary to the Secretary of Interior or to an Indian tribe or State with an approved program for the purposes described in paragraph (5).

(e) STATE AND TRIBAL RECLAMATION PROGRAMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each State having within the borders of the State, or Indian tribe having within the borders of the Indian tribe, land that is subject to reclamation under this Act or in the possession of the Indian tribe, mined land that is eligible for reclamation under this Act or in the possession of the Indian tribe, or the Secretary shall not approve an application for a reclamation program under subsection (b) that is not in compliance with the provisions of paragraph (5).

(B) APPROVAL.—If the Secretary determines that a State or Indian tribe has developed and submitted a program for reclamation of abandoned mines in an area of the State or Indian tribe, the Secretary shall—

(i) transfer to the Secretary—

(A) the statutory authority to implement the approved program, and

(B) the authority and responsibility to implement the approved program, and

(ii) grant to the State or Indian tribe the exclusive responsibility and authority to implement the approved program.

(c) WITHDRAWAL OF APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall withdraw the approval and authorization if the Secretary determines that the State or tribal program is not in compliance with procedures, guidelines, and requirements established by the Secretary.

(d) APPROVAL OF EXISTING PROGRAMS.—Subject to subparagraph (A), any State or Indian tribe program for reclamation of abandoned mines approved under title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1231 et seq.) before the date of enactment of this Act and in good
standing with the Secretary as of that date shall be considered approved under this subsection.

(7) USE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FUND.—

(A) USE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, without fiscal year limitation and without further appropriation, use amounts in the Fund for the control and restoration of land and water resources adversely affected by past hardrock minerals and mining and related activities in abandoned hardrock mine States and Indian tribes, and located within the exterior boundaries of abandoned hardrock mine States, including the conduct of activities—

(I) to protect public health and safety;

(II) to prevent, abate, treat, and control water pollution created by abandoned mine drainage, including activities conducted in watersheds;

(III) to reclaim and restore abandoned surface and underground mined areas;

(IV) to reclaim and restore abandoned milling and processing areas;

(V) to backfill, seal, or otherwise control abandoned underground mine entries;

(VI) to investigate impacts to watersheds affected by past hardrock minerals and mining activities conducted in watersheds;

(VII) to control surface subsidence due to abandoned underground mines; and

(VIII) to enhance fish and wildlife habitat.

(ii) DUTIES.—Before expending amounts in the Fund for the purposes described in clause (I), the Secretary shall make a determination that there is no continuing reclamation responsibility of the claim holder, operator, or other person who abandoned the site before completion of the required reclamation under Federal or State law.

(B) ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts deposited in the Fund each fiscal year—

(i) 20 percent shall be allocated by the Secretary for expenditure by the Secretary or, if a State or Indian tribe has an approved program pursuant to paragraph (6), by the State or Indian tribe, in the States in which, or on Indian land on which, hardrock minerals are produced, based on a formula reflecting existing production in the State or on the land of the Indian tribe;

(ii) 30 percent shall be allocated by the Secretary for expenditure by the Secretary or, if a State or Indian tribe has an approved program pursuant to paragraph (6), by the State or Indian tribe, in the States and on Indian land using a formula based on the quantity of hardrock minerals historically produced in the State or from the Indian land before the date of enactment of this Act;

(iii) 25 percent shall be allocated by the Secretary for expenditure on Federal land;

(iv) 10 percent shall be available to the Secretary for grants under subparagraph (E); and

(v) 5 percent shall be available for administrative expenses of the United States, Indian tribes, and the States to accomplish the purposes of this subsection.

(C) PRIORITIES.—

(I) In general.—Subject to clause (II), expenditures from the Fund shall be based on the following priorities:

(a) The conduct of activities to protect public health and safety from the adverse effects of past hardrock mineral mining activities, including activities addressing surface water and groundwater contaminants;

(b) The conduct of activities to restore land, water, and fish and wildlife resources degraded by the adverse effects of past hardrock mineral mining activities, including restoration activities in watershed areas.

(ii) Multiple priorities.—In complying with the priorities established under this subparagraph, funds may be expended for reclamation activities under clause (I)(II) before the completion of all reclamation projects under clause (I)(I) if the expenditure of the funds for the latter activity under clause (I)(II) is made in conjunction with reclamation activities under clause (I)(I).

(iii) Minimum expenditure.—Notwithstanding clauses (I) and (II), not less than 25 percent of the expenditures by the Secretary on Federal lands for any year shall be for the purposes described in clause (I)(II).

(iv) Eligible land and water.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The amounts may be expended for reclamation activities under this paragraph only with respect to land or water resources if the land or water resources have been—

(aa) affected by hardrock mineral mining activities; and

(bb) abandoned or left in an inadequate reclamation status.

(ii) Specific sites and areas not eligible.—Section 411(d) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1226(d)) shall apply to expenditures from the Fund.

(iii) Inventory.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(aa) prepare and maintain a publicly available inventory of abandoned hardrock mineral mines on Federal land, State land, other publicly owned land, private land, and any abandoned mine on Indian land that may be eligible for expenditures under this paragraph; and

(bb) submit to Congress an annual report that describes the progress in reclaiming the sites listed on the inventory.

(ii) Maximum expenditure.—The Secretary shall establish not more than $5,000,000 to carry out the inventory required by this clause.

(E) GRANTS TO CERTAIN STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use amounts made available under subparagraph (B)(IV) to make grants to States (other than abandoned hardrock minerals) and Indian tribes to carry out reclamation and restoration of land and water resources adversely affected by past hardrock minerals and mining activities; and

(II) Indian tribes.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall expend not more than $5,000,000 in any fiscal year to support joint activities, including regulations) of any State.

(G) RESPONSE OR REMOVAL ACTIONS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Reclamation and restoration activities conducted under this paragraph that constitute a removal or remedial action under section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601) shall be conducted only with the concurrence of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(ii) Memorandum of understanding.—The Secretary and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall enter into a memorandum of understanding to establish procedures for consultation, concurrence, training, the exchange of technical expertise, and the conduct of joint activities, as appropriate, that provide assurances that reclamation or restoration activities under this paragraph shall not be conducted in a manner that—

(a) increases the costs or likelihood of removal or remedial actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.); or

(b) to the maximum extent practicable, avoids oversight by multiple agencies.

(d) ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION FEE.—

(1) Imposition of fee.—Each operator of a hardrock minerals mining operation shall pay to the Secretary, for deposit in the Fund, a reclamation fee in an amount established by the Secretary by regulation of not less than 1 percent, and not more than 3 percent, of the value of the production from the hardrock minerals mining operation for each calendar year.

(2) Value of production.—For purposes of this subsection, the Secretary shall determine the value of production in the same manner as provided under subsection (b)(1).

(3) Payment deadline.—The reclamation fee shall be paid not later than 90 days after the end of each calendar year beginning with the first calendar year occurring after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) Deposit of fees.—Amounts received by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be deposited into the Fund.

(5) Effect.—Nothing in this subsection requires a reduction in the operating costs, any similar fee required under any law (including regulations) of any State.

SA 1367. Mrs. LOEFFLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II of title I, add the following:
SEC. 18. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

(a) In General.—The Department of Energy Organization Act is amended by inserting, after section 215 (42 U.S.C. 714b) the following:

"SEC. 216. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND TECHNOLOGY."''.

(b) Mission.—The mission of the Office shall be to scale and synchronize the development and impact of artificial intelligence across the Department.

(c) Director.—

"(1) In General.—The Office shall be headed by a Director, who shall be appointed by the Secretary.

"(2) Duties.—The Director of the Office shall—

"(A) carry out and administer the mission of the Office; and

"(B) advise the Secretary with respect to accelerating the delivery of artificial intelligence-enabled capabilities and supporting United States leadership in artificial intelligence.

"(d) Qualifications.—The Director of the Office shall be an individual who, by reason of professional background and experience, is specially qualified to advise the Secretary on matters pertaining to artificial intelligence.

"(e) Conforming Amendment.—The table of contents for the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95–91; 91 Stat. 565) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 215 the following:

"Sec. 216. Office of Artificial Intelligence and Technology."'.

SA 1368. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 1203, in the heading of subsection (e), strike "to include thermal energy." In section 1203(e)(1), strike subparagraph (A) and insert the following:

"(A) in subsection (b)(2)—

"(i) by striking "generated" and inserting "produced";

"(ii) by striking "The term" and inserting the following:

"(A) In General.—The term; and

"(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) Exception.—The term "renewable energy" does not include electric energy generated from municipal solid waste that includes—

"(i) paper that is commonly recycled and has been segregated from other solid waste; or

"(ii) solid waste collected as part of a system that does not provide for the separate collection and processing of that is commonly recycled from residential solid waste (as such terms are defined in section 216.101 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020)).";

and

SA 1369. Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Ms. HIRONO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I, insert the following:

"SEC. 1. STATE ENERGY CONSERVATION PLANS.

Section 362(d) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6222(d)) is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

"(3) programs to increase transportation energy efficiency, and help achieve net-zero carbon emissions in the transportation sector by 2050, including the use of alternative transportation fuels for and electrification of State government vehicles, fleet vehicles, taxis and ride-sharing services, mass transit, school buses, and privately owned passenger and medium- and heavy-duty vehicles;"

SA 1370. Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Ms. HIRONO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I, insert the following:

"SEC. 1. STATE ENERGY CONSERVATION PLANS.

Section 362(d) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6222(d)) is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

"(3) programs to increase transportation energy efficiency, including programs to help achieve net-zero carbon emissions in the transportation sector by 2050 and accelerate the use of alternative transportation fuels for and electrification of State government vehicles, fleet vehicles, taxis and ride-sharing services, mass transit, school buses, and privately owned passenger and medium- and heavy-duty vehicles;"

SA 1371. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

"SEC. 1. CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE FUND PLAN FOR AMERICA.

(a) Definitions.—Except as otherwise provided, in this section:

"(1) Commission.—The term "Commission" means the Climate Change Advisory Commission established by subsection (b)(1)(A).

"(2) Fund.—The term "Fund" means the Climate Change Resilience Fund established by subsection (c)(1)(A).

"(3) Qualified climate change adaptation purpose.—

"(A) In General.—The term "qualified climate change adaptation purpose" means the Climate Change Advisory Commission established by subsection (b)(1)(A).

"(B) Inclusions.—The term "qualified climate change adaptation purpose" includes—

"(i) infrastructure resiliency and mitigation;

"(ii) improved disaster response; and

"(iii) ecosystem protection.

"(4) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Treasury.

"(b) CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY COMMISSION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY COMMISSION.—

"(A) In General.—There is established a commission to be known as the "Climate Change Advisory Commission".

"(B) Membership.—The Commission shall be composed of 11 members—

"(i) who shall be selected from the public and private sectors and institutions of higher education; and

"(ii) of whom—

"(I) 3 shall be appointed by the President, in consultation with the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Task Force;

"(II) 2 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

"(III) 2 shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

"(IV) 2 shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate; and

"(V) 2 shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.

"(C) TERMS.—Each member of the Commission shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

"(D) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Each member of the Commission shall be appointed not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

"(E) Vacancies.—A vacancy on the Commission—

"(i) shall not affect the powers of the Commission; and

"(ii) shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

"(F) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold the initial meeting of the Commission.

"(G) Removal.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

"(H) Quorum.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

"(I) Chairperson and Vice Chairperson.— The Commission shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Commission.

"(J) Duties.—The Commission shall—

"(A) establish recommendations, framework, and guidelines for investment programs funded by revenue from climate change obligations issued under subsection (d)(1) for States, municipalities, and other public entities, including utility districts, transit authorities, and multistate regulatory bodies that—

"(i) improves and adapts energy, transportation, water, and general infrastructure impacted or expected to be impacted due to climate variability; and

"(ii) integrates best available science, data, standards, models, and trends that improve the resiliency of infrastructure systems described in clause (i); and

"(B) identify categories of the most cost-effective investment projects that emphasize multiple benefits to commerce, human health, and ecosystems.

"(3) COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.—

"(A) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—

"(I) Non-Federal Employees.—A member of the Commission who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Commission.

"(II) Federal Employees.—A member of the Commission who is an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall serve without
compensation in addition to the compensation received for the services of the member as an officer or employee of the Federal Government.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the Commission.

(c) STAFF.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Chairperson of the Commission may hire personnel without regard to the civil service laws (including regulations), appoint and terminate such personnel as are necessary to enable the Commission to perform the duties of the Commission.

(ii) COMPENSATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (II), the Chairperson of the Commission may fix the compensation of personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification and general Schedule pay rates.

(B) MAXIMUM RATE OF PAY.—The rate of pay for personnel shall not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 3316 of title 5, United States Code.

(4) FUNDING.—The Commission shall use amounts in the Fund to pay for all administrative expenses of the Commission.

(5) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on such date as the Commission determines after the Commission carries out the duties of the Commission under paragraph (1).

(c) CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established with respect to the State a Climate Change Resilience Fund of the Treasury of the United States Code, to be known as the "Climate Change Resilience Fund".

(2) ALLOCATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall allocate funds to the Fund in accordance with this section.

(B) RESPONSIBILITY OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall carry out programs under this section as the "Secretary" shall allocate funds to the Fund in accordance with this section.

(3) CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the states, the tribes, and other eligible entities, shall carry out programs to provide funds to eligible applicants to carry out projects for a qualified climate change adaptation purpose.

(4) ELIGIBILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An entity eligible to participate in the program under paragraph (2) shall include—

(i) A Federal agency;

(ii) A State or regional transit agency or a group of States;

(iii) A unit of local government;

(iv) A utility district;

(v) A tribal government or a consortium of tribal governments;

(vi) A State or regional transit agency or a group of State or regional transit agencies; or

(vii) A special purpose district or public authority, including a port authority; and

(B) AMOUNT OF CLIMATE CHANGE OBLIGATIONS.—

The aggregate face amount of the climate change obligations issued under this subparagraph shall be at least $300,000,000.

(ii) ADDITIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—For any calendar year in which all of the obligations issued pursuant to clause (i) have been purchased, the Secretary may issue additional climate change obligations during such calendar year, provided that the aggregate face amount of such additional obligations does not exceed $300,000,000.

(E) FUNDING.—The Secretary shall use funds made available to the Secretary and not otherwise obligated to carry out the program under paragraph (2).

(d) REVENUE.—

(1) CLIMATE CHANGE OBLIGATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary's delegate (referred to in this subpart as the "Secretary") shall issue obligations under this section as the "Secretary" shall allocate funds to the Fund.

(B) IMMUNITY FROM LOCAL TAXATION.—All amounts expended for such promotion not to exceed $10,000,000 for any fiscal year during the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(2) DONATED ADVERTISING.—In addition to any advertising paid for with funds made available under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall solicit and may accept the donation of advertising relating to the sale of climate change obligations.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For each fiscal year during the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, there is authorized to be appropriated $18,000,000 to carry out the purposes of this paragraph.

SA 1372. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE I—COLORADO OUTDOOR RECREATION

SEC. 4001. DEFINITION OF STATE.

In this title, the term "State" means the State of Colorado.

SEC. 4002. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this title, for the purposes of compliance with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

Subtitle A—Continental Divide

SEC. 4101. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) COVERED AREA.—The term "covered area" means any area designated as wilderness by the amendments to section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1123 note; Public Law 103-77) made by section 4102(a).

(2) HISTORIC LANDSCAPE.—The term "Historic Landscape" means the Camp Hale National Historic Landscape designated by section 6013 of the Act.

(3) RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term "Recreation Management Area" means the Tennille Recreation Management Area designated by section 3008 of the Act.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.—The term "Wildlife Conservation Area" means, as applicable—

(A) The Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area designated by section 4106(a); and

(B) The Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area designated by section 4106(a).

SEC. 4102. COLORADO WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.

(a) ADDITION OF WILDERNESS.

(1) 2021 ADDITION.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 6,896 acres, as generally depicted as "Proposed Ptarmigan Peak Wilderness Addition Proposal" and dated June 24, 2018, to be added to the White River National Forest.
2019, which shall be incorporated into, and managed as part of, the Holy Cross Wilderness designated by section 102(a)(5) of Public Law 96–560 (94 Stat. 3256).

(22) EAGLES NEST WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 5,235 acres, as generally depicted as 'Proposed Hoosier Ridge Wilderness Addition' and entitled 'Tenmile Proposal' and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be known as the 'Hoosier Ridge Wilderness'.

(23) TENMILE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 7,624 acres, as generally depicted as 'Proposed Spradell Creek Wilderness Addition' on the map entitled 'Tenmile Wilderness Additions Proposal' and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be known as the 'Tenmile Wilderness'.

(24) HOOSIER RIDGE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest in the State, as generally depicted as 'Proposed Hoosier Ridge Wilderness Addition' and entitled 'Tenmile Proposal' and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be known as the 'Hoosier Ridge Wilderness'.

(25) TENMILE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest in the State, as generally depicted as 'Proposed Freeman Creek Wilderness Addition' and 'Proposed Spradell Creek Wilderness Addition' on the map entitled 'Tenmile Wilderness Additions Proposal' and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be incorporated into, and managed as part of, the Eagles Nest Wilderness designated by Public Law 98–90 (88 Stat. 10).

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—Any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be the date of enactment of this Act for purposes of administering a covered area.

(c) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary may carry out any activity in a covered area that he determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(d) GRASSING.—The grazing of livestock on a covered area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted as continue subject to such reasonable regulatons as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary, in accordance with—

(1) section 4 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405).

(e) COORDINATION.—For purposes of administering the covered Federal land designated as wilderness by paragraph (26) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) as added by subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall, as determined to be appropriate for the protection of watersheds, coordinate the activities of the Secretary in response to fires and flooding events with interested State and local agencies, including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment.

SEC. 4104. WILLIAMS FORKS MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, comprising approximately 8,696 acres and generally depicted as "Proposed Williams Forks Mountains Wilderness" on the map entitled "Williams Forks Mountains Proposal" and dated June 24, 2019, is designated as a potential wilderness.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights and except as provided in subsection (c), the Williams Forks Mountains Wilderness area designated by subsection (a) shall be managed in accordance with—

(1) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(2) this section.

(c) LIVESTOCK USE OF VACANT ALLOTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), establish a determination regarding whether to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock on the vacant allotments as—

(A) the "Big Hole Allotment"; and

(B) the "Blue Ridge Allotment".

(2) MODIFICATION OF ALLOTMENTS.—In publishing a determination pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary may modify or combine the vacant allotments referred to in that paragraph.

(d) PERMIT OR OTHER AUTHORIZATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which a determination of the Secretary to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock is published under paragraph (1), if applicable, the Secretary shall grant a permit or other authorization for that livestock grazing or other use in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(e) RANGE IMPROVEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary permits livestock grazing or other use by livestock on the Williams Forks Mountains Wilderness area under subsection (c), the Secretary, or a third party authorized by the Secretary, may use any motorized or mechanized transport or equipment necessary to authorize, implement, and supervise such range improvements as are necessary to obtain appropriate livestock management objectives (including habitat and watershed restoration).

(2) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this subsection terminates on the date that is 2 years after the date on which the Secretary publishes a positive determination under subsection (c)(3).

(f) DESIGNATION AS WILDERNESS.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The potential wilderness area designated by subsection (a) shall be designated as wilderness, to be known as the "Williams Forks Mountains Wilderness"—

(A) effective not earlier than the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment this Act; and

(B) on the earliest of—

(i) the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a notice that the construction or rehabilitation of range improvements under subsection (d) is complete;

(ii) the effective date of a determination of the Secretary not to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock under subsection (c); and

(iii) the date described in subsection (d)(2).

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage the Williams Forks Mountains Wilderness in accordance with—

(A) the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77); and

(B) this subtitle.

SEC. 4105. TENMILE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 17,122 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, as generally depicted as "Proposed Tenmile Recreation Management Area" on the map entitled "Tenmile Proposal" and dated June 24, 2019, are designated as the "Tenmile Recreation Management Area".

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Management Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the recreational, scenic, watershed, habitat, and ecological resources of the Recreation Management Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Recreation Management Area—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances—

(i) the purposes of the Recreation Management Area described in paragraph (b); and

(ii) recreation opportunities, including mountain biking, hiking, horseback riding, snowshoeing, climbing, skiing, camping, and hunting; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.); and

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(iii) this section.

(2) USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Recreation Management Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(B) VEHICLES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the use of motor vehicles in the Recreation Management Area shall be limited to the roads, vehicle classes, and periods authorized for motorized vehicle use on the date of enactment of this Act.

(ii) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in clause (iii), no new or temporary road shall be constructed in the Recreation Management Area.

(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—

(A) rerouting or closing an existing road or trail to protect natural resources from degradation, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate;

(B) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes or roadway camping;

(C) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles to carry out pre- or post-fire watershed protection projects;

(D) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles to carry out any activity described in subsection (d), (e)(1), or (e)(2); or

(E) responding to an emergency.

(C) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no permit shall be issued for commercial timber logging on the Recreation Management Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(ii) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.

(D) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), that the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent, control, or mitigate fire, insects, or disease in the Recreation Management Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(E) WATER.—

(1) EFFECT ON WATER MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this section affects the construction, repair, reconstruction, replacement, operation, maintenance, or renovation within the Recreation Management Area of any water management infrastructure in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ANY FUTURE INFRASTRUCTURE NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OR EXERCISE OF WATER RIGHTS DESCENDED BEFORE THE DATE OF ENACTMENT OF THIS ACT.
SEC. 4105. PORCUPINE GULCH WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 8,287 acres of Federal land located in the White River National Forest, as generally depicted as "Proposed Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area" on the map entitled "Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area Proposal" and dated June 24, 2019, are designated as the "Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area" (referred to in this section as the "Wildlife Conservation Area").

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Area are—

(A) to conserve and protect a wildlife migration corridor over Interstate 70; and

(B) to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the wildlife, scenic, roadless, watershed, and ecological resources of the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(2) RECREATION.—The Secretary may permit such recreational activities in the Wildlife Conservation Area that the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(3) REGULATIONS.—In accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use or leasing of Federal land within the Wildlife Conservation Area shall be prohibited.

SEC. 4106. WILLIAMS FORK MOUNTAINS WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 28,676 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest, as generally depicted as "Proposed Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area" on the map entitled "Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area Proposal" and dated June 24, 2019, are designated as the "Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area" (referred to in this section as the "Wildlife Conservation Area").

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the wildlife, scenic, roadless, watershed, recreational, and ecological resources of the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Wildlife Conservation Area—

(A) by authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport for administrative purposes; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.),

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(iii) this section.

(2) USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Wildlife Conservation Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(B) RECREATION.—The Secretary may permit such recreational activities in the Wildlife Conservation Area that the Secretary determines are consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(C) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MECHANIZED TRANSPORT; NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—

(i) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in clause (ii) and subsection (e), no new or temporary road shall be constructed within the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(ii) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—

(A) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport for administrative purposes;

(B) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out pre- or post-fire watershed protection projects;

(C) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out activities described in subsection (d) or (e); or

(D) responding to an emergency.

(d) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Wildlife Conservation Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(2) USES.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from—

(A) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes;

(B) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles to carry out activities described in subsection (d) or (e); and

(C) responding to an emergency.

(e) BICYCLES.—The use of bicycles in the Wildlife Conservation Area shall be limited to designated roads and trails.

(f) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Wildlife Conservation Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(2) USES.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from—

(A) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes;

(B) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles to carry out activities described in subsection (d) or (e); and

(C) responding to an emergency.

(g) GRASSING.—The uses and activities described in section 303 of title 49, United States Code, may be authorized in the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(h) REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section or section 4106(e) precludes the Secretary from authorizing, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use or leasing of Federal land within the Wildlife Conservation Area for—

(1) a regional transportation project, including—

(A) highway widening or realignment; and

(B) construction of multimodal transportation systems; or

(2) any infrastructure, activity, or safety measure associated with the implementation or use of a facility constructed under paragraph (1).

(i) APPLICABLE LAW.—Nothing in this section affects the designation of the Federal land within the Recreation Management Area for purposes of—

(1) section 138 of title 23, United States Code; or

(2) section 303 of title 49, United States Code.

(j) PERMITS.—Nothing in this section alters or limits—

(1) any permit held by a ski area or other entity; or

(2) the acceptance, review, or implementation of associated activities or facilities proposed or authorized by law or permit outside the boundaries of the Recreation Management Area.

SEC. 4107. CAMP HALE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 28,676 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest, as generally depicted as "Camp Hale National Historic Landscape" on the map entitled "Camp Hale National Historic Landscape Proposal" and dated June 24, 2019, are designated as the "Camp Hale National Historic Landscape" (referred to in this section as the "Landscape").

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Landscape are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the wildlife, scenic, roadless, watershed, and ecological resources of the Landscape.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Landscape for the purpose of harvesting a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.

(2) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only harvest or sell a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.

(B) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.

(3) BICYCLES.—The use of bicycles in the Landscape Conservation Area shall be limited to designated roads and trails.

(4) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Landscape Conservation Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(B) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from—

(A) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes;

(B) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles to carry out activities described in subsection (d) or (e); and

(C) responding to an emergency.

(5) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Landscape Conservation Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(B) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from—

(A) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes;

(B) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles to carry out activities described in subsection (d) or (e); and

(C) responding to an emergency.

(6) BICYCLES.—The use of bicycles in the Landscape Conservation Area shall be limited to designated roads and trails.

(7) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Landscape Conservation Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(B) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from—

(A) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes;

(B) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles to carry out activities described in subsection (d) or (e); and

(C) responding to an emergency.

(8) GRASSING.—The uses and activities described in section 303 of title 49, United States Code, may be authorized in the Landscape Conservation Area.

(9) REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section or section 4106(e) precludes the Secretary from authorizing, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use or leasing of Federal land within the Landscape Conservation Area for—

(1) a regional transportation project, including—

(A) highway widening or realignment; and

(B) construction of multimodal transportation systems; or

(2) any infrastructure, activity, or safety measure associated with the implementation or use of a facility constructed under paragraph (1).

(10) APPLICABLE LAW.—Nothing in this section affects the designation of the Federal land within the Recreation Management Area for purposes of—

(1) section 138 of title 23, United States Code; or

(2) section 303 of title 49, United States Code.

(11) PERMITS.—Nothing in this section alters or limits—

(1) any permit held by a ski area or other entity; or

(2) the acceptance, review, or implementation of associated activities or facilities proposed or authorized by law or permit outside the boundaries of the Recreation Management Area.
dated June 24, 2019, are designated the “Camp Hale National Historic Landscape”.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Historic Landscape are—

(1) to provide—

(A) the interpretation of historic events, activities, structures, and artifacts of the Historic Landscape, including with respect to the Historic Landscape in local, national, and world history;

(B) the historic preservation of the Historic Landscape, consistent with—

(i) the designation of the Historic Landscape as a national historic site; and

(ii) the other purposes of the Historic Landscape;

(C) recreational opportunities, with an emphasis on the activities related to the historic use of the Historic Landscape, including skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, hiking, horseback riding, climbing, other road- and trail-based activities, and other outdoor activities; and

(D) the continued environmental remediation and removal of unexploded ordnance at the Camp Hale Formerly Used Defense Site and the Camp Hale historic cantonment area; and

(E) to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the scenic, watershed, and ecological resources of the Historic Landscape.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Historic Landscape in accordance with—

(A) the purposes of the Historic Landscape described in subsection (b); and

(B) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the Historic Landscape.

(B) CONTENTS.—The management plan prepared under subparagraph (A) shall include plans for—

(i) improving the interpretation of historic events, activities, structures, and artifacts of the Historic Landscape, including with respect to the Historic Landscape in local, national, and world history;

(ii) conducting historic preservation and veteran outreach and engagement activities; and

(iii) identifying recreational opportunities, including the use and stewardship of—

(I) the road and trail systems; and

(II) dispersed recreation resources;

(iv) implementing, protection, restoration, or enhancement of the scenic, watershed, and ecological resources of the Historic Landscape, including conducting the restoration and enhancement project under subsection (d); and

(v) environmental remediation and, consistent with subsection (e)(2), the removal of unexploded ordnance.

(3) EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS.—The Secretary shall provide to the Secretary of the Army a notification of any unexploded ordnance (as defined in section 101(e) of title 10, United States Code) that is discovered in the Historic Landscape.

(d) CAMP HALE RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a restoration and enhancement project in the Historic Landscape—

(A) to provide aquatic, riparian, and wetland conditions in and along the Eagle River and tributaries of the Eagle River;

(B) to maintain or improve recreation and interpretive opportunities and facilities; and

(C) to conserve historic values in the Camp Hale area.

(2) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the project described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall coordinate with—

(A) the United States Army Corps of Engineers;

(B) the Camp Hale–Eagle River Headwaters Collaborative Group;

(C) the National Forest Foundation;

(D) the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment;

(E) the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office;

(F) units of local government; and

(G) other interested organizations and members of the public.

(e) ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with—

(A) the purposes of the Historic Landscape; and

(B) the historic preservation of the Historic Landscape.

(2) REMOVAL OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army may remove unexploded ordnance (as defined in section 101(e) of title 10, United States Code) from the Historic Landscape, as the Secretary of the Army determines to be appropriate in accordance with applicable law (including regulations).

(B) ACTION ON RECEIPT OF NOTICE.—On receipt of a notification of unexploded ordnance under subsection (c)(3), the Secretary of the Army may remove the unexploded ordnance in accordance with—

(i) the program for environmental restoration of formerly used defense sites under section 2701 of title 10, United States Code;

(ii) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.); and

(iii) any other applicable provision of law (including regulations).

(3) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection modifies any obligation in existence on the date of enactment of this Act relating to environmental remediation or removal of any unexploded ordnance located in or around the Camp Hale historic cantonment area, the Camp Hale Formerly Used Defense Site, or the Historic Landscape, including such an obligation under—

(A) the program for environmental restoration of formerly used defense sites under section 2701 of title 10, United States Code;

(B) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.); or

(C) any other applicable provision of law (including regulations).

(f) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT.—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Army shall enter into an agreement—

(1) to specify—

(A) the activities of the Secretary relating to the management of the Historic Landscape; and

(B) the activities of the Secretary of the Army relating to environmental remediation and the removal of unexploded ordnance in accordance with subsection (e) and other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(2) to require the Secretary to provide to the Secretary of the Army, by not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and periodically thereafter, as appropriate, a management plan for the Historic Landscape in accordance with the activities described in subsection (e).

(g) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects the jurisdiction of the State over any water law, water right, or adjudication on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) affects any water right in existence on or after the date of enactment of this Act, or the exercise of such a water right, including—

(A) a water right under an interstate water compact (including full development of any apportionment made in accordance with such a compact); or

(B) a water right decreed within, above, below, or through the Historic Landscape.

(h) CLEAN UP OF CLOSING PORTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army may remove unexploded ordnance (as defined in section 101(e) of title 10, United States Code) from the Historic Landscape, as the Secretary of the Army determines to be necessary by an individual or entity holding water rights to develop and place to beneficial use those rights, subject to applicable Federal, State, and local law (including regulations);

(2) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any reserved or appropriative water right;

(4) alters or limits—

(A) a permit held by a ski area; or

(B) the activities of the Secretary of the Army in existence on the date of enactment of this Act relating to cleanup of—

(A) a ski area permit; and

(C) the authority of the Secretary to modify or expand an existing ski area permit; or

(5) affects—

(A) any special use permit in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) the renewal of a permit described in subparagraph (A).

(i) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the general fund of the State general account, to be known as the “Camp Hale Historic Preservation and Restoration Fund”, to be available to the Secretary until expended, for activities relating to historic interpretation, preservation, and restoration carried out in and around the Historic Landscape.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Camp Hale Historic Preservation and Restoration Fund $10,000,000, to be available to the Secretary until expended, for activities relating to historic interpretation, preservation, and restoration carried out in and around the Historic Landscape.

(j) DESIGNATION OF OVERLOOK.—The Secretary shall designate an overlook at the site located at the intersection of County Route 24 in the State, at 39.431N 106.323W, is hereby designated as the “Sandy Treat Overlook”.

SEC. 4108. WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the White River National Forest is modified to include the approximately 120 acres comprised of the SW 1/4, the SE 1/4, and the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of sec. 1, T. 2 S., R. 80 W., 6th Principal Meridian, in Summit County in the State.

(b) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For purposes of section 200306 of title 30, United States Code, of the White River National Forest, as modified under subsection (a), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the White River National Forest as in existence on January 1, 1965.

SEC. 4109. ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK POTENTIAL WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide for the ongoing maintenance and use of portions of the Trail River Ranch and the associated property located within Rocky Mountain National Park in Grand County in the State.

(b) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Section 1502(b) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–1; 123 Stat.}
SEC. 4202. ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

Section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as amended by section 4202(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(27) MOUNT SNEFFELS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 3,141 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Liberty Bell East Special Management Area’ and dated September 6, 2018, is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the Mount Sneffels Wilderness.

(28) MCKENNA PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land in the State of Colorado comprising approximately 12,465 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed McKenna Peak Wilderness Area’ and dated September 6, 2018, is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the McKenna Peak Wilderness.

(29) MOUNT SNEFFELS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—(A) LIBERTY BELL AND LAST DOLLAR ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 7,735 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Special Management Area’ and dated September 6, 2018, is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the Mount Sneffels Wilderness.

(B) WHITEHOUSE ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 2,910 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Whitehouse Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness’ and dated September 6, 2018, is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the Mount Sneffels Wilderness.

(30) MCKENNA PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land in the State of Colorado comprising approximately 12,465 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed McKenna Peak Wilderness Area’ and dated September 6, 2018, is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the McKenna Peak Wilderness.

SEC. 4203. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—(1) SLEET VALLEY SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison and San Juan National Forests in the State comprising approximately 12,465 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Sleet Valley Special Management Area’ and dated September 18, 2018, is designated as the ‘Sleet Valley Special Management Area’.

(b) PURPOSE.—(1) To provide for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the geological, cultural, archaeological, paleontological, natural, scientific, recreational, wilderness, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources of the Special Management Areas.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—(1) In general.—The Secretary shall manage the Special Management Areas in a manner that—

(A) conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Special Management Areas described in subsection (b); and

(B) subject to paragraph (3), maintains or improves the wilderness character of the Special Management Areas.

(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—Water and water rights, public land laws, public materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(e) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the use or establishment of—

(i) any low-level overflight of military aircraft over an area described in paragraph (1); or

(ii) any military flight training or transport over such an area;

(B) a wilderness area or potential wilderness area designated by section 4103; and

(C) the Historic Landscape.

SEC. 4204. APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated $4,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2018 through 2028 to carry out this subtitle.
SEC. 4204. RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

(a) DOMINGUEZ CANYON WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—Subtitle E of title II of Public Law 111–11 is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 2408 (16 U.S.C. 460zzz–7) as section 2409; and

(2) by inserting after section 2407 (16 U.S.C. 460zzz–6) the following:

"SEC. 2408. RELEASE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of sections 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the portions of the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Study Area not designated as wilderness by this subtitle have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(b) RELEASE.—Any public land referred to in subsection (a) that is not designated as wilderness by this subtitle—

"(1) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

"(2) shall be managed in accordance with this subtitle and any other applicable laws.

"(b) McKENNA PEAK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the portions of the McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area in San Miguel County in the State not designated as wilderness by paragraph (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 4202) have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(b) RELEASE.—Any public land referred to in paragraph (1) that is not designated as wilderness by this subtitle—

"(1) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

"(2) shall be managed in accordance with this subtitle and any other applicable laws.

"(c) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) In general.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 4202) and the Special Management Area with—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle, except that the Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may correct any typographical errors in the maps and descriptions.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service.

(d) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundaries of a Special Management Area or the wilderness designated under paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 4202) only through exchange, donation, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—Any land or interest in land acquired under paragraph (1) shall be incorporated into, and administered as a part of, the wilderness or Special Management Area in which the land or interest in land is located.

(e) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock on covered land, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary with jurisdiction over the covered land.

(f) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—In accordance with—

(1) the applicable guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405) or H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–618); and

(2) the Guidelines for management of the Special Management Area with the Wilderness Act.

(g) W ITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid rights, subject to such terms and conditions as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary with jurisdiction over the covered land, in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the applicable guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405) or H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–618); and

(2) location, entry, and patent under the location, entry, and patent under the

(3) P ILOT PROGRAM MAP .—The term "pilot program map" means the map entitled "Greater Thompson Divide Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program Area" that was dated June 17, 2019.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) THOMPSON DIVIDE W ITHDRAWAL AND PROTECTION AREA.—In general.—The term "Thompson Divide withdrawal and protection area" means the Federal land and minerals generally depicted on the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term "Thompson Divide withdrawal and protection area" does not include any oil or gas leases that—

(i) are associated with a Wolf Creek Storage Field development project; or

(ii) before the date of enactment of this Act, has expired, been cancelled, or otherwise terminated.

(6) THOMPSON DIVIDE MAP.—The term "Thompson Divide map" means the map entitled "Greater Thompson Divide Area Map" and dated June 13, 2019.

(7) THOMPSON DIVIDE WITHDRAWAL AND PROTECTION AREA.—The term "Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area" means the Federal land and minerals generally depicted on the Thompson Divide map as the "Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area."

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term "Wolf Creek Storage Field development project" does not include any storage right or related activity within the area described in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.
b) SURVEYS.—The exact acreage and legal description of the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area shall be determined by surveys approved by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture.

c) GRIZZLINGS.—The grazing of livestock on covered land, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary with jurisdiction over the covered land.

SEC. 4304. THOMPSON DIVIDE LEASE EXCHANGE.

(a) In GENERAL.—In exchange for the relinquishment by a leaseholder of all Thompson Divide leases of the leaseholder, the Secretary may issue to the leaseholder credits issued under subsection (a) that shall be subject to such reasonable regulations as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary with jurisdiction over the covered land.

(b) AMOUNT OF CREDITS.—

(1) In GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the amount of the credits issued to a leaseholder of a Thompson Divide lease relinquished under subsection (a) shall—

(A) be equal to the sum of—

(i) the amount of the bonus bids paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases; and

(ii) the amount of any rental paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases as of the date on which the leaseholder submits to the Secretary a notice of the decision to relinquish the applicable Thompson Divide leases; and

(iii) the amount of any expenses incurred by the leaseholder of the applicable Thompson Divide leases paid for any drilling permit, sundra notice, or other related submission in support of the development of the applicable Thompson Divide leases as of January 28, 2019, including any expenses paid by the leaseholder of a Thompson Divide lease for a mine that is producing fugitive methane emissions under subsection (d); and

(B) any expenses paid by the leaseholder of a Thompson Divide lease for a mine that is producing fugitive methane emissions that can be captured for use, or destroyed by flaring, the fugitive methane emissions.

(2) LIMITATION OF TRANSFER.—An interest transferred under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) subject to valid existing rights; and

(B) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall require.

(a) FUGITIVE COAL MINE METHANE USE PILOT PROGRAM.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Bureau of Land Management a pilot program, to be known as the “Greater Thompson Divide Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program”.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the pilot program is to—

(A) reduce methane emissions; and

(B) to promote economic development; and

(C) to produce bid and royalty revenues; and

(D) to improve air quality; and

(E) to improve public safety.

(c) CANCELLATION.—Effective on relinquishment of the applicable Thompson Divide leases under this subsection, each exchange of the applicable Thompson Divide leases shall be permanently cancelled; and

(d) CONDITIONS.—

(1) APPLICABLE LAW.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, each exchange under this section shall be conducted in accordance with—

(A) this title; and

(B) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) ACCEPTANCE OF CREDITS.—The Secretary shall accept credits issued under subsection (a) in the manner and subject to such conditions as the Secretary may require.

(3) APPLICABILITY.—The use of a credit issued under subsection (a) shall be subject to the laws (including regulations) applicable to the payments described in that subsection, to the extent that the laws are consistent with this section.

(4) PURCHASABLE CREDITS.—

(A) section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191); and


(e) WOLF CREEK STORAGE FIELD DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS.—

(1) CONVEYANCE TO SECRETARY.—As a condition precedent to the relinquishment of a Thompson Divide lease, any leaseholder with a Wolf Creek Storage Field development right shall permanently relinquish, transfer, and otherwise convey to the Secretary, in a form acceptable to the Secretary, all Wolf Creek Storage Field development rights of the leaseholder.

(2) LIMITATION OF TRANSFER.—An interest acquired by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) held in perpetuity; and

(B) not be—

(i) transferred; and

(ii) released; and

(iii) otherwise used for mineral extraction.

SEC. 4305. GREATER THOMPSON DIVIDE FUGITIVE COAL MINE METHANE USE PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) FUGITIVE COAL MINE METHANE USE PILOT PROGRAM.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Bureau of Land Management a pilot program, to be known as the “Greater Thompson Divide Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program”.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the pilot program is to—

(A) reduce methane emissions; and

(B) to promote economic development; and

(C) to produce bid and royalty revenues; and

(D) to improve air quality; and

(E) to improve public safety.

(3) PLAN.—

(A) In GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a plan—

(i) to complete an inventory of fugitive methane emissions in accordance with subsection (b); and

(ii) to provide for the leasing of fugitive methane emissions in accordance with subsection (c); and

(iii) to provide for the capping or destruction of fugitive methane emissions in accordance with subsection (d).

(B) COORDINATION.—In developing the plan under this paragraph, the Secretary shall coordinate with—

(i) the State; and

(ii) the Secretary shall provide opportunities for public participation in the inventory required under subsection (b).

(c) FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSION INVENTORY.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(A) make the inventory under this subsection public; and

(B) make the inventory under this subsection immediately available to the public.

(2) CONTENTS.—The inventory under paragraph (1) through—

(i) the inventory in carrying out—

(A) the leasing program under subsection (b); and

(B) the capping or destruction of fugitive methane emissions under subsection (d); and

(c) FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSION LEASING PROGRAM.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and in accordance with this section, not later than 1 year after the date of completion of the inventory required under subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

(A) authorize the holder of a valid existing Federal coal lease for a mine that is producing fugitive methane emissions to capture for use, or destroy by flaring, the fugitive methane emissions.

(B) the Garfield, Gunnison, Delta, and Pitkin Counties in the State; and

(i) the amount of the bonus bids paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases; and

(ii) the amount of any rental paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

(iii) the amount of any expenses incurred by the leaseholder of a Thompson Divide lease for a mine that is producing fugitive methane emissions under subsection (d); and

(2) FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSIONS FROM COAL MINE SUBJECT TO LEASE.

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall authorize the holder of a valid existing Federal coal lease for a mine that is producing fugitive methane emissions to capture for use, or destroy by flaring, the fugitive methane emissions.

(B) CONDITIONS.—

(i) the amount of the bonus bids paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases; and

(ii) the amount of any rental paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

(iii) the amount of any expenses incurred by the leaseholder of a Thompson Divide lease for a mine that is producing fugitive methane emissions under subsection (d); and

(C) GRADING.—The grading of the applicable Thompson Divide leases shall be—

(A) subject to valid existing rights; and

(B) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(2) LIMITATION OF TRANSFER.—The program carried out under paragraph (1) shall only include fugitive methane emissions that can be captured for use, or destroyed by flaring, in a manner that does not—

(A) endanger the safety of any coal mine worker; or

(B) unreasonably interfere with any ongoing operation at a coal mine.

(D) COOPERATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(ii) the United States Forest Service;

(iii) interested institutions of higher education;

(iv) interested mining companies; and

(v) other interested entities, including members of the public.
(i) the capture of fugitive methane emissions for beneficial use, such as generating electrical power, producing usable heat, transporting the methane to market, transforming the fugitive methane emissions into a different marketable material; or
(ii) if the beneficial use of the fugitive methane emissions is not feasible, the destruction of the fugitive methane emissions by flaring.

(ii) GUIDANCE.—In furtherance of the purposes of this paragraph, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidance for the implementation of Federal authorities and programs to capture or use the capture for use the destruction by flaring, of fugitive methane emissions while minimizing impacts on natural resources or other public interest values.

(E) ROYALTIES.—The Secretary shall determine whether any fugitive methane emissions used or destroyed pursuant to this paragraph are subject to the payment of a royalty under applicable law.

(F) METHANE EMISSIONS FROM ABANDONED COAL MINES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, notwithstanding section 4303, subsection to valid existing rights, and in accordance with section 21 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 2010 (20 U.S.C. 241) and any other applicable law, the Secretary shall—

(A) authorize the capture for use, or destruction by flaring, of fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines on Federal land; and

(B) make available for leasing such fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines on Federal land as the Secretary considers to be in the public interest.

(ii) SOURCE.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall offer for lease each significant vent, seep, or other source of fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines.

(C) BID QUALIFICATIONS.—A bid to lease fugitive methane emissions under this paragraph shall specify whether the prospective lessee intends—

(i) to capture the fugitive methane emissions for beneficial use, such as generating electrical power, producing usable heat, transporting the methane to market, transforming the fugitive methane emissions into a different marketable material; or

(ii) to destroy the fugitive methane emissions by flaring.

(D) PRIORITY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If there is more than one qualified bid for a lease under this paragraph, the Secretary shall select the bid that the Secretary determines is likely to most significantly advance the public interest.

(ii) In determining the public interest under clause (i), the Secretary shall take into consideration—

(A) the size of the overall decrease in the time-integrated radiative forcing of the fugitive methane emissions;

(B) the impacts to other natural resource values, including wildlife, water, and air; and

(C) other public interest values, including scenic, economic, recreation, and cultural values.

(E) LEASE FORM.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and provide to prospective bidders a lease form for leases issued under this paragraph.

(ii) DUE DILIGENCE.—The lease form developed under clause (i) shall include terms and conditions requiring the leased fugitive methane emissions to be put to beneficial use or flared by not later than 1 year after the date of issuance of the lease.

(F) ROYALTY RATE.—The Secretary shall determine a royalty volume for leases under this paragraph to advance the purposes of this section, to the maximum extent practicable.

(i) SUGGESTION.—If, by not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, any significant fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines on Federal land are not leased under subsection (c)(ii), the Secretary shall, in accordance with applicable law, take all reasonable measures—

(A) to cap those fugitive methane emissions at the source in any case in which the cap will result in the long-term sequestration of all or a significant portion of the fugitive methane emissions; or

(B) if sequestration under paragraph (1) is not feasible, destroy the fugitive methane emissions by flaring.

(ii) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report detailing—

(A) the economic and environmental impacts of a program to collect information on increased royalties and estimates of avoided greenhouse gas emissions; and

(B) any recommendations by the Secretary on a program that could be expanded geographically to include other significant sources of fugitive methane emissions from coal mines.

SEC. 4396. EFFECTIVE DATE

Except as expressly provided in this subtitle, nothing in this subtitle—

(A) expands, diminishes, or impairs any valid existing mineral leases, mineral interest, or other property rights wholly or partially within the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area, including access to the leases, interests, rights, or land in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws (including regulations);

(B) prevents the capture of methane from any active, inactive, or abandoned coal mine covered by this subtitle, in accordance with applicable laws; or

(C) prevents access to, or the development of, any new oil or gas lease or lease in Delta or Gunnison County in the State.

Subtitle D—Curecanti National Recreation Area

SEC. 4401. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle—

(i) MAP.—The term ‘‘map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Curecanti National Recreation Area, Proposed Boundary’’, numbered 616/100,485C, and dated August 11, 2016.

(ii) NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.—The term ‘‘National Recreation Area’’ means the Curecanti National Recreation Area established by subsection (I) of section 4402.

(iii) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4402. CURECANTI NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Effective beginning on the earlier of the date on which the Secretary approves a request under subsection (c)(2)(B)(ii) or the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, there shall be established as a unit of the National Park System the Curecanti National Recreation Area in Delta or Gunnison County in the State, consisting of approximately 50,667 acres of land in the State, as generally depicted on the map as ‘‘Curecanti National Recreation Area Proposed Boundary’’.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(C) ADMINISTRATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the National Recreation Area in accordance with—

(A) this subtitle; and

(B) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code.

(ii) DAM, POWER PLANT, AND RESERVOIR MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle affects or interferes with the authority of the Secretary—

(i) to operate the Uncompaghre Valley Reclamation Project under the reclamation laws; and

(ii) to operate the Wayne N. Aspinall Unit of the Colorado River Storage Project under the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the ‘‘Colorado River Storage Project Act’’ (43 U.S.C. 501-12 et seq.).

SEC. 4403. ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

(A) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the lands identified on the map as ‘‘Lands withdrawn or acquired for Bureau of Reclamation projects’’ that the Commissioner of Reclamation identifies as necessary for the effective operation of Bureau of Reclamation water facilities, the Secretary may—

(i) approve, approve with modifications, or disapprove the request; and

(ii) if the request is approved under subclause (I), make any modifications to the map that are necessary to reflect that the Commissioner of Reclamation retains management authority over the minimum quantity of land required to fulfill the reclamation mission.

(B) TRANSFER OF LAND.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land identified on the map as ‘‘Lands withdrawn or acquired for Bureau of Reclamation projects’’ that the Commissioner of Reclamation identifies as necessary for the effective operation of Bureau of Reclamation water facilities, the Secretary may—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to item (bb), the Commissioner of Reclamation retains access to the land transferred to the Director of the National Park Service not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) ACCESS TO TRANSFERRED LAND.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—The terms of the access authorized under item (aa) shall be determined by a memorandum of understanding entered into between the Commissioner of Reclamation and the Director of the National Park Service not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(bb) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The terms of the access authorized under item (bb) shall be determined by a memorandum of understanding entered into between the Commissioner of Reclamation and the Director of the National Park Service not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into management agreements, or modify management agreements in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, relating to the operation of the Director of the National Park Service, the Commissioner of Reclamation, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, or the Chief of the Forest.
Service to manage Federal land within or adjacent to the boundary of the National Recreation Area.

(B) STATE LAND.—The Secretary may enter into agreements for any land administered by the State that is within or adjacent to the National Recreation Area, in accordance with the cooperative authority under section 10178 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—
(A) AUTHORIZATION.—Except as provided in subparagraph (A) for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws, the Superintendent of the National Recreation Area, may designate zones in which, and establish periods during which, boating, boating-related activities, hunting, and fishing in the National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws.

(B) CLOSURES; DESIGNATED ZONES.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Superintendent of the National Recreation Area, may designate zones in which, and establish periods during which, no boating, hunting, or fishing shall be permitted in the National Recreation Area under subparagraph (A) for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws.

(ii) CLOSURE REQUIRED.—Except in the case of an emergency, any closure proposed by the Secretary under clause (i) shall not take effect until after the date on which the Superintendent of the National Recreation Area consults with—
(I) the appropriate State agency responsible for managing hunting and fishing activities; and
(II) the Board of County Commissioners in each county in which the zone is proposed to be designated.

(5) LANDOWNER ASSISTANCE.—On the written request of an individual that owns private land located not more than 3 miles from the boundary of the National Recreation Area, and that may work in partnership with the individual to enhance the long-term conservation of natural, cultural, recreational, and scenic resources in and around the National Recreation Area;

(A) by acquiring all or a portion of the private land or interests in private land located not more than 3 miles from the boundary of the National Recreation Area by purchase, exchange, or donation, in accordance with section 4403;

(B) by providing technical assistance to the individual, including cooperative assistance; and

(C) through available grant programs; and

(D) by supporting conservation easement opportunities.

(6) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the National Recreation Area shall be withdrawn from—

(A) entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws;

(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(7) GRASSING.—

(A) STATE AND PRIVATE LAND.—Any area subject to a State grazing lease.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If State land acquired under this subtitle is subject to a State grazing lease in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, subject to the related terms and conditions of the agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(ii) ACQUISITION.—A lessee of State land may continue its use of established routes within the National Recreation Area to access State land for purposes of administering the lease if the lease is included in the public land boundaries of the National Recreation Area on the date of enactment of this Act, subject to such terms and conditions, as the Secretary may require.

(B) STATE AND PRIVATE LAND.—The Secretary may, in accordance with applicable laws, authorize grazing on land acquired from the State or private landowners under section 4402(c)(5) of this Act before the date of acquisition.

(C) PRIVATE LAND.—On private land acquired under section 4403 for the National Recreation Area, the Secretary, in consultation with the lessee, may allow the continuation and renewal of grazing on the land based on the terms of acquisition or by agreement between the Secretary and the lessee, subject to applicable Federal and State laws.

(D) FEDERAL LAND.—The Secretary shall—

(i) allow, consistent with the grazing leases, uses, and practices in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act, the continuation and renewal of grazing on Federal land located within the boundary of the National Recreation Area on which grazing is allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary determines that grazing on the Federal land would present unacceptable impacts (as defined in section 1.4.7.1 of the National Park Service document entitled ‘‘Management Policies 2006: The Guide to Managing the National Park System’’), to the natural, cultural, recreational, and scenic resource values and the character of the land within the National Recreation Area; and

(ii) retain all authorities to manage grazing in the National Recreation Area.

(E) TERMINATION OF LEASES.—Within the National Recreation Area, the Secretary may—

(i) accept the voluntary termination of a lease or permit for grazing; or

(ii) in the case of a lease or permit vacated for a period of more than 5 years, terminate the lease or permit.

(8) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle—

(A) affects any use or allocation in existence on the date of enactment of this Act of any water, water right, or interest in water;

(B) affects any vested absolute or decreed conditional water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States;

(C) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(D) authorizes or imposes any new reserved Federal water right, appropriation, or reduction of any water right reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act;

(E) shall be considered to be a relinquishment, reduction or termination of any water right reserved or appropriated by the United States by the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States;

(F) constitutes an express or implied Federal reservation of any water or water right with respect to the National Recreation Area.

(9) FISHING EASEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle diminishes and wildlife program for the Aspinwall Unit developed under section 8 of the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the ‘‘Colorado River Storage Project Act’’ (70 Stat. 110, chapter 268; 43 U.S.C. 620g)), by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Colorado Division of Wildlife (including any successor in interest to that division) that provides for the acquisition of public access fishing easements as mitigation for the Aspinwall Unit (referred to in this paragraph as the ‘‘Aspinwall Unit mitigation’’).

(B) ACQUISITION OF FISHING EASEMENTS.—The Secretary shall continue to fulfill the obligation of the Secretary under the program, including the development of public access fishing easements to provide to sportsmen access for fishing within the Upper Gunnison Basin upstream of the Aspinwall Unit, subject to the condition that no existing fishing access downstream of the Aspinwall Unit shall be counted toward the minimum mileage requirement under the program.

(C) PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(i) develop a plan for fulfilling the obligation of the Secretary described in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) submit to Congress a report that—

(I) includes the plan developed under clause (i); and

(II) describes any progress made in the acquisition of public access fishing easements as mitigation for the Aspinwall Unit under the program.

SEC. 4403. ACQUISITION OF LAND; BOUNDARY MANAGEMENT.

(a) ACQUISITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundary of the National Recreation Area.

(2) MANNER OF ACQUISITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), land described in paragraph (1) may be acquired under this subsection by—

(i) donation;

(ii) purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds;

(iii) transfer from another Federal agency; or

(iv) exchange.

(B) STATE AND PRIVATE LAND.—Land or interests in land owned by the State or a political subdivision of the State may only be acquired by purchase, donation, or exchange.

(b) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICATION.—

(1) FOREST SERVICE LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 5,040 acres of land identified on the map as ‘‘U.S. Forest Service proposed transfer to the National Park Service’’ is transferred to the Secretary, to be administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the Director of the National Park Service. The land identified on the map as ‘‘Proposed for transfer to the Bureau of Land Management’’ is transferred to the Bureau of Land Management.

(B) BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND.—

Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 2,560 acres of land identified on the map as ‘‘Proposed for transfer to the National Park Service’’ is transferred to the Secretary, to be administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the Director of the National Park Service. The land identified on the map as ‘‘Bureau of Land Management Proposed Transfer’’ is transferred to the Secretary, to be administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the Director of the National Park Service, to be administered as part of the National Recreation Area.

(C) POTENTIAL LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle diminishes and is supplemented by the proposal for transfer to the Bureau of Land Management, subject to the revocation of the Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal’’ shall be transferred to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management for potential transfer to the Bureau of Land Management. The land identified on the map as ‘‘Proposed for transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation and revocation by the Bureau of Land Management of any withdrawal as may be necessary.’’

(c) POTENTIAL LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The withdrawal for reclamation purposes of the land identified on the map as ‘‘Potential exchange lands’’ shall only be relinquished by the Commissioner of Reclamation and revoked by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the land shall be transferred to the National Park Service.

(2) EXCHANGE; INCLUSION IN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.—On transfer of the land described in paragraph (1), the transferred land—

(A) may be exchanged by the Secretary for private land described in section 4402(c)(5)—
SEC. 12. COMMUNITY SOLAR.

(a) COMMUNITY SOLAR CONSUMER CHOICE PROGRAM; FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY SOLAR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 111(d) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2621(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(20) COMMUNITY SOLAR PROGRAM.—

"(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

"(i) COMMUNITY SOLAR.—The term "community solar" means a solar photovoltaic system that—

"(aa) delivers electricity to multiple electric consumers of an electric utility; and

"(bb) is connected to a local distribution facility of the electric utility;

"(ib) located on or off the property of an electric consumer; and

"(cc) owned by an electric utility, an electric consumer, or a third party.

"(ii) COMMUNITY SOLAR PROGRAM.—The term "community solar program" means service provided by an electric utility to an electric consumer served by the electric utility through which the value of energy generated by community solar facility may be used to offset charges billed to the electric consumer by the electric utility.

"(B) STANDARD.—Each electric utility shall offer a community solar program.

"(2) COMPLIANCE.—

"(A) TIME LIMITATIONS.—Section 112(b) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2622(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(2) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, each State regulatory authority (with respect to each electric utility for which the State has rate-making authority) and each nonregulated electric utility the standard (or a comparable standard) for the electric utility; 

"(3) the State legislature has voted on the standard established by paragraph (2) of section 111(d);

"(4) by striking paragraph (2); and

"(5) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

"(B) PUBLIC UTILITY CONTRACTS.—A contract under this paragraph for public utility services may be for a period of not more than 20 years.

SEC. 1374. MR. WICKER (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE IV—AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

SEC. 4001. EXTENSION OF CREDIT FOR CARBON OXIDE SEQUESTRATION.

Section 45Q(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking "January 1, 2024" and inserting "January 1, 2029".

SEC. 1401. REPORT ON ELECTROCHROMIC GLASS.

(a) DEFINITION OF ELECTROCHROMIC GLASS.—In this section, the term
the credit allowed under this section with respect to such amounts for such year shall exceed the excess (if any) over $600 of the aggregate credits allowed under this section with respect to such amounts for all prior taxable years ending after December 31, 2020.

(b) ELECTRONIC DESIGN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of any amount paid or incurred by any taxpayer for components described in subsection (c)(3)(B) by any taxpayer for any taxable year for components described in clause (i) of such subparagraph, but not both, as elected by the taxpayer during the first taxable year in which such credit is being claimed by the taxpayer.

(ii) IRREVOCABILITY.—The Secretary shall, through such rules, regulations, and procedures as are determined appropriate, establish procedures for making an election under this subparagraph, which shall require that—

(I) any election made by the taxpayer shall be irrevocable, and

(ii) such election shall remain in effect for all subsequent taxable years.

(c) Limitation on insulation materials or systems.—In the case of amounts paid or incurred for components described in subsection (c)(3)(C) by any taxpayer for any taxable year, the credit allowed under this section shall only be allowed for components described in clause (i) of subparagraph (A) or clause (ii) of such subparagraph, but not both.

(d) Limitation on equipment costs.—In the case of amounts paid or incurred for components described in subsection (c)(3)(C) by any taxpayer for any taxable year, the credit allowed under this section with respect to such amounts for such year shall not exceed—

(A) the excess (if any) of $500 over the aggregate credits allowed under this section with respect to such amounts for all prior taxable years ending after December 31, 2020, or

(B) $250 for each exterior door.

(e) Limitation on residential energy property expenditures.—The amount of the credit allowed under this section by reason of subsection (a)(2) shall not exceed—

(A) in the case of any energy-efficient building property—

(i) any property described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of subsection (d)(3), $600, and

(ii) any property described in subparagraph (D) or (E) of such subsection, $400,

(B) in the case of any qualified natural gas, propane, or oil furnace or hot water boiler (as defined in subsection (d)(4)), an amount equal to—

(I) $800 for a water heater, and

(ii) in the case of a furnace, an amount equal to the sum of—

(I) $300, plus

(ii) if the taxpayer is converting from a non-condensing furnace to a condensing furnace, $300.”,

(iii) in clause (c)(3), by inserting at the end, 

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (G) as subparagraph (H),

(3) by adding at the end the following: 

“(A) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(i) by striking paragraph (5), and

(ii) by striking subparagraph (D) and in—

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “of at least 3.0,” and inserting the following: 

“(i) in the case of a storage tank water heater—

(I) in the case of a medium-draw water heater, a uniform energy factor of not less than 0.87, and

(II) in the case of a high-draw water heater, a uniform energy factor of not less than 0.90, and

(ii) in the case of a tankless water heater—

(I) in the case of a medium-draw water heater, a uniform energy factor of not less than 0.80, and

(II) in the case of a high-draw water heater, a uniform energy factor of not less than 0.90, and

(iv) in subparagraph (E), by striking “not less than 0.78,” and inserting the following: 

“(i) in the case of any stove placed in service after January 1, 2022, 73 percent, and

(ii) in the case of any stove placed in service after December 31, 2021, 75 percent.”

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking “not less than 95” and inserting the following: “not less than—

(A) in the case of a furnace, 97 percent, and

(B) in the case of a hot water boiler, 95 percent.”.

(D) by striking paragraph (5), and

(E) by redesigning paragraph (6) as paragraph (5),

(5) in subsection (e), by adding the following paragraph before the end, 

“(4) INSTALLATION STANDARDS.—The terms ‘energy efficient building envelope component’ and ‘qualified energy property’ shall include any component, property which are not installed according to any applicable Air Conditioning Contractors of America Quality Installation standards which are in effect at the time that such components or property are placed in service.

(5) REPLACEMENT OF TERMINATED STANDARDS.—In the case of any standard, requirement, or criteria applicable to any energy efficient building envelope component or
qualified energy property which is terminated after the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall identify a similar standard, requirement, or criteria for purposes of determining the eligibility of any such component or property for purposes of credit allowed under this section.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to qualified new energy efficient homes acquired after December 31, 2020.

SA 1379. Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE IV—AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

SEC. 4601. UPDATING NEW ENERGY EFFICIENT HOME CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 45L of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (A), by striking "$2,000" and inserting "$2,500"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking "or (4)" after "paragraph (3)";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking "this section" and inserting "the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(5) 2018 IECC.—

"(A) in general.—The term '2018 IECC' means the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code, as such Code (including supplemental materials) is in effect on the date of the enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020.

"(B) special rule.—For purposes of subsection (c)(1)(B)(i)(I), in determining whether a dwelling unit has been constructed in accordance with the standards of chapter 9 of the 2018 IECC by achieving a level of energy efficiency which meets Section R406.4 (N1106.4) of such Code, such determination shall be made using good accounting for on-site energy generation.

"(C) in paragraph (b)—

(i) to have a level of annual heating and cooling energy consumption of a comparable dwelling unit—

(i) which is constructed in accordance with the standards of chapter 4 of the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code, as such Code (including supplemental materials) is in effect on January 1, 2006, and

(ii) for which the heating and cooling equipment efficiencies correspond to the minimum allowed under the regulations established by the Department of Energy pursuant to the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act of 1987 and in effect at the time of construction, and

(ii) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least 1/5 of such 60 percent, or

(ii) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least 1/5 of such 15 percent, or

(ii) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least 1/5 of such 15 percent, or

(ii) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least 1/5 of such 15 percent, or

(ii) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least 1/5 of such 15 percent, or

(ii) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least 1/5 of such 15 percent, or

(ii) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least 1/5 of such 15 percent, or

(ii) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least 1/5 of such 15 percent, or

(ii) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least 1/5 of such 60 percent, or

(ii) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least 1/5 of such 60 percent, or

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(ii) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least 1/5 of such 60 percent, or

(ii) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least 1/5 of such 60 percent, or

(i) Battery storage technologies for residential, industrial, or transportation applications:

SEC. 1380. Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I, insert the following:

SEC. 1380. LOAN GUARANTEES FOR BATTERY STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES.

Section 1703(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16513(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(11) Battery storage technologies for residential, industrial, or transportation applications:"
lessons learned about greenhouse gas monitoring and control programs, through methods such as workshops, conferences, websites, and newsletters;

(b) administer the grant program established under subsection (c);

(c) coordinate with the interagency task force established under subsection (d); and

(d) carry out any other activity relevant to the function of the Office.

(5) REPORT.—The Administrator, acting through the Director of the Office, shall submit a report to Congress that describes and summarizes the efforts made and technical assistance provided by the Office to help improve the health and environment of communities in those States.

(6) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—On request of the Director, the head of each Federal agency shall provide the Director any information and data necessary for any analyses or reports required as part of the function of the Office.

(7) No ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this subsection authorizes the Administrator or the Director of the Office to impose an additional reporting requirement on a State participating in a regional greenhouse gas reduction program.

(c) REGIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION PROGRAM STARTUP GRANTS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this subsection, the term ‘eligible entity’ means—

(A) a State;

(B) a unit of local government;

(C) a regional consortium that is a partnership between or among 1 or more entities described in subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office shall establish a program to provide grants to eligible entities, on a competitive basis, to take active preliminary steps (including information-gathering) toward developing or participating in a regional greenhouse gas reduction program.

(3) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity shall submit to the Director of the Office an application to receive a grant under paragraph (2) at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director of the Office may require.

(4) MAXIMUM GRANT AMOUNT.—A grant awarded under paragraph (2) shall be in an amount that is not less than $250,000.

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the Office such amounts as are necessary to carry out this subsection, to remain available until expended.

(d) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish an interagency task force (referred to in this subsection as the ‘task force’) to—

(A) determine how best to support existing regional greenhouse gas reduction programs;

(B) consult with States to determine how best to support States and other entities that seek to develop regional greenhouse gas reduction programs or expand existing regional greenhouse gas reduction programs; and

(C) analyze existing gaps in Federal data that are relevant to the formatting of a registry of regional greenhouse gas reduction programs.

(2) MEMBERS.—The task force shall—

(A) be headed by a representative from the Office; and

(B) include representatives from—

(i) the Department of Energy;

(ii) the Office of Agriculture; and

(iii) the Department of Transportation; and

(iv) the Department of the Interior.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the task force is established under paragraph (1), the task force shall submit to Congress a report that describes a plan to support existing regional greenhouse gas reduction programs; to support developing regional greenhouse gas reduction programs; and that addresses Federal data gaps with respect to regional greenhouse gas reduction programs.

SA 381. Ms. HASSAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I, insert the following:

SEC. 1. NET METERING STUDY AND EVALUATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XVIII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16132) is amended by adding the following:

"SEC. 1841. NET METERING STUDY AND EVALUATION.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (referred to in this section as ‘the National Academies’) under which the National Academies shall—

"(1) study the opportunities and challenges associated with net metering; and

"(2) evaluate the expected short-term and long-term impacts of net metering.

"(b) ELEMENTS.—The study and evaluation conducted pursuant to the agreement entered into under subsection (a) shall address—

"(1) developments in net metering, including the emergence of new technologies; 

"(2) alternatives to existing metering systems that—

"(A) provide for transactions that—

"(i) measure electric energy consumption by an electric consumer at the home or facility of that consumer; and

"(ii) are capable of sending electric energy usage information through a communications network to an electric utility; and

"(B) promote equitable distribution of resources and costs; and

"(C) provide incentives for the use of distributed renewable generation; and

"(3) net metering planning and operating techniques; 

"(d) electronic architecture for net metering; 

"(4) successful net metering business models; 

"(5) consumer and industry incentives for net metering; 

"(6) the role of renewable resources in the electric grid; 

"(7) the role of net metering in developing future models for renewable infrastructure; and

"(9) the use of battery storage with net metering.

"(c) REPORT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The agreement entered into under subsection (a) shall require the National Academies to submit to the Secretary, not later than 2 years after entering into the agreement, a report that describes the results of the study and evaluation conducted pursuant to the agreement.

"(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public through electronic means, including the Internet."

SA 1382. Mr. DURBAN (for himself and Mr. ALEXANDER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1. OFFICE OF SCIENCE.

Section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the functions of the Office of Science—

"(1) for fiscal year 2021, $7,500,000,000; 

"(2) for fiscal year 2022, $8,000,000,000; 

"(3) for fiscal year 2023, $8,600,000,000; 

"(4) for fiscal year 2024, $9,200,000,000; and 

"(5) for fiscal year 2025, $9,800,000,000."

SA 1383. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. CAPTTO, MRS. GILLIBRAND, MR. CRAMER, MR. VAN HOLLEN, AND MR. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1. DIESEL EMISSIONS REDUCTION.

(a) REALLOCATION OF DIESEL EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM.—Section 793(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16133(c)(2)(C)) is amended by inserting ‘‘Sec. 1841. Net metering study and evaluation.‘‘ after ‘‘Sec. 1840. Diesel emissions reductions program.‘‘

SEC. 2. GRANT, REBATE, AND LOAN PROGRAMS.—Section 792(e)(4)(D) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16132(c)(4)(D)) is amended by inserting ‘‘, recognizing differences in typical vehicle, engine, equipment, and fleet use throughout the United States’’ before the semicolon.

(b) RECOGNIZING DIFFERENCES IN DIESEL VEHICLE, ENGINE, EQUIPMENT, AND FLEET USE.—

(1) NATIONAL GRANT, REBATE, AND LOAN PROGRAMS.—Section 792(b)(1) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16133(b)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘; and’’ and inserting a semicolon; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(D) the recognition, for purposes of implementing this section, of differences in typical vehicle, engine, equipment, and fleet use throughout the United States, including expected useful life; and’’.

(c) REALLOCATION OF UNEXPENDED FUNDS.—Section 792(c)(2)(C) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16133(c)(2)(C)) is amended beginning in the matter preceding ‘‘is not less than $250,000.’’
SA 1384. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 130, strike line 1 and insert the following:

(g) **TIMING FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—Section 47(d) of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6867(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(d) Payments” and inserting the following:

“(d) PROCEEDS AND TIMING OF PAYMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), any payments; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) Timings. —Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including regulations), not later than 60 days after the date on which funds have been made available to provide financial assistance under this part, the Secretary shall distribute to the applicable recipient the full amount of assistance to be provided to the recipient under this part for the fiscal year.

(h) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—Section 421 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 8241) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—Section 421 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 8241) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 18. **TIMING FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE STATE ENERGY PROGRAM.**

Section 363 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6333) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) **TIMING FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including regulations), not later than 60 days after the date on which funds have been made available to provide financial assistance under this section, the Secretary shall distribute to the applicable State the full amount of assistance provided to the State under this section for the fiscal year.

SA 1385. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I, insert the following:

SEC. 1. **HEAT EFFICIENCY THROUGH APPLIED TECHNOLOGY.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(1) combined heat and power technology, also known as cogeneration, is a technology that efficiently produces electricity and thermal energy at the point of use of the technology;

(2) by combining the provision of both electricity and thermal energy in a single step, combined heat and power technology makes significantly more efficient use of fuel compared to separate generation of heat and power, which has significant economic and environmental advantages;

(3) waste heat to power is a technology that captures heat discarded by an existing industrial process uses that heat to generate power with no additional fuel and no incremental emissions, reducing the need for electricity from other sources and the grid, and achieves environmental benefits;

(4) waste heat or waste heat to power is considered renewable energy in 17 States;

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—

(A) **WASTE HEAT TO POWER TECHNOLOGY.**—The term ‘waste heat to power technology’ does not include a heat resource from a process the primary purpose of which is the generation of electricity using a fossil fuel.

(B) **WASTE HEAT TO POWER TECHNOLOGY.**—The term ‘waste heat to power technology’ means a system that generates electricity through the recovery of a qualified waste heat resource.

(C) **QUALIFIED WASTE HEAT RESOURCE.**—

(i) exhaust heat or flared gas from any industrial or commercial process;

(ii) waste gas or industrial tail gas that would otherwise be flared, incinerated, or vented;

(iii) a pressure drop in any gas for an industrial or commercial process; or

(iv) any other form of waste heat resource as the Secretary may determine.

(D) **QUICK AND EASE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—The term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(ii) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(iii) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(iv) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(v) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(vi) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(vii) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(viii) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(ix) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(x) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(xi) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(xii) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(xiii) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(xiv) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(xv) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;

(xvi) the term ‘quick and easy to construct’ means—

(i) a waste heat resource whose construction is completed in 6 months;
that section, or set a hearing date for such consideration, with respect to each standard.

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary, in consultation with the Commission and other appropriate agencies, shall establish model rules and procedures for determining fees or rates for supplemental, backup, or standby electric utility for which the authority has ratemaking authority.

“(B) PRIOR STATE ACTIONS.—Subsections (b) and (c) shall not apply to a standard established under paragraph (21) of section 111(d) in the case of any electric utility in a State if, before the date of enactment of this subsection—

“(1) the State has implemented for the electric utility the standard (or a comparable standard);

“(2) the State regulatory authority for the State has conducted a proceeding after December 31, 2016, to consider implementation of the standard (or a comparable standard) for the electric utility;

“(3) the State legislature has voted on the implementation of the standard (or a comparable standard) for the electric utility;

“(4) the State has implemented for the electric utility the standard (or a comparable standard) for the electric utility; or

“(5) the State has conducted a proceeding after December 31, 2016, to consider implementation of the standard (or a comparable standard) for the electric utility, but the Secretary completes the standard established under paragraph (21) of section 111(d), the reference contained in this subsection to the date of enactment of this Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of that paragraph.”.

“(B) FACTORS.—In establishing model rules and procedures for determining fees or rates for supplemental, backup, or standby electric utility for which the authority has ratemaking authority—

“(i) maintain or enhance system reliability and efficiency;

“(ii) the appropriate duration, magnitude, and intensity of the emergency, including the amount of power that must be restored during the emergency, and the time frame for recovery after the emergency;

“(iii) submit to the Secretary and the Commission a report detailing the updated plans of the State regulatory authority for supplemental, backup, and standby power fees that reflect best practices to encourage the use of distributed generation.

“(B) FAILURE TO COMPLY.—Subsection (c)(2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(2)(A) Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary completes the standards required under section 111(d)(21), each State regulatory authority (with respect to each electric utility for which the authority has ratemaking authority) shall—

“(i) complete the consideration under subparagraph (A);

“(ii) make the determination referred to in section 111 with respect to each standard established under section 111(d)(20); and

“(iii) submit to the Secretary and the Commission a report detailing the updated plans of the State regulatory authority for supplemental, backup, and standby power fees that reflect best practices to encourage the use of distributed generation.

“(C) PRIOR STATE ACTIONS.—Section 112(c) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2622(c)) (as amended by subsection (c)(2)(A)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) SUPPLEMENTAL, BACKUP, AND STANDBY POWER FEES OR RATES.—

“(1) APPOINTMENT OF GRANTS.—Section 111(d) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2621(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(2) SUPPLEMENTAL, BACKUP, AND STANDBY POWER FEES OR RATES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary, in consultation with the Commission and other appropriate agencies, shall establish model rules and procedures for determining fees or rates for supplemental, backup, or standby power, backup or standby power, maintenance power, and interruptible power supplied to facilities that operate combined heat and power technology and waste heat to power technology that appropriately allow for adequate cost recovery by an electric utility but are not excessive.

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary, in consultation with the Commission and other appropriate agencies, shall establish model rules and procedures for determining fees or rates for supplemental, backup, or standby power, backup or standby power, maintenance power, and interruptible power supplied to facilities that operate combined heat and power technology and waste heat to power technology that appropriately allow for adequate cost recovery by an electric utility but are not excessive.

“(B) FACTORS.—In establishing model rules and procedures for determining fees or rates described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall consider—

“(i) project practices that are used to model outage assumptions and contingencies to determine the fees or rates;
(2) the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—

(A) has jurisdiction under section 7 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717f) to regulate interstate natural gas pipelines, including siting of the interstate natural gas pipelines; and

(B) is required under section 15 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717n), as a lead agency, to coordinate with other Federal agencies in the environmental review and processing of each Federal authorization relating to natural gas infrastructure;

(3) a report of the Government Accountability Office entitled ‘Pipeline Permitting: Interstate and Intrastate Natural Gas Permitting Information Infrastructure, Multiple Steps, and Time Frames Vary’, and dated February 2013, reported that—

(A) public interest groups and State officials that were interviewed believed that members of the public need more opportunity to comment on a proposed pipeline project during the permitting process conducted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; and

(B) officials from Federal and State agencies and representatives from industry and public interest groups reported several management practices that—

(i) could help overcome challenges;

(ii) have been adopted to an efficient permitting process and obtaining public input; and

(iii) include—

(A) ensuring effective collaboration among the numerous stakeholders involved in the permitting process; and

(B) increasing opportunities for public comment; and

(4) robust engagement by the public and stakeholders is essential for the credibility of the siting, permitting, and review of Federal processes by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that, in accordance with Executive Order 13604 (5 U.S.C. 601 note; relating to improving performance of Federal permitting and review of infrastructure projects), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission should prioritize meaningful public engagement and coordination with State and local governments to ensure that the Federal permitting and review processes of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—

(1) remain transparent and consistent; and

(2) ensure the health, safety, and security of the environment and each community affected by the Federal permitting and review processes.

SA 1387. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support in—

Subtitle D—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

SEC. 24. OFFICE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSUMER ADVOCACY

Section 319 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 825q–1) is amended to read as follows:

‘‘SEC. 319. OFFICE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSUMER ADVOCACY.

‘‘(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory committee, to be known as the ‘Office of Public Participation and Consumer Advocacy’—

(A) Director.—

(1) In general.—The Office shall be headed by a Director, to be appointed by the Secretary of Energy from among individuals who—

(i) are licensed attorneys admitted to the bar of—

(I) any State; or

(II) the District of Columbia; and

(ii) have experience relating to public utility processes.

(2) Duties.—The Director shall coordinate assistance made available to—

(A) the public, with respect to authorities exercised by the Commission; and

(B) individuals and entities intervening or participating, or proposing to intervene or participate, in proceedings before the Commission.

(3) COMPENSATION AND POWERS.—

(A) COMPENSATION.—The Director shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(B) POWERS.—The Director may—

(i) employ at the Office—

(I) not more than 125 full-time professional employees at appropriate levels of the General Schedule; and

(II) such additional support personnel as the Director determines to be necessary; and

(ii) procure for the Office such temporary and intermittent services as the Director determines to be necessary.

(4) POWERS OR OFFICE.—The Office may—

(A) intervene or participate, in accordance with this section, in administrative, regulatory, or judicial proceedings on behalf of energy customers with respect to any matter concerning natural gas siting and infrastructure development under the jurisdiction of the Commission or the rates, charges, prices, tariffs, or service of public utilities and natural gas companies under the jurisdiction of the Commission by representing the interests of the energy customers—

(I) on any matter before the Commission concerning rates or service of such a public utility or natural gas company; or

(II) as amicus curiae in—

(I) a review by an United States court of a ruling by the Commission in such a matter; or

(ii) a hearing or proceeding in any other Federal regulatory agency or commission relating to such a matter;

(2) support public participation in the siting and permitting of natural gas storage and distribution infrastructure under the jurisdiction of the Commission;

(3) monitor and review energy customer complaints and grievances on matters concerning rates, charges, prices, tariffs, or service of public utilities and natural gas companies under the jurisdiction of the Commission;

(4) employ means, such as public dissemination of information, consultative services, and technical assistance, to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that the interests of energy customers are adequately represented in the course of any hearing or proceeding described in paragraph (1);

(5) collect data concerning rates or services charged by public utilities or companies under the jurisdiction of the Commission;

(6) prepare and issue reports and recommendations; and

(7) take such other actions as the Director determines to be necessary to ensure just and reasonable rates for energy customers.

(c) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.—

‘‘(1) In general.—The Director may secure directly from a Federal department or agency such information as the Director considers to be necessary to carry out this section.

‘‘(2) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—On request of the Director under paragraph (1), the head of a Federal department or agency shall, to the extent practicable and authorized by law, provide the information to the Office.

‘‘(f) PUBLIC AND CONSUMER ADVOCACY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

‘‘(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director shall establish an advisory committee to be known as the ‘Public and Consumer Advocacy Advisory Committee’—

(A) to review rates, services, and disputes; and

(B) to make recommendations to the Director.

‘‘(2) COMPOSITION.—The Advisory Committee shall—

(A) be composed of members as the Director determines to be appropriate; but

(B) include no fewer than—

(1) 2 individuals representing State utility consumer advocates; and

(2) 1 individual representing a nongovernmental organization that represents consumers.

‘‘(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director shall—

(A) submit at such times as is required to carry out the duties of the Advisory Committee;

(B) employ means, such as public dissemination of information, consultative services, and technical assistance, to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that the interests of energy customers are adequately represented in the course of any hearing or proceeding described in paragraph (1);

(3) EMPLOYMENT OF INFORMATION.—On request of the Director under paragraph (1), the head of a Federal department or agency shall, to the extent practicable and authorized by law, provide the information to the Office.

‘‘(f) PUBLIC AND CONSUMER ADVOCACY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

‘‘(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director shall establish an advisory committee to be known as the ‘Public and Consumer Advocacy Advisory Committee’—

(A) to review rates, services, and disputes; and

(B) to make recommendations to the Director.

‘‘(2) COMPOSITION.—The Advisory Committee shall—

(A) be composed of members as the Director determines to be appropriate; but

(B) include no fewer than—

(1) 2 individuals representing State utility consumer advocates; and

(2) 1 individual representing a nongovernmental organization that represents consumers.

‘‘(3) MEETINGS.—The Advisory Committee shall meet at such times as is required to carry out the duties of the Advisory Committee.

‘‘(4) REPORTS.—The Director shall publish the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the public internet website established for the Office.

‘‘(5) DURATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Advisory Committee shall continue in operation during the period for which the committee exists.

‘‘(6) APPLICATION OF FACA.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, the Advisory Committee shall be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)

‘‘(g) REPORTS AND GUIDANCE.—As the Director determines to be appropriate, the Office shall issue to the Commission and entities subject to regulation by the Commission reports and guidance—

(A) regarding market practices;

(B) proposing improvements in Commission monitoring of market practices; and

(C) addressing potential improvements to industry and Commission practices.

‘‘(h) OUTREACH.—The Office shall promote, through outreach, publications, and, as appropriate, direct communication with entities regulated by the Commission—

(A) improved compliance with Commission rules and orders; and

(B) public participation in the siting and permitting of natural gas storage and distribution infrastructure under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

‘‘(1) COMPENSATION TO ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS FOR INTERVENTION OR PARTICIPATION.—

‘‘(2) RULES.—The Commission shall—

(A) establish and publish rules for the Office to use in carrying out this subsection; and

(B) consult with the Secretary of Energy concerning such rules.
"(1) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT.—In this subsection, the term ‘eligible recipient’ means an individual or entity—
(A) that intervenes or participates in any proceeding before the Commission; 
(B) the intervention or participation of which substantially contributed to the approval, in whole or in part, of a position advocated by the individual or entity in the proceeding; and
(C) that is—
(i) an individual;
(ii) an energy customer; or
(iii) a representative of the interests of energy customers.

(2) COMPENSATION.—Subject to paragraph (3), the Commission, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Commission, may provide any eligible recipient compensation for reasonable attorney fees, expert witness fees, and other costs of intervening or participating in the applicable proceeding before the Commission.

(3) REQUIREMENT.—The Commission may only provide compensation under paragraph (2) if the Commission determines that—
(A) the applicable proceeding is significant;
(B) the compensation is approved by the Advisory Committee; and
(C) the intervention or participation by the eligible recipient in the proceeding without receipt of compensation constitutes a significant financial hardship to the eligible recipient.

(4) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section restricts or otherwise affects—
(1) any right or obligation of an intervenor, participant, State utility consumer advocate, energy customer, or group of energy customers under any other applicable provision of law (including regulations); or
(2) the work of the Commission trial staff in representing the public interest and pursuing appropriate resolutions in contested matters before the Commission.

(k) FUNDING.—Of the amounts received by the Commission for fiscal year 2020 and each fiscal year thereafter as a result of any fee imposed by the Commission, the Commission shall use such sums as are necessary to establish and provide for the operation of the Office under this section.

SA 1388. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 22. IMPROVING ENERGY SYSTEM RESILIENCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) COMBINED HEAT AND POWER TECHNOLOGY.—The term ‘combined heat and power technology’ means a technology for the generation of electric energy and heat in a single, integrated system—
(A) that meets the efficiency criteria described in clauses (i) and (ii) of section 48(c)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and
(B) under which heat that is conventionally recovered;
(ii) used to meet thermal energy requirements.

(2) DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE.—The term ‘distributed energy resource’ means any energy technology that is—
(A) located on a customer site;
(B) operated on the customer side of the electric meter; and
(C) interconnected with the grid.

(3) ENERGY STORAGE.—The term ‘energy storage’ means any technology for the storage of electric energy that is capable of discharge on demand to meet customer or grid needs for electrical energy.

(4) ENERGY SYSTEM.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘energy system’ means all components relating to the production, conversion, delivery, or use of energy.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘energy system’ includes any energy generation, transmission, or distribution asset.

(5) GRID.—The term ‘grid’ means the electric grid composed of—
(A) electric energy distribution and transmission lines; and
(B) associated facilities, including—
(i) substations;
(ii) sensors; and
(iii) operational controls.

(6) RESILIENCE.—The term ‘resilience’, with respect to an energy system or a component of an energy system, means the ability of the energy system or component—
(A) to adapt to changing conditions; and
(B) to withstand and recover rapidly from a disruption, including a deliberate attack, accident, or naturally occurring threat or incident.

(b) REPORT ON ENERGY SYSTEM PERFORMANCE UNDER EXTREME STORMS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing energy emergencies, resilience, and mitigation actions that could lessen the impact of future energy system disruptions.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In preparing the report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—
(A) take into consideration any lessons learned from prior storms, including lessons learned from—
(i) Superstorm Sandy; and
(ii) Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria;
(B) include a description of the anticipated cost effectiveness and avoided cost to energy ratepayers if a mitigation action described in the report is implemented; and
(C) identify specific lessons learned with regard to coordination among Federal, State, and local entities with respect to energy emergency preparedness, mitigation, and recovery across all energy sectors.

(c) REGIONAL ENERGY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS EXERCISES.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Title V of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 311 et seq.) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “The following” and inserting “Subject to section 529,” after “Energy and”.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (b), an exercise conducted under subsection (b) shall include—
(i) any potential hazards to energy systems and associated interdependent systems;
(ii) the outcome of any physical security, cybersecurity, and energy emergency preparedness and response activities conducted under the exercise;
(iii) options for mitigating the impacts of energy system disruptions; and
(iv) availability, delivery times of material and equipment required to rebuild after energy system disruptions.

(B) PARTICIPANTS.—In an exercise conducted under subsection (b) shall include—
(1) State energy officials;
(2) State public utility commissioners;
(3) State emergency management officials;
(4) local emergency management officials;
(5) utilities;
(6) petroleum and natural gas providers and other fuel providers;
(7) utility-scale renewable energy providers;
(8) telecommunications providers; and
(9) other individuals determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

(c) FUNDING.—The Secretary may request such funding as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out this section.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—
(A) Section 201(g)(4) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121(g)(4)) is amended by inserting ‘subject to section 529,’ after ‘Energy and’.

(B) Section 301(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 185(1)) is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ‘The following’ and inserting ‘Subject to section 529, the following’.

(C) Section 501(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 311(b)) is amended by striking ‘section 502(a)(6)’ and inserting ‘section 509(a)(6).’


(e) ENERGY RESILIENCE PILOT PROGRAM.—
(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a pilot program under which the Secretary shall provide to States grants for the development of—
(A) State plans to be used as models for developing a systematic and holistic approach to energy system resilience; and
(B) all-hazards, all-fuels emergency energy plans and mitigation actions.

(2) APPLICATION.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, a State, acting jointly with the State energy office and the public utility or service commission of the State, or a substantially similar entity, and in consultation with State energy management offices, utilities (including municipal utilities), electric cooperatives, and private- sector partners in the State or region, shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and
containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—An application submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include a description of the manner in which the proposed plan would, with respect to the area proposed to be served by the plan—
(i) improve the resilience of the energy system and natural gas and petroleum infrastructure that services critical facilities, including medical facilities, first responder stations, water treatment plants, telecommunications nodes, schools, and other State and local government facilities used for emergency shelter;
(ii) encourage a multi-State coordinated effort to respond to disasters;
(iii) improve the deployment of—
(I) energy-efficient practices and technologies;
(II) distributed energy resources;
(III) combined heat and power technologies; and
(IV) energy storage;
(iv) support the implementation of smart grid technology, including—
(I) sensors;
(II) advanced metering;
(III) automation;
(IV) equipment;
(V) control systems;
(VI) high-temperature, low-sag electric transmission and subtransmission cable; and
(VII) other technologies that enable the dynamic optimization of—
(aa) electric grid operations; and
(bb) energy system hardening;
(v) address technical and organizational communications obstacles that may impair getting energy systems back online after disasters;
(vi) improve protections against cyberattacks on—
(I) the energy system;
(II) natural gas systems; and
(III) petroleum product refining and distribution systems;
(vii) improve petroleum product emergency response and contingency plans impacting first responder and other mission-critical transportation fleets; and
(viii) address and improve critical infrastructure interdependencies, including with respect to energy sources, water, telecommunications, transportation, and food system delivery.

(C) CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall evaluate an application for a grant submitted under this subsection—
(i) on the basis of merit; and
(ii) whether there exists a forest incentives program identified by the Secretary, including—
(I) whether there exists demonstrated support for the plan from utilities, electric cooperatives, municipal utilities, and private sector partners in the applicable State or region;
(II) whether transportation systems and delivery pathways are adequately addressed;
(III) whether the plan would provide for the dissemination of results obtained in carrying out the plan; and
(IV) the permanence of the infrastructure to be put in place by the plan.

(3) REGIONAL DIVERSITY.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall ensure regional diversity among States that receive grants under this subsection, including with participation by—
(A) rural States; and
(B) States that are socially and economically disadvantaged.

(4) BEST PRACTICES.—In carrying out the pilot program under this subsection, the Secretary shall—
(A) identify and collect information regarding best practices for strengthening the capability of States to improve the resilient, secure, and flexible operation of the energy system; and
(B) develop a means to securely share with States those best practices, as available.

(5) REPORTING.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the pilot program is established under paragraph (1), and biennially thereafter for the duration of the program, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that identifies any technical, policy, or regulatory issues requiring legislative action to improve the resilience of—
(A) the electric grid;
(B) renewable energy systems;
(C) natural gas systems; and
(D) petroleum refining and distribution systems.

(6) TERMINATION.—The authority to carry out the pilot program under this subsection terminates on the date that is 5 years after the date on which the Secretary establishes the pilot program under paragraph (1).

(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $20,000,000 for each fiscal year.

(A) CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section and the amendments made by this section, the Secretary shall—
(1) consult with—
(A) State public utility commissions;
(B) State energy offices;
(C) regional transmission organizations;
(D) electric and natural gas utilities;
(E) independent power producers;
(F) distributed energy providers;
(G) energy providers;
(H) transportation fuel providers;
(I) telecommunications providers;
(J) public interest organizations;
(K) any Department-sponsored entity involved in a support or advisory activity under the National Response Plan; and
(L) other appropriate stakeholders, as determined by the Secretary;
(2) to the maximum extent practicable, use—
(A) existing programs at the Department; and
(B) resources available through the National Laboratories.

SA 1389. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1389. FOREST INCENTIVES PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—
(1) CARBON INCENTIVES CONTRACT; CONTRACT.—The term "carbon incentives contract" or "contract" means a 15- to 30-year contract that specifies—
(A) the eligible practices that will be undertaken;
(B) the acreage of eligible land on which the practices will be undertaken;
(C) the agreed rate of compensation per acre;
(D) a schedule to verify that the terms of the contract have been fulfilled; and
(E) such other terms as are determined necessary by the Secretary.

(2) CONSERVATION EASEMENT AGREEMENT; AGREEMENT.—Any "conservation agreement" or "agreement" means a permanent conservation easement that—
(A) covers eligible land that will not be converted for development;
(B) is enrolled under a carbon incentives contract; and
(C) is consistent with the guidelines for—
(i) the Forest Legacy Program established under section 7 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 2103a), subsequent to the condition that an "eligible practice shall be considered to be a conservation value for purposes of such consistency; or
(ii) any other program approved by the Secretary for use under this subsection to provide consistency with Federal legal requirements for permanent conservation easements.

(3) ELIGIBLE LAND.—The term "eligible land" means forest land in the United States that is privately owned at the time of initiation of a carbon incentives contract or conservation easement agreement.

(4) ELIGIBLE PRACTICES.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "eligible practices" means a forestry practice, including improved forest management that produces marketable forest products, that is determined by the Secretary to provide measurable increases in carbon storage and carbon storage beyond customary practices on comparable land.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term "eligible practices" includes—
(i) afforestation on nonforested land, such as marginal crop or pasture land, windbreaks, shelterbelts, stream buffers, including working land and urban forests and parks, or other areas identified by the Secretary;
(ii) reforestation on forest land impacted by wildfire, pests, wind, or other stresses, including working land and urban forests and parks;
(iii) improved forest management, with appropriate crediting for the carbon benefits of harvested wood products, through practices such as improving reforestation after harvest, planting in understocked forests, reducing competition from slow-growing species, thinning to encourage growth, changing rotations to increase carbon storage, improving harvest efficiency or wood use; and
(iv) such other practices as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(5) FOREST INCENTIVES PROGRAM; PROGRAM.—The term "forest incentives program" or "program" means the forest incentives program established under subsection (b)(1).

(b) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) SUPPLEMENTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTIONS IN UNITED STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a forest incentive program to achieve supplemental greenhouse gas emission reductions on private forest land of the United States through—
(A) carbon incentives contracts; and
(B) conservation easement agreements.

(2) PRIORITY.—In carrying out projects under this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to contracts and agreements—
(A) that sequester the most carbon on a per acre basis, with appropriate crediting for the carbon benefits of harvested wood products; and
(B) that create forestry jobs or protect habitats and achieve significant other environmental, economic, and social benefits.

(3) ELIGIBILITY.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—To participate in the program, the owner of eligible land shall—
(i) enter into a carbon incentives contract; and
(ii) fulfill such other requirements as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(B) CONTINUOUS ELIGIBLE PRACTICES.—An owner of eligible land who has been carrying
out eligible practices on the eligible land shall not be barred from entering into a carbon incentives contract under this subsection to continue carrying out the eligible practices on the eligible land.

(C) DURATION OF CONTRACT.—A contract shall be for a term of not less than 15, nor more than 30, years, as determined by the owner of eligible land.

(D) COMPENSATION UNDER CONTRACT.—The Secretary shall determine the rate of compensation per acre under the contract so that the total compensation per contracted acre is established at a rate not to exceed the state average rental rate for nonindustrial private forest land in the State, with the rate determined in consultation with the Forest Service, as determined by the Secretary, the State, and any other interested parties.

(E) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PROGRAMS.—An owner of eligible land shall not be prohibited from participating in the program due to participation of the owner or operator in other Federal or State conservation assistance programs.

(4) COMPLIANCE.—In developing regulations for carbon incentives contracts under this subsection, the Secretary shall specify requirements to address whether the owner of eligible land has completed contract and agreement requirements.

(c) INCENTIVE PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide to owners of eligible land financial incentive payments for—

(A) eligible practices that measurably increase carbon sequestration and storage on a designated period on eligible land, with appropriate crediting for the carbon benefits of harvested wood products, as specified through conservation agreements; and

(B) subject to paragraph (2), conservation easements on eligible land covered under a conservation easement agreement.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—The Secretary shall determine the amount of compensation to be provided under a contract under this subsection based on the emissions reductions obtained from the eligible practices during the duration of the reductions, with due consideration to prevailing carbon pricing as determined by any relevant or State compliance offset program.

(3) NO CONSERVATION EASEMENT AGREEMENT REQUIRED.—Eligibility for financial incentive payments under a carbon incentives contract described in paragraph (1)(A) shall not require a conservation easement agreement.

(d) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the issuance of this memorandum, the Secretary shall issue regulations that specify eligible practices and related compensation rates, standards, and guidelines as the basis for entering into the program with owners of eligible land.

(e) SET-ASIDE OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the discretion of the Secretary, a portion of program funds made available under this program for a fiscal year may be set aside for any of the following:

(A) to develop forest carbon modeling and methodologies that will improve the projection of carbon gains for any forest practices made eligible under the program;

(B) to establish additional incentive payments for specified management activities that increase the adaptive capacity of land under a carbon incentives contract; and

(C) for the Forest Inventory and Analysis Program of the Forest Service to develop improved measurement and monitoring of forest carbon stocks.

(2) PROGRAM COMPONENTS.—In establishing the program, the Secretary shall provide that funds provided under this section shall not be used to provide payment to owners of eligible land for activities that are already covered under the program.

(f) MEASUREMENT, MONITORING, VERIFICATION, AND REPORTING.—

(1) MEASUREMENT, MONITORING, AND VERIFICATION.—The Secretary shall establish and implement protocols that provide monitoring and verification of compliance with the terms of contracts and agreements.

(2) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—At least annually, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that contains—

(A) an estimate of annual and cumulative reductions achieved as a result of the program, determined using standardized measures, including measures of economic efficiency;

(B) a summary of any changes to the program that will be made as a result of program measurement, monitoring, and verification;

(C) the total number of acres enrolled in the program by method; and

(D) a State-by-State summary of the data.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Each report required by this subsection shall be available to the public through the website of the Department of Agriculture.

(h) REVIEW OF REPORT.—The Secretary shall provide to owners of eligible land a copy of the annual report to Congress, determined using standardized measures.

(i) COMPLIANCE.—In developing regulations for carbon incentives contracts under this subsection, the Secretary shall specify requirements to address whether the owner of eligible land has completed contract and agreement requirements.

(4) PROGRAM ADJUSTMENTS.—At least once every 2 years the Secretary shall adjust eligible practices and compensation rates for future carbon incentives contracts based on the results of program measurement and reporting.

(5) ESTIMATING CARBON BENEFITS.—Any modeling, measurement, and protocol resource developed under this section—

(A) shall be suitable for estimating carbon benefits associated with eligible practices for the purpose of incentives under this section; and

(B) may be used for netting by States or emission sources under Federal programs relating to carbon credits.

(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as are necessary.

SEC. __ MATERIAL CHANGES IN BUILDINGS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTIONS IN UNITED STATES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE BUILDING.—The term "eligible building" means a nonresidential building used for commercial or State or local government purposes.

(2) ELIGIBLE PRODUCT.—The term "eligible product" means a commercial or industrial product, such as composite, feedstock, or end product (other than food or feed), that is composed in whole or in part of biological products, including renewable agricultural and forestry materials used as structural building material.

(3) PROGRAM.—The term "program" means the greenhouse gas incentives program established under this section.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) SUPPLEMENTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a greenhouse gas incentives program to achieve supplemental greenhouse gas emission reductions from material changes in buildings, based on the lifecycle assessment of the building materials.

(2) FINANCIAL INCENTIVE PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall provide to owners of eligible buildings incentive payments for the use of eligible products in buildings for sequestering carbon based on a lifecycle assessment of the building material, as compared to a model building as a result of using eligible products in substitution for energy-intensive materials in—

(A) new construction;

(B) building renovation.

(c) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to participate in the program, the owner of an eligible building shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(2) COMPONENTS.—In establishing the program, the Secretary shall require that payments for activities under the program shall be—

(A) established at a rate not to exceed the net estimated benefit an owner of an eligible building would receive for activities under any federally established carbon offset program, taking into consideration the costs associated with the issuance of credits and compliance with regulations;

(B) provided to owners of eligible buildings demonstrating at least a 20-percent reduction in carbon emissions potential, based on a lifecycle assessment of the structural assemblies, as compared to the structural assemblies of a model building, subject to the requirements that—

(i) the Secretary shall identify a model baseline nonresidential building—

(1) of common size and function; and

(II) having a service life of not less than 50 years; and

(ii) applicants shall evaluate the carbon emissions potential of the baseline building and the proposed building using the same lifecycle assessment software tool and data sets, which shall be compliant with the document number ISO 14040; and

(C) provided on certification by the owner of an eligible building and verification by the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, that—

(i) the eligible building meets the requirements of the applicable State commercial building energy efficiency code (as in effect on the date of the applicable permit of the eligible building); and

(ii) the State has made the certification required pursuant to section 304 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6833).

(3) INCENTIVE PAYMENTS.—A participant in the program shall receive payment under the program on completion of construction or renovation of the applicable eligible building.

(d) REPORTS.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that contains—

(1) an estimate of annual and cumulative reductions achieved as a result of the program; and

(A) determined by using lifecycle assessment software that is compliant with the document number ISO 14040; and

(B) expressed in terms of the total number of cars removed from the road;

(2) a summary of any changes to the program that will be made as a result of past implementation of the program; and

(3) the total number of buildings under carbon incentives contracts as of the date of the report.

(e) ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of this section:—

(1) any carbon emissions potential calculation shall—

(A) be performed in accordance with standard lifecycle assessment software; and

(B) include removal and sequestration of carbon dioxide from the use of biobased products, as well as recycled content materials;

(c) a full lifecycle assessment shall be conducted taking into consideration all lifecycle stages, including—

(A) resource extraction and processing;

(B) product manufacturing;

(C) onsite construction of assemblies; and

(D) transportation;
SA 1390. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title I, insert the following:

**SEC. 18.** RESEARCH AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN FOR ENHANCED INTEGRATION OF CLEAN DISTRIBUTED ENERGY INTO THE GRID.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) research by the Secretary and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency has found that clean distributed energy technologies that are located on or near the customer side of the electric grid and the grid by providing dispatchable energy to the grid; and

(2) the barriers that inhibit the installation of clean distributed energy technologies into the grid.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) A NCILLARY SERVICE.—The term ''ancillary service'' means any devices or technologies that are located on or near the customer side of the electric grid and the grid by providing dispatchable energy to the grid; and

(2) C LIAIN LRARY SERVICE.—The term ''ancillary service'' means any devices or technologies that are located on or near the customer side of the electric grid and the grid by providing dispatchable energy to the grid; and

(4) INTELLIGENCE.—The term ''intelligence'' means any devices or technologies that are located on or near the customer side of the electric grid and the grid by providing dispatchable energy to the grid; and

(5) D EMONSTRATIONS OF INTELLIGENT GRID INTEGRATION OF CLEAN DISTRIBUTED ENERGY INTO THE GRID.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study conducted under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

(i) identify and quantify the benefits to all stakeholders of clean distributed energy resources into the grid; and

(ii) identify any technical issues (including cybersecurity concerns) that require research to identify solutions; and

(iii) identify any regulatory barriers that inhibit the integration of clean distributed energy into the grid.

(B) D UTIES.—The duties of the Group shall be—

(i) to identify any additional regulatory barriers that inhibit the installation of clean distributed energy; and

(ii) to recommend to the Secretary actions that should be considered to remove the barriers identified under clauses (i) and (ii).

(F) FUNDING.—The Secretary may request funding as necessary to carry out this paragraph, but in no case shall funding exceed $2,000,000 in any 1 fiscal year.

(G) DEMONSTRATIONS OF INTELLIGENT GRID INTEGRATION OF CLEAN DISTRIBUTED ENERGY SYSTEMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Based on the findings in the reports conducted under this subsection and not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue a solicitation for demonstration of integration of clean distributed energy resources into the grid.

(B) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Any individual entity or group of entities may submit to the Secretary proposals for demonstration projects based on the solicitation described in subparagraph (A), including—

(i) State and local agencies;

(ii) public institutions;

(iii) private companies;

(iv) electric and natural gas utilities; and

(v) equipment manufacturers.

(C) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may make grants, in amounts not to exceed $5,000,000, to eligible entities to carry out demonstration projects, to be selected based on—

(i) the technical merits of the demonstration project;

(ii) the likelihood that the demonstration project will address critical barriers identified by the Secretary under this subsection; and

(iii) the share of non-Federal funds for the demonstration project.

(D) FUNDING.—Beginning in the third full fiscal year following the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the Secretary may request funding as
necessary to carry out this paragraph, but in no case shall funding exceed $15,000,000 in any fiscal year.

(6) REPORT.—The Secretary annually shall submit a report to Congress that—
(A) describes the progress made in carrying out this subsection; and
(B) identifies any technical or regulatory issues that require legislative action.

SA 1391. Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. BURR, and Mr. CARPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I, insert the following:

SEC. 1. BATTERY AND CRITICAL MINERAL RECYCLING.

(a) DEFINITION OF BATTERY.—In this section, the term ‘‘battery’’ means a battery that is—
(1) rechargeable; and
(2) electrochemical, including lithium ion and other chemistries.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
(1) BATTERY RECYCLING RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION GRANTS.—
(A) The Secretary shall award multistate grants to eligible entities for research, development, and demonstration projects to create innovative and practical approaches to increase the reuse and recycling of batteries, including by addressing—
(i) recycling processes;
(ii) the development of methods to promote the design and production of batteries that take into full account and facilitate the dismantling, reuse, recovery, and recycling of battery components and materials;
(iii) strategies to increase consumer acceptance of, and participation in, the recycling of batteries; and
(iv) the integration of increased quantities of recycled critical minerals in batteries and other products to develop markets for recycled battery materials and critical minerals.

(B) NON-FEDERAL COST SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out using a grant under this subsection shall be at least 50 percent of the total cost of the project.

(B) COLLECTION SYSTEM.—The system described in subparagraph (A) shall include take-back of used batteries at no cost to the consumer.

(c) LITHIUM-ION BATTERY RECYCLING PRIZE COMPETITION.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall continue to carry out the existing Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Prize competition of the Department established under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719).

(2) ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR PILOT PROJECTS.—In addition to any other funds made available to the Secretary to carry out the competition described in paragraph (1), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the competition described in paragraph (1) $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2021, to remain available until expended, which the Secretary may use—
(A) to increase the number of winners of the competition described in paragraph (1);
(B) to increase the amount awarded to the winners of Phase III of that competition; or
(C) for any other activity that is consistent with the goals of Phase III of that competition, as determined by the Secretary.

(d) BEST PRACTICES FOR COLLECTION OF BATTERIES.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established with the Department and the Environmental Protection Agency a voluntary program to implement a system for the acceptance and recycling of batteries; and
(2) COORDINATION.—The Administrator shall develop best practices for the collection of batteries that may be cost-effectively implemented by States and units of local government.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

SA 1392. Mr. KING (for himself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 1107. WIND TECHNICIAN TRAINING GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this section, the term ‘‘eligible entity’’ means a community college or technical school that offers a wind training program.

(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a grant program under which the Secretary shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities to purchase large pieces of wind component equipment (such as nacelles, towers, and blades) for use in training wind technician students.

(c) FUNDING.—Of the amounts made available to the Secretary to carry out this program, the Secretary shall use to carry out other programs under the authority of the Secretary that the Secretary determines necessary to carry out this program $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(b) CLEIRICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy Act of 2005
(Public Law 109–58; 119 Stat. 601) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1106 the following:

“Sec. 1107. Wind technician training grant program.”

SEC. 2208. VETERANS IN WIND ENERGY.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall establish a program to prepare veterans for careers in the wind energy industry that shall be modeled off of the Solar Ready Vets pilot program administered by the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense.

(b) Funding.—Of the amounts made available to the Secretary for administrative expenses to carry out other programs under the authority of the Secretary, the Secretary shall use to carry out this section $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2026.

(c) Use of Funds.—Of the amounts made available to the Secretary, the Secretary shall use not less than 25 percent for grants awarded to institutions of higher education (as determined by the Secretary)

SEC. 2309. STUDY AND REPORT ON WIND TECHNICIAN WORKFORCE.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall convene a task force comprised of 1 or more representatives of each of the stakeholders described in subsection (b) that shall—

(1) conduct a study to assess the needs of wind technicians in the workforce;

(2) create a comprehensive list that—

(A) lists each type of wind technician position available in the United States; and

(B) describes the skills and training requirements for each type of position listed and subsection (A); and

(3) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, make publicly available and submit to Congress a report that—

(A) describes the results of that study;

(B) includes the comprehensive list described in paragraph (2); and

(C) provides recommendations—

(i) for creating a credentialing program that shall be modeled off of the Solar Ready Vets programs, as identified by representatives of the wind industry.

(b) Stakeholders Described.—The stakeholders referred to in subsection (a) are—

(1) the Department of Defense;

(2) the Department of Labor;

(3) the Department;

(4) the Department of Veterans Affairs;

(5) the Solar Ready Vets program; and

(6) the national association representing solar technicians and other training institutions.

(c) Reporting.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including—

(A) a plan for the eligible entity to use grant funds to carry out the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b); and

(B) a description of the manner in which the eligible entity has carried out the consultation required under paragraph (2); and

(2) to replace those nonnative plant species with native plant species; and

(3) to maintain and monitor riparian areas in which nonnative plant species have been removed and replaced.

(c) Applications.—

(1) In General.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including—

(A) a plan for how the eligible entity will use grant funds to carry out the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b); and

(B) a description of the manner in which the eligible entity has carried out the consultation required under paragraph (2); and

(C) information demonstrating that each native plant species described in subsection (2) will—

(i) reduce flood risk;

(ii) improve hydrology and water storage capacities; or

(iii) reduce fire hazard; and

(d) Funding.—Of the amounts made available to the Secretary for administrative expenses to carry out other programs under the authority of the Secretary, the Secretary shall use to carry out this section $500,000.

SA 1393. Ms. SINEMA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2307. GOOD JOBS FOR 21ST CENTURY ENERGY.

(a) Department of Labor Certification of Qualified Entities.—

(1) Definitions.—In this subsection:

(A) Applicable Construction Project.—The term "applicable construction project", with respect to an entity, means construction by the entity of any property described in section 45L, 48D, of 179D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(b) Covered Project Labor Agreement.—

The term "covered project labor agreement" means a project labor agreement that—

(i) binds all contractors and subcontractors to compete for contracts and subcontracts without regard to whether they are otherwise a party to a collective bargaining agreement;

(ii) contains guarantees against strikes, lockouts, and other similar job disruptions;

(iii) sets forth effective, prompt, and mutually binding procedures for resolving labor disputes arising during the covered project labor agreement; and

(iv) provides other mechanisms for labor-management cooperation on matters of mutual interest and concern, including productivity, quality of work, safety, and health.

(c) Project Labor Agreement.—

The term "project labor agreement" means a pre-hire collective bargaining agreement with one or more labor organizations that establishes the terms and conditions of employment for a specific construction project and is described in section 8(f) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(f)).

(d) Qualified Entity.—The term "qualified entity" means an entity that the Secretary of Labor certifies as a qualified entity in accordance with paragraph (2). "Registered Apprenticeship Program." The term "registered apprenticeship program" has the meaning given the term in section 171 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3290).

(2) Certification of Qualified Entities.—

(A) In General.—The Secretary of Labor shall establish a process for certifying entities that submit an application under subsection (b) as qualified entities for purposes of the amendments made by subsections (b), (c), and (d).

(B) Application Process.—

(i) In General.—An entity seeking certification as a qualified entity under this paragraph shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including information on methodology and outcomes of nonnative plant species removal and replacement efforts.

(ii) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and each fiscal year thereafter.

SA 1394. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1802.

SA 1395. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 2307. GOOD JOBS FOR 21ST CENTURY ENERGY.

(a) Department of Labor Certification of Qualified Entities.—

(1) Definitions.—In this subsection:

(A) Applicable Construction Project.—

(iii) to replace those nonnative plant species with native plant species; and

(iv) to remove and replace those nonnative plant species in riparian areas that contribute to drought conditions;

(v) to maintain and monitor riparian areas in which nonnative plant species have been removed and replaced.

(C) Applications.—

(i) In General.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including—

(A) a plan for how the eligible entity will use grant funds to carry out the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b); and

(B) a description of the manner in which the eligible entity has carried out the consultation required under paragraph (2); and

(C) information demonstrating that each native plant species described in subsection (2) will—

(I) reduce flood risk;

(II) improve hydrology and water storage capacities; or

(III) reduce fire hazard; and

(d) Funding.—Of the amounts made available to the Secretary for administrative expenses to carry out other programs under the authority of the Secretary, the Secretary shall use to carry out this section $500,000.

SEC. 2307. GOOD JOBS FOR 21ST CENTURY ENERGY.

(a) Department of Labor Certification of Qualified Entities.—

(1) Definitions.—In this subsection:

(A) Applicable Construction Project.—

(i) to remove and replace those nonnative plant species in riparian areas that contribute to drought conditions;

(ii) to replace those nonnative plant species with native plant species; and

(iii) to maintain and monitor riparian areas in which nonnative plant species have been removed and replaced.

(C) Applications.—

(i) In General.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including—

(A) a plan for how the eligible entity will use grant funds to carry out the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b); and

(B) a description of the manner in which the eligible entity has carried out the consultation required under paragraph (2); and

(C) information demonstrating that each native plant species described in subsection (2) will—

(I) reduce flood risk;

(II) improve hydrology and water storage capacities; or

(III) reduce fire hazard; and

(d) Funding.—Of the amounts made available to the Secretary for administrative expenses to carry out other programs under the authority of the Secretary, the Secretary shall use to carry out this section $500,000.

SEC. 1108. Veterans in wind energy.

(b) Funding.—Of the amounts made available to the Secretary for administrative expenses to carry out other programs under the authority of the Secretary, the Secretary shall use to carry out this section $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2026.

(c) Use of Funds.—Of the amounts made available to the Secretary, the Secretary shall use not less than 25 percent for grants awarded to institutions of higher education (as determined by the Secretary)
I. The Secretary of Labor may request additional information from the entity in order to determine whether the entity is in compliance with the requirements under subparagraph (A) and (B).

II. The entity shall provide such additional information.

III. Determination Deadline. The Secretary of Labor shall make a determination on whether to certify an entity under this paragraph not later than—

1. In a case in which such Secretary requests additional information described in clause (i)(I), 1 year after such Secretary receives such additional information from the entity.

2. In a case that is not described in subclause (I), 1 year after the date on which the entity submits the application under clause (i).

IV. Pre-Certification Remedies. The Secretary of Labor shall consider any corrective actions taken by an entity seeking certification under this paragraph to remedy an administrative merits determination, arbitral award or decision, or civil judgment identified under subparagraph (C)(i)(IV) and shall impose as a condition of certification any additional remedies necessary to avoid further or repeated violations.

V. Labor Standards Requirements.

1. If the Secretary of Labor shall require an entity to comply with the requirements under subpart A.

2. If the entity shall ensure that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of any applicable construction project shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a similar character in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

3. If the entity shall not require the entity, in the performance or acquisition of any applicable construction project, for purposes of collective bargaining.

4. If the Secretary of Labor shall have, with respect to the labor standard requirements under this paragraph, all the power, authority, and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1267, 5 U.S.C. App.) and section 314 of title 40, United States Code.

VI. Period of Validity for Certification.

A. Certification made under this paragraph shall be in effect for a period of 5 years.

B. The Secretary of Labor may extend the certification of an entity under this paragraph as a condition of certifying the entity as a qualified facility.

C. The Secretary of Labor shall have, with respect to the labor standard requirements under this paragraph, all the power, authority, and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1267, 5 U.S.C. App.) and section 314 of title 40, United States Code.

III. Authorization of Appropriations.

A. There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $10,000,000 for fiscal years 2021 and each fiscal year thereafter.

B. Jobs in Energy Credit.

1. In general. Subpart E of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 48C the following new section:

SEC. 48D. JOBS IN ENERGY CREDIT.

"(1) the Secretary of Labor may request additional information described in clause (i), 1 year after such Secretary receives such additional information from the entity necessary to avoid further or repeated violations.

"(2) All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of any applicable construction project shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a similar character in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

"(3) The entity shall not require the entity, in the performance or acquisition of any applicable construction project, for purposes of collective bargaining.

"(4) The entity shall ensure that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of any applicable construction project shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a similar character in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

"(5) The entity shall ensure that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of any applicable construction project shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a similar character in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

"(6) The entity shall ensure that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of any applicable construction project shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a similar character in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

"(7) The entity shall ensure that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of any applicable construction project shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a similar character in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor.
is the basis of any qualified carbon capture and sequestration equipment placed in service by the taxpayer during such taxable year.

(2) QUALIFIED CARBON CAPTURE AND SEQUESTRATION EQUIPMENT.—The term ‘qualified carbon dioxide’ means carbon dioxide captured from an industrial source which—

(A) would otherwise be released into the atmosphere as industrial emission of greenhouse gas,

(B) is measured at the source of capture and verified at the point of disposal or utilization,

(C)(i) is disposed of by the taxpayer in sequestration equipment placed in service by the taxpayer during such taxable year.

(3) REQUIREMENT FOR CERTIFICATION PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘qualified entity’ means an entity which has been certified by the Secretary to carry out this subsection that receives a grant under paragraph (2)(A).

(4) ADJUSTMENT FOR QUALIFIED ENTITIES.—In the case of any taxable year in which the qualified entity has been certified as a qualified entity (as defined in section 48D(e)) for such taxable year, subsection (b)(1) shall be applied by substituting ‘$2.00’ for ‘$1.80’ in subparagraph (A) and (E) of section 45L of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(a) by striking ‘December 31, 2020’ and substituting ‘December 31, 2021’;

(b) by striking ‘$1,000’ and substituting ‘$1,100’.

(5) ENSURING WORKFORCE DIVERSITY.—(1) In general.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘qualified entity’ means an entity which has been certified as a qualified energy efficient commercial building contractor, as defined in section 48D(e)(1), and

(B) is measured at the source of capture and sequestration equipment placed in service by the taxpayer during such taxable year.

(2) ENERGY STORAGE PROPERTY.—The term ‘energy storage property’ means property—

(A) which is placed in service by the taxpayer during such taxable year.

(3) REQUIREMENT FOR CERTIFICATION PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘qualified entity’ means an entity which has been certified by the Secretary to carry out this subsection that receives a grant under paragraph (2)(A).

(4) ADJUSTMENT FOR QUALIFIED ENTITIES.—In the case of any taxable year in which the qualified entity has been certified as a qualified entity (as defined in section 48D(e)) for such taxable year, subsection (b)(1) shall be applied by substituting ‘$2.00’ for ‘$1.80’ in subparagraph (A) and (E) of section 45L of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(a) by striking ‘December 31, 2020’ and substituting ‘December 31, 2021’;

(b) by striking ‘$1,000’ and substituting ‘$1,100’.

(5) ENHANCING WORKFORCE DIVERSITY.—(1) In general.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘qualified entity’ means an entity which has been certified as a qualified energy efficient commercial building contractor, as defined in section 48D(e)(1), and

(B) is measured at the source of capture and sequestration equipment placed in service by the taxpayer during such taxable year.

(2) ENERGY STORAGE PROPERTY.—The term ‘energy storage property’ means property—

(A) which is placed in service by the taxpayer during such taxable year.

(3) REQUIREMENT FOR CERTIFICATION PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘qualified entity’ means an entity which has been certified by the Secretary to carry out this subsection that receives a grant under paragraph (2)(A).

(4) ADJUSTMENT FOR QUALIFIED ENTITIES.—In the case of any taxable year in which the qualified entity has been certified as a qualified entity (as defined in section 48D(e)) for such taxable year, subsection (b)(1) shall be applied by substituting ‘$2.00’ for ‘$1.80’ in subparagraph (A) and (E) of section 45L of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(a) by striking ‘December 31, 2020’ and substituting ‘December 31, 2021’;

(b) by striking ‘$1,000’ and substituting ‘$1,100’.

(5) ENSURING WORKFORCE DIVERSITY.—(1) In general.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘qualified entity’ means an entity which has been certified as a qualified energy efficient commercial building contractor, as defined in section 48D(e)(1), and

(B) is measured at the source of capture and sequestration equipment placed in service by the taxpayer during such taxable year.

(2) ENERGY STORAGE PROPERTY.—The term ‘energy storage property’ means property—

(A) which is placed in service by the taxpayer during such taxable year.

(3) REQUIREMENT FOR CERTIFICATION PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘qualified entity’ means an entity which has been certified by the Secretary to carry out this subsection that receives a grant under paragraph (2)(A).

(4) ADJUSTMENT FOR QUALIFIED ENTITIES.—In the case of any taxable year in which the qualified entity has been certified as a qualified entity (as defined in section 48D(e)) for such taxable year, subsection (b)(1) shall be applied by substituting ‘$2.00’ for ‘$1.80’ in subparagraph (A) and (E) of section 45L of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(a) by striking ‘December 31, 2020’ and substituting ‘December 31, 2021’;

(b) by striking ‘$1,000’ and substituting ‘$1,100’.
manufacturer'' means a manufacturing establish-—
(i) classified in Sector 31, 32, or 33 in the North American Industry Classification Sys-
tem; and
(ii) that employs not more than 750 em-
ployees.
(2) FINANCING ENERGY EFFICIENT MANUFAC-
tURING PROGRAM.—
(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall
establish a program, to be known as the “Fi-
nancing Energy Efficient Manufacturing Program”, to provide grants to qualified enti-
ties to fund energy efficiency improvement projects in the manufacturing sector.
(B) GRANT APPLICATIONS; SELECTION OF GRANT RECIPIENTS—
(I) GRANT APPLICATIONS.—
(ii) A PPLICATIONS.—A small- or medium-sized manufacturer to
establish an energy management plan for the
project unless all of the iron and steel prod-
(II) SELECTION CRITERIA.—
by the Secretary of Labor under sub-
paragraph (D)(ii).
(iv) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—To be eli-
eligible to receive a subgrant under clause (i), a
small- or medium-sized manufacturer shall
(2) F INANCING ENERGY EFFICIENT MANUFAC-
tURING PROGRAM.—
(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall
establish a program, to be known as the “Fi-
nancing Energy Efficient Manufacturing Program”, to provide grants to qualified enti-
ties to fund energy efficiency improvement projects in the manufacturing sector.
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(II) SELECTION CRITERIA.—
by the Secretary of Labor under sub-
paragraph (D)(ii).
(iv) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—To be eli-
eligible to receive a subgrant under clause (i), a
small- or medium-sized manufacturer shall
(2) F INANCING ENERGY EFFICIENT MANUFAC-

PROPOSED RULES TO HAVE NO FORCE OR EFFECT.—

moting energy independence and economic

growth)—

SEC. 1703(b) of the Energy Pol-

(d) INCENTIVES FOR INNOVATIVE TECH-

Note: For more information on the provisions of this Act, the Civil Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

(1) FUNDING.—

(ii) REQUIREMENTS FOR PROGRAM MAN-

(c) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF NEW QUALI-

(B) PROPOSED RULES.—The applicable agen-

(iii) The proposed determination of the

SEC. 4001. MODIFICATION OF LIMITATIONS ON QUALIFIED PLUG-IN ELECTRIC DRIVE MOTOR VEHICLE CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (e) of section 30D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

(2) PHASEOUT PERIOD.—

SA 1397. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innova-

tion in advanced geothermal re-

and Suspension of Certain Requirements'' (82 Fed. Reg. 32520 (July 8, 2017)).

(III) the final rule issued by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “Repeal of the Clean Power Plan; Emission Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Existing Electric Utility Generating Units; Revisions to Emission Guidelines Implementing Regulations” (84 Fed. Reg. 32350 (July 8, 2019));

(ii) EFFECT.—On and after the date of en-

forcement of this Act, the following rules

(i) The final rule issued by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “Adopting Requirements in Emission Guidelines for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills” (84 Fed. Reg. 4457 (April 26, 2019));

(iv) any other agency directed to imple-

the Bureau of Land Management entitled

SA 1396. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support inno-

vation in advanced geothermal re-

and Suspension of Certain Requirements” (84 Fed. Reg. 58050 (December 8, 2017));

(i) EXECUTIVE ORDER.—Executive Order

(iii) the proposed determination of the

(ii) on and after the date of en-

forcement of this Act, the following rules

(iii) MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT.—The

(i) IN GENERAL.—Out of amounts made

(ii) REQUIREMENTS FOR PROGRAM MAN-

(vii) any other agency directed to imple-

the Bureau of Land Management entitled

(i) I N GENERAL .—Out of amounts made

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

(ii) Management and Oversight.—The Secretary may use not greater than 0.25 percent of the funds made available under clause (I) to carry out subparagraph (B).

(g) INNOVATION ACT OF 2020 AS BEING IN COMPLI-

cy, including—

(i) I N GENERAL .—Out of amounts made

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through

(iv) Revisions to Emission Guidelines for

(b) NO FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE.—No

(iii) any other agency directed to imple-

the Bureau of Land Management entitled

all subgrant program under subparagraph (C); and

(b) DIRECTING THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE

(i) the proposed rule issued by the Admin-

(iii) Proprietary Information.—In carry-

(ii) Proposal of Data.—As a condition of

(v) any other agency directed to imple-

(II) Management and Oversight.—The

(iv) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date of

Section 1703(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1613(b)) is amended:

(iii) any other agency directed to imple-

the Bureau of Land Management entitled

(III) the final rule of the Secretary of

(iv) any other agency directed to imple-

the Bureau of Land Management entitled

(a) EXECUTIVE ORDER, FINAL RULES, AND PROPOSED RULES TO HAVE NO FORCE OR EFFECT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Each program manager shall—

(i) determination what data shall be required—

(i) OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET; (ii) the Council on Environmental Quality; (iv) the Environmental Protection Agency; (v) the Department of Commerce; and (vi) any other agency directed to imple-

of the credit otherwise allowable under

(II) to market the subgrant program to

(iv) the Secretary may use not greater than 0.25 percent of the grant funds re-

the program manager in administering the subgrant program: Definition for General Service Lamps” (84 Fed. Reg. 4457 (August 26, 2019)).

(iii) the proposed determination of the

(i) IN GENERAL.—Projects’; and

the new qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle manufactured by the manufacturer of the vehicle referred to in paragraph (1) sold for use in the United States after December 31, 2009, is at least 600,000.

(i) 50 percent for the first calendar quar-

(ii) 0 percent for each calendar quarter thereafter.

(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), any new qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle manufactured by the manufacturer of the vehicle referred to in paragraph (1) which was sold during the exclusion period shall not be included for purposes of determining the number of such ve-

(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), any new qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle manufactured by the manufacturer of the vehicle referred to in paragraph (1) which was sold during the exclusion period shall not be included for purposes of determining the number of such ve-

(ii) EXCLUSION PERIOD.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B), the applicable percentage is—

(i) 50 percent for the first calendar quar-

(ii) 0 percent for each calendar quarter thereafter.

(i) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(ii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(i) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

SA 1396. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innova-

viation in advanced geothermal re-

and Suspension of Certain Requirements’’ (84 Fed. Reg. 4457 (August 26, 2019)).

(iii) MANUFACTURER OF PLUG-IN ELECTRIC DRIVE VEHICLE CREDIT.—

(ii) PHASEOUT PERIOD.—

(i) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(ii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(ii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(iii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(i) 50 percent for the first calendar quar-

(ii) 0 percent for each calendar quarter thereafter.

SA 1397. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innova-

viation in advanced geothermal re-

and Suspension of Certain Requirements’’ (84 Fed. Reg. 4457 (August 26, 2019)).

(iii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(ii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(ii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(i) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(i) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(ii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(ii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(i) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(ii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(ii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

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(ii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(ii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(ii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(ii) A proposed rule or a proposed deter-

(i) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

SEC. 4001. MODIFICATION OF LIMITATIONS ON QUALIFIED PLUG-IN ELECTRIC DRIVE MOTOR VEHICLE CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (e) of section 30D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

(2) a final rule or direct final rule described in subsection (a)(2)(A)(i);
‘‘(ii) ending on the date of the enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020.‘‘

(4) CONTROLLED GROUPS.—Rules similar to the rules of section 4943(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 are amended by striking ‘‘paragraph (3A)‘‘ and inserting ‘‘clause (i) or (vii) of paragraph (3A)‘‘.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to vehicles sold after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4002. EXTENSION OF CREDIT FOR NEW QUALIFIED FUEL CELL MOTOR VEHICLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 30B(k)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ‘‘December 31, 2020’’ and inserting ‘‘December 31, 2024’’.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property purchased after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 4003. EXTENSION OF ENERGY CREDIT FOR OFFSHORE WIND FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 48(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(F) QUALIFIED OFFSHORE WIND FACILITIES.—

‘‘(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any qualified offshore wind facility,

‘‘(I) subparagraph (C)(ii) shall be applied by substituting ‘January 1 of the applicable year (as determined under section 48(a)(5)(F)(ii))’ for ‘January 1, 2021’.

‘‘(II) subparagraph (E) shall not apply, and

‘‘(III) purposes of this subparagraph, section 48(d)(1) shall be applied by substituting ‘January 1 of the applicable year (as determined under section 48(a)(5)(F)(ii))’ for ‘January 1, 2021’.

‘‘(b) APPLICABLE YEAR.—

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘applicable year’ means the later of—

‘‘(a) calendar year 2025, or

‘‘(b) the calendar year subsequent to the first calendar year in which the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, determines that the United States has increased its offshore wind capacity by not less than 3,000 megawatts as compared to such capacity on January 1, 2021.

‘‘(c) QUALIFIED WIND FACILITIES.—

For purposes of the subparagraph, the term ‘qualified offshore wind facility’ means a qualified facility described in paragraph (1) of section 48(d) which is located in the inland navigable waters of the United States, in the Great Lakes, or in the coastal waters of the United States, including the territorial seas of the United States, the exclusive economic zone of the United States, and the outer Continental Shelf of the United States.

‘‘(d) REPORT ON OFFSHORE WIND CAPACITY.—On January 15, 2025, and annually thereafter until the calendar year described in clause (i)(1)(bb), the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall issue a report to be made available to the public which discloses the increase in the offshore wind capacity of the United States, as measured in total megawatts, since January 1, 2021.

‘‘(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to periods after December 31, 2016, under rules similar to the rules of section 49(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as in effect on the date of the enactment of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990).’’

‘‘(ii) ending on the date of the enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020.‘‘

(4) CONTROLLED GROUPS.—Rules similar to the rules of section 4943(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 are amended by striking ‘‘paragraph (3A)‘‘ and inserting ‘‘clause (i) or (vii) of paragraph (3A)‘‘.

(b) ENERGY STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES.—Subparagraph (A) of section 48(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ‘‘or’’ at the end of clause (vi), inserting ‘‘or’’ after the comma at the end of clause (vii), and by adding at the end the following new clause:—

‘‘(viii) equipment which receives, stores, and delivers electricity, compressed air, pumped hydropower, hydrogen storage (including hydrolysis), thermal energy storage, regenerative fuel cells, flywheels, capacitors, superconducting magnets, or other technologies identified by the Secretary in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, and which has a capacity of not less than 3 kilowatt-hours.‘‘

(c) PHASEOUT OF CREDIT.—Paragraph (6) of section 48(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘energy’’ in the heading and inserting ‘‘AND ENERGY STORAGE’’; and

(2) by striking ‘‘paragraph (3A(i)’’ both places it appears and inserting ‘‘clause (i) or (vii) of paragraph (3A)’’.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 4005. RESIDENTIAL ENERGY EFFICIENT PROPERTY CREDIT FOR BATTERY STORAGE TECHNOLOGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 25D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ‘‘and’’ and inserting ‘‘and’’ after the comma at the end of paragraph (5), and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

‘‘(6) the qualified battery storage technology expenditures.’’.

(b) QUALIFIED BATTERY STORAGE TECHNOLOGY EXPENDITURE.—Subsection (d) of section 48(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(6) QUALIFIED BATTERY STORAGE TECHNOLOGY EXPENDITURE.—Section 48(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ‘‘biomass fuel’’ and inserting ‘‘biomass fuel, qualified waste heat resource, and qualified mixed biomass fuel’’.

(c) PHASEOUT OF CREDIT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘waste heat to power property’’ means property—

(1) comprising a system which generates electricity through the recovery of a qualified waste heat resource, and

(2) the construction of which begins before January 1, 2024.

(ii) QUALIFIED WASTE HEAT RESOURCE.—

The term ‘‘qualified waste heat resource’’ means—

(1) exhaust heat or flared gas from an industrial process that does not have, as its primary purpose, the production of electricity, and

(2) a pressure drop in any gas for an industrial or commercial process.

‘‘(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—

(A) QUALIFICATION.—Section 25C(a)(1) is amended by striking ‘‘or’’ and inserting ‘‘and’’ at the end.

(B) exceptions.—The term ‘‘qualified biomass fuel property expenditure’’ means an expenditure for property—

(1) which uses the burning of biomass fuel to heat a dwelling unit located in the United States and used as a residence by the taxpayer, or to heat water for use in such a dwelling unit, and

(ii) has a capacity of not less than 3 kilowatt-hours.‘‘

‘‘(3) the term ‘biomass fuel’ means any plant-derived fuel available on a renewable or recurring basis, including agricultural crops and trees, wood and wood waste and residues, plants (including aquatic plants), grasses, residues, and fibers. Such term includes densified biomass fuels such as wood pellets.’’

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to expenditures paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 4007. INVESTMENT CREDIT FOR WASTE HEAT TO POWER PROPERTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 48(a)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by section 4004(b), is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘or’’ at the end of clause (vii), by striking ‘‘or’’.

(2) at the end of clause (viii), by inserting ‘‘or’’ after the comma; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(7) the qualified biomass fuel property expenditure,’’.

(b) DEFINITIONS AND LIMITATIONS.—Section 48(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘waste heat to power property’’ means property—

(1) comprising a system which generates electricity through the recovery of a qualified waste heat resource, and

(2) the construction of which begins before January 1, 2024.

(B) QUALIFIED WASTE HEAT RESOURCE.—

The term ‘‘qualified waste heat resource’’ means—

(i) exhaust heat or flared gas from an industrial process that does not have, as its primary purpose, the production of electricity, and

(ii) a pressure drop in any gas for an industrial or commercial process.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—

(A) QUALIFICATION.—Section 25C(a)(1) is amended by striking ‘‘or’’ and inserting ‘‘and’’ at the end.

(B) exceptions.—The term ‘‘qualified biomass fuel property expenditure’’ means an expenditure for property—

(1) which uses the burning of biomass fuel to heat a dwelling unit located in the United States and used as a residence by the taxpayer, or to heat water for use in such a dwelling unit, and

(ii) has a capacity of not less than 3 kilowatt-hours.‘‘

‘‘(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—

(A) QUALIFICATION.—Section 25C(a)(1) is amended by striking ‘‘or’’ and inserting ‘‘and’’ at the end.

(B) exceptions.—The term ‘‘qualified biomass fuel property expenditure’’ means an expenditure for property—

(1) which uses the burning of biomass fuel to heat a dwelling unit located in the United States and used as a residence by the taxpayer, or to heat water for use in such a dwelling unit, and

(ii) has a capacity of not less than 3 kilowatt-hours.‘‘

‘‘(3) the term ‘biomass fuel’ means any plant-derived fuel available on a renewable or recurring basis, including agricultural crops and trees, wood and wood waste and residues, plants (including aquatic plants), grasses, residues, and fibers. Such term includes densified biomass fuels such as wood pellets.’’

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to expenditures paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.
(1) by striking “AND ENERGY STORAGE” in the heading and inserting “ENERGY STORAGE, AND GEOTHERMAL ENERGY”; and

(2) by striking “clause (i) or (vii) of paragraph (2)(D) in paragraph (2)(D), by striking “January 1, 2022” and inserting “January 1, 2025”, and inserting “clause (i), (iii), or (viii) of paragraph (3)(A)”.

(c) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 4009. EXTENSION OF RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION CREDIT.

(a) In General.—The following provisions of section 45(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 are each amended by striking “January 1, 2021” each place it appears and inserting “January 1, 2025”, and

(1) Paragraph (2)(A).

(2) Paragraph (3)(A).

(3) Paragraph (4)(B).

(4) Paragraph (6).

(5) Paragraph (7).

(6) Paragraph (9).

(7) Paragraph (11)(B).

(b) Extension of Election to Treat Qualified Facilities as Energy Property.—Section 48(a)(5)(C)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “after December 31, 2020” and inserting “after December 31, 2023”, and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “before January 1, 2022”, and inserting “before January 1, 2025”. [399x128]"January 1, 2025", and inserting “before January 1, 2025”, and

(2) Fiber-optic solar, qualified fuel cell, and qualified small wind energy property.—Section 48(a)(7) of such Code is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A),

(i) in clause (i), by striking “after December 31, 2020” and inserting “after December 31, 2023”, and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking “before December 31, 2022” and before January 1, 2025”, and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “January 1, 2021” and inserting “January 1, 2025”. [399x692]“January 1, 2025”, and inserting “January 1, 2025”.

(c) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to periods after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 4011. PERMANENT EXTENSION OF ENERGY EFFICIENT COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS DEDUCTION.

(a) In General.—Section 179D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “January 1, 2021” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(b) Application of Phaseout Percentage.—

(A) In General.—Section 45(b)(5)(D) of such Code is amended by striking “January 1, 2022” and inserting “January 1, 2024”, and

(B) Treatment as energy property.—Section 48(a)(5)(E)(iv) of such Code is amended by striking “January 1, 2021” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(d) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 4012. UPDATING NEW ENERGY EFFICIENT HOME DEDUCTION.

(a) In General.—Section 45L of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking “$2,000” and inserting “$2,500”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking “begins before January 1, 2022, the energy percentage”,

(ii) in clause (i), by striking “after December 31, 2020 and before January 1, 2022”, and inserting “after December 31, 2023, and before January 1, 2025”, and

(iii) in clause (ii), by striking “after December 31, 2020 and before January 1, 2022”, and inserting “after December 31, 2023, and before January 1, 2025”.

(b) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to projects after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 4013. UPDATING CREDIT FOR NONBUSINESS ENERGY PROPERTIES.

(a) In General.—Section 25C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “10 percent” and inserting “15 percent”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “(A) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(i) by striking “January 1, 2022” and inserting “January 1, 2025”, and

(ii) by striking “begins before January 1, 2025”, and inserting “begins before January 1, 2025”, and

(iii) by striking “January 1, 2021” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(b) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to qualified new energy efficient homes acquired after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 4014. UPDATING CREDIT FOR NONBUSINESS ENERGY PROPERTIES.

(a) In General.—Section 25C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “10 percent” and inserting “15 percent”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “begins before January 1, 2025”, and inserting “begins before January 1, 2025”, and

(ii) by striking “begins before January 1, 2025”, and inserting “begins before January 1, 2025”, and

(iii) by striking “January 1, 2021” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(b) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to qualified new energy efficient homes acquired after December 31, 2020.

(2) Limitation on Insulation Material or System.—In the case of amounts paid or incurred for components described in subsection (c)(3) by any taxpayer for any taxable year, the credit allowed under this section with respect to such amounts for such year shall not exceed the excess (if any) of $200 over the aggregate credits allowed under this section with respect to such amounts for all prior taxable years ending after December 31, 2019.

3. Limitation on Windows.—

(A) In General.—

(i) Energy Star Most Efficient.—In the case of amounts paid or incurred by any taxpayer for any taxable year for components described in subsection (c)(3)(B) which meet the most efficient certification under applicable Energy Star program requirements, the credit allowed under this section with respect to such amounts for such year shall not exceed the excess (if any) of $800 over the aggregate credits allowed under this section with respect to such amounts for all prior taxable years ending after December 31, 2019.

(ii) Energy Star.—In the case of amounts paid or incurred by any taxpayer for any taxable year for components described in subsection (c)(3)(B) which do not meet the most efficient certification under applicable Energy Star program requirements, the credit allowed under this section with respect to such amounts for such year shall not exceed the excess (if any) of $200 over the aggregate credits allowed under this section with respect to such amounts for all prior taxable years ending after December 31, 2019.

(ii) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least \( \frac{1}{2} \) of such 60 percent, or

(B) if certified to have a level of annual energy consumption which is at least 15 percent below the annual level of energy consumption of a comparable dwelling unit—

(i) which is constructed in accordance with the standards of chapter 4 of the 2018 IECC, and

(ii) which meets the requirements described in subparagraph (A)(ii)(I), and

(iii) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least \( \frac{1}{2} \) of such 15 percent.

(2) Manufactured Home which—

(A) conforms to Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards (part 3280 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations), and

(B) meets the requirements described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1),

(3) meets the requirements established by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the Energy Star Labeled Homes program, or

(4) is a manufactured home which—

(A) conforms to the standards described in paragraph (2)(A), and

(B) meets the requirements described in paragraph (3), and

(ii) in subsection (g), by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “December 31, 2022”.

(c) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to qualified new energy efficient homes acquired after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 4015. UPDATING CREDIT FOR NONBUSINESS ENERGY PROPERTIES.
credits allowed under this section with respect to such amounts for all prior taxable years ending after December 31, 2019.

"(B) ELECTION.—For purposes of any amounts paid or incurred by any taxpayer for components described in subsection (c)(3)(B), the credit allowed under this section for components described in clause (i) of subparagraph (A) or clause (ii) of such subparagraph, but not both, as elected by the taxpayer during the first taxable year in which such credit is being claimed by the taxpayer.

(ii) INEVIROCABILITY.—The Secretary shall, through appropriate regulations, and procedures as are determined appropriate, establish procedures for making an election under this subparagraph, which shall require that—

(I) any election made by the taxpayer shall be irrevocable, and

(II) such election shall remain in effect for all subsequent taxable years.

(4) LIMITATION ON DOORS.—In the case of amounts paid or incurred for components described in subsection (c)(3)(C) by any taxpayer for any taxable year, the credit allowed under this section with respect to such amounts for all prior taxable years ending after December 31, 2019, or

(B) $350 for each exterior door.

(5) LIMITATION ON RESIDENTIAL ENERGY PROPERTY EXPENDITURES.—The amount of the credit allowed under this section by reason of subsection (a)(2) shall not exceed—

(A) the amount equal to—

(i) $600 for a hot water boiler, and

(ii) in the case of a furnace, an amount equal to the sum of—

(I) $300, plus

(II) if the taxpayer is converting from a non-condensing furnace to a condensing furnace, $200, and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking subparagraphs (A), (B), or (C) of subsection (d)(3), $600, and

(ii) for any item of property described in subparagraph (D) of (E) of such subsection, $400, and

(B) in the case of any qualified natural gas, propane, or oil furnace or hot water boiler (as defined in subsection (d)(4)), an amount equal to—

(i) $600 for a hot water boiler, and

(ii) in the case of a furnace, an amount equal to the sum of—

(I) $300, plus

(II) if the taxpayer is converting from a non-condensing furnace to a condensing furnace, $200.

(6) in subsection (g)(2), by striking "December 31, 2020" and inserting "December 31, 2024."
qualified carbon oxide (as defined in section 45Q(c))—

‘‘(1) the generation, availability for such generation, or storage of electric power at such facility; and

‘‘(2) the capture of carbon dioxide by such facility.’’;

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 4015. EXTENSION OF CREDIT FOR RESIDEN- TIAL ENERGY-READY VERSATILE PROPERTY.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 25D(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ‘‘December 31, 2021’’ and inserting ‘‘December 31, 2022’’.

(b) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—Section 25D(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘January 1, 2020’’ and inserting ‘‘January 1, 2023’’;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘December 31, 2019, and before January 1, 2022’’ and inserting ‘‘December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2024’’;

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ‘‘December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2022’’ and inserting ‘‘December 31, 2021, and before January 1, 2025’’;

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2019.

SA 1398. Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. DURBINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 23. ENERGY-REAL VETS PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XI of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16111 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘SEC. 1107. ENERGY-REAL VETS PROGRAM.

‘‘(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to ensure that veterans have the credentials and training necessary to secure careers in the energy industry.

‘‘(b) DEFINITION OF PERSON.—

‘‘(1) ACTIVE MILITARY, NAVAL, OR AIR SERVICE.—The term ‘active military, naval, or air service’ has the meaning given such term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

‘‘(2) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANT.—The term ‘eligible participant’ means a veteran who—

‘‘(A) was discharged or released from active duty service in the active military, naval, or air service during the most recent 1-year period; or

‘‘(B)(i) was discharged or released from active duty service in the active military, naval, or air service during the 2-year period immediately preceding the most recent 1-year period; and

‘‘(ii) receives the approval of the Secretary to participate in the program.

‘‘(c) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means the Energy-Ready Vets Program established under subsection (a).

‘‘(d) UNIFORMED SERVICES.—The term ‘uniformed services’ has the meaning given such term in section 10(a) of title 10, United States Code.

‘‘(e) VETERAN.—The term ‘veteran’ has the meaning given such term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

‘‘(f) ESTABLISHMENT; IMPLEMENTATION.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy (referred to in this section as the ‘‘Secretary’’), shall establish and carry out a multiyear, multiphase program (referred to in this section as the ‘‘program’’) of research, development, and technology demonstration to improve the efficiency of gas turbines used in power generation systems and aviation.

(b) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—The program shall—

(1) support first-of-a-kind engineering and detailed gas turbine design for small-scale
and utility-scale electric power generation, including—
(A) high temperature materials, including superalloys, coatings, and ceramics;
(B) improved heat transfer capability;
(C) manufacturing technology required to construct complex 3-dimensional geometry parts with improved aerodynamic capability;
(D) technology to produce higher firing temperature while lowering nitrogen oxide and carbon monoxide emissions per unit of output;
(E) advanced controls and systems integration;
(F) advanced high performance compressor technology; and
(G) validation facilities for the testing of components and subsystems;
(2) include technology demonstration through component testing, sub-scale testing, and full-scale testing in existing fleets;
(3) include field demonstrations of the developed technology elements to demonstrate technical and economic feasibility;
(4) assess overall combined cycle and simple cycle system performance;
(5) increase fuel flexibility by enabling gas turbine operations with high proportions of hydrogen or other renewable fuels;
(6) enhance foundational knowledge needed for low-emission combustion systems that can withstand high-pressure, high-temperature environments required for high-efficiency cycles;
(7) increase operational flexibility by reducing turbine start-up times and improving the ability to accommodate flexible power demand; and
(8) include any other elements necessary to achieve the goals described in subsection (c), as determined by the Secretary in consultation with private industry.
(c) PROGRAM GOALS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The goals of the program shall be—
(A) in phase I, to develop a conceptual design of, and to develop and demonstrate the technology required for—
(i) high efficiency gas turbines to achieve, on a lower heating value basis—
(A) a combined cycle efficiency of not less than 65 percent; or
(B) a simple cycle efficiency of not less than 47 percent; and
(ii) high efficiency gas turbines to achieve a 25 percent reduction in fuel burn by improving fuel efficiency to existing best-in-class turbine engines;
(B) in phase II, to develop a conceptual design of advanced high efficiency gas turbines that can achieve, on a lower heating value basis—
(i) a combined cycle efficiency of not less than 67 percent; or
(ii) a simple cycle efficiency of not less than 50 percent.
(2) ADDITIONAL GOALS.—If a goal described in paragraph (1) has been achieved, the Secretary may seek additional goals or phases for advanced gas turbine research and development.
(d) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide financial assistance including grants, to carry out the program.
(2) PAYOUT REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall solicit proposals from industry, small businesses, universities, and other appropriate parties for conducting activities under this section.
(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In selecting proposed projects to receive financial assistance under this section, the Secretary shall give special consideration to the extent to which the proposed project will—
(A) stimulate the creation or increased retention of jobs in the United States; and
(B) promote and enhance technology leadership in the United States.
(4) COMPETITIVE AWARD.—The Secretary shall provide financial assistance under this section on a competitive basis, with an emphasis on technical merit.
(5) COST SHARING.—Section 988 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16832) shall apply to financial assistance provided under this section.
(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

SA 1403. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. Cramer) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

Subtitle D—Miscellaneous

SEC. 24. ELIMINATION OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE FEE UNDER THE MINERAL LEASING ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191) is amended—
(1) in the first sentence, by striking "subsection (c)(2)(B)" and inserting "subsection (c)"; and
(2) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively.

(b) BY STRIKING.—By striking subsection (b)
(1) in subsection (a), by striking "subject to the provisions of subsection (b)";
(2) by striking subsection (b);
(3) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively;
(4) in subsection (b)(3)(B)(i) (as so redesignated), by striking "subsection (d)" and inserting "subsection (c)"; and
(5) in subsection (c)(3)(B)(ii) (as so redesignated), by striking "subsection (c)(2)(B)" and inserting "subsection (b)(2)(B)".

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—
(1) Section 20(a) of the Geothermal Steam Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 355(a)) is amended—
(A) in the first sentence, by striking "Subject to the provisions of section 35(b) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(b)), all" and inserting "All"; and
(2) Section 20(a) of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1979 (30 U.S.C. 310(a)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1), in the second sentence, by striking the provisions of subsection (b) of section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(b)) and".
(3) Section 205(f) of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1735(f)) is amended by striking the fourth, fifth, and sixth sentences.

SA 1402. Mr. Daines submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 4001. ADJUSTMENT FOR LOW-POPULATION UNITS OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In this section—
(1) HYDRAULIC FRACTURING DEFINED.—The term ‘hydraulic fracturing’ means the process of creating small cracks or fractures in underground geological formations for well stimulation purposes by injecting water into the wellbore and to the surface for the purpose of extracting crude oil, natural gas, or other substances.
(2) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Interior.
(b) Enforcement of Federal Regulations.—The Secretary shall not enforce any Federal regulation, guidance, or permit requirement regarding hydraulic fracturing relating to oil, gas, or geothermal production activities on or under any land in any State that has regulations, guidance, or permit requirements for that activity.

(c) Final Environmental Impact Statement.—The Secretary shall refer to State regulations, guidance, and permit requirements for all activities regarding hydraulic fracturing relating to oil, gas, or geothermal production activities on Federal land.

(d) Transparencies of State Regulations.—

(1) In General.—Each State shall submit to the Bureau of Land Management a copy of the regulations of the State that apply to hydraulic fracturing operations on Federal land, including the regulations that require disclosure of chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing operations.

(2) Availability.—The Secretary shall make available to the public on the website of the Secretary the regulations submitted under paragraph (1).

(e) Tribal Authority on Trust Land.—

The Secretary shall not enforce any Federal regulation, guidance, or permit requirement with respect to hydraulic fracturing on any land held in trust or restricted status for the benefit of a tribe, or held in trust or restricted status for a member of a federally recognized Indian Tribe, except with the express consent of the beneficiary on whose behalf the land is held in trust or restricted status.

SA 1404. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title I, add the following:

SEC. 18. ACTION ON APPLICATIONS TO EXPORT NATURAL GAS.

(a) Decision Deadline.—For proposals that must be processed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or the United States Maritime Administration to site, construct, expand, or operate liquefied natural gas export facilities required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and

(b) Date of Enactment of this Act.

SEC. 19. PHOTOGRAPHIC EXAMINATIONS.—Section 193 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7433) is amended—

(1) for purposes of subsection (a), review required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), shall be considered completed—

(1) for a project requiring an Environmental Impact Statement, publishes a Final Environmental Impact Statement; and

(2) for a project for which an Environmental Assessment has been prepared, publishes a Finding of No Significant Impact; or

(3) establishes a Finding of No Significant Impact; or

(b) for a Final Environmental Impact Statement, publishes a Final Environmental Impact Statement.

(c) Judicial Action.—

(1) Jurisdiction.—The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit or the circuit in which a liquefied natural gas export facility will be located pursuant to an application described in section 3(a) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b(a)) and

(2) Provisions of this Section shall apply.

SA 1405. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research, development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 457, line 1, strike ’’2025’’ and insert ’’2026’’.

SA 1406. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. ENZI, Ms. SMITH, Mr. DAINES, Mr. COONS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HOEVERN, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research, development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle D of title I, insert the following:

SEC. 14. UTILIZING SIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS WITH INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the ’’Utilizing Significant Emissions with Innovative Technologies’’ or the ’’USE IT’’ Act.

(b) Research, Investigation, Training, and Development.—Section 103 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7433) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(3), in the first sentence of the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ’’percursors’’ and inserting ’’precur- sors’’; and

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(B) in the undesignated matter following subparagraph (D) (as so redesignated) —

(i) in the second sentence, by striking ’’The Administrator’’ and inserting the following:

’’(5) COORDINATION AND AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION.—The Administrator shall—’’;

(ii) in the first sentence, by striking ’’Nothing’’ and inserting the following:

’’(4) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing’’;

(iii) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated)—

(1) in the third sentence, by striking ’’Such program’’ and inserting the following:

’’(3) PROGRAM INCLUSIONS.—The program under this subsection’’;

(ii) in the second sentence, by striking ’’institutions of higher education,’’ after ’’scientists,’’; and

(II) by striking ’’Such strategies and technologies shall be developed’’ and inserting the following:

’’(2) PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENT.—Such strategies and technologies described in paragraph (1) shall be developed’’; and

(iii) in the first sentence, by striking ’’in carrying out’’ and inserting the following:

’’(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out’’; and

(b) by adding at the end the following:

’’(6) CERTAIN CARBON DIOXIDE ACTIVITIES.—’’

(A) the competition process; and

(1) the demonstration of performance of approved projects;

(b) any patent on an invention described in item (aa).

(ii) Technology Prizes.—

(1) In General.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall establish a program to provide, and shall provide, financial awards on a competitive basis for direct air capture from media in which the concentration of carbon dioxide is dilute

(1) from the air.

(2) using natural photosynthesis.

(3) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—The term ’’intellectual property’’ means—

(1) a process, the technology, or system that captures carbon dioxide

(AA) that is deliberately released from a naturally occurring subsurface spring;

(BB) using natural photosynthesis.

(IV) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—The term ’’intellectual property’’ means—

(1) a process, the technology, or system that captures carbon dioxide

AA) that is deliberately released from a naturally occurring subsurface spring;

BB) using natural photosynthesis.

(2) the competition process; and

BB) the demonstration of performance of approved projects;

(c) financial awards for a project designed—

(1) to the maximum extent practicable, to capture more than 10,000 tons of carbon dioxide per year; and

(2) to operate in a manner that would be commercially viable in the foreseeable future (as determined by the Board); and

(3) to the maximum extent practicable, make financial awards to greater educationally diverse projects, including at least—

(AA) 1 project in a coastal State; and

(BB) 1 project in a rural State.
“(aa) provide notice of and, for a period of not less than 60 days, an opportunity for public comment on, any draft or proposed version of the requirements described in subclause (I) may not duplicate research funded by the Department of Energy.

“(bb) take into account public comments received in developing the final version of those requirements.

“(III) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY BOARD.—

“(I) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board to be known as the ‘Direct Air Capture Technology Advisory Board’.

“(II) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of 9 members appointed by the Administrator, who shall provide expertise in:

“(aa) climate science;

“(bb) physics;

“(cc) chemistry;

“(dd) biology;

“(ee) engineering;

“(ff) economics;

“(gg) business management; and

“(hh) such other disciplines as the Administrator determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this subparagraph.

“(III) TERM; VACANCIES.—

“(aa) no member of the Board shall serve for a term of 6 years.

“(bb) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

“(IV) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairperson or on the request of the Administrator.

“(V) MAJORITY OF MEMBERS.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

“(VI) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board.

“(VII) COMPENSATION.—Each member of the Board may be compensated at not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for a position at level V of the Executive Schedule, as determined by the Administrator.

“(VIII) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairperson or on the request of the Administrator.

“(IX) DUTIES.—The Board shall advise the Administrator on carrying out the duties of the Administrator under this subparagraph.

“(X) PAGA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Board.

“(XI) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving a financial award under this subparagraph, an applicant shall agree to vest the intellectual property generated by the awardee and derived from the technology in 1 or more entities that are incorporated in the United States, until the expiration of the first patent obtained in connection with the intellectual property.

“(II) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—(I) The amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Environmental Protection Agency, $35,000,000 shall be available to carry out this subparagraph.

“(II) REQUIREMENT.—Research carried out using amounts made available under subclause (I) may not duplicate research funded by the Secretary of Energy, the Department of Energy, or any other Federal agency.

“(III) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Administrator shall have authority under this subparagraph terminate not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act.

“(C) CARBON DIOXIDE UTILIZATION RESEARCH.—

“(I) DEFINITION OF CARBON DIOXIDE UTILIZATION.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘carbon dioxide utilization’ refers to technologies or approaches that lead to the use of carbon dioxide.

“(a) through the fixation of carbon dioxide through photosynthesis or chemo-synthesis, such as through the growing of algae or bacteria;

“(b) through the chemical conversion of carbon dioxide to a material or chemical compound in which the carbon dioxide is securely stored;

“(c) through the use of carbon dioxide for any other purpose for which a commercial market exists, as determined by the Administrator.

“(II) PROGRAM.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall carry out a research and development program to promote existing and new technologies that transform carbon dioxide generated by industrial processes into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value.

“(III) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act, in carrying out this subsection, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall support research and infrastructure activities relating to carbon dioxide utilization, by providing technical assistance and financial assistance in accordance with the following:

“(I) a methodology for evaluating and comparing the potential risks identified under subclause (I), including potential risks unique to public land; and

“(II) recommendations, if any, for Federal legislation or other policy changes to mitigate any potential risks identified under subclause (I).

“(IV) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—(I) The amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Environmental Protection Agency, $50,000,000 shall be available to carry out this subparagraph.

“(II) REQUIREMENT.—Research carried out using amounts made available under subclause (I) may not duplicate research funded by the Department of Energy.

“(D) DEEP SALTINE FORMATION REPORT.—

“(I) DEFINITION OF DEEP SALTINE FORMATION.—

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘deep saline formation’ means a formation of sub-surface geographically extensive sedimentary rock layers saturated with waters or brines that have a high total dissolved solids content and that are below the water table where carbon dioxide exist in the formation as a supercritical fluid.

“(b) CLARIFICATION.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘deep saline formation’ does not include oil and gas reservoirs.

“(II) REPORT.—In consultation with the Secretary of Energy, and, as appropriate, with the head of any other relevant Federal agency and relevant stakeholders, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act, the Administrator shall prepare, submit to Congress, and make publicly available a report that includes:

“(I) a comprehensive identification of potential risks and benefits to project developers associated with increased storage of carbon dioxide captured from stationary sources in deep saline formations, using existing research;

“(II) recommendations, if any, for managing potential risks identified under subclause (I), including potential risks unique to public land; and

“(III) recommendations, if any, for Federal legislation or other policy changes to mitigate any potential risks identified under subclause (I).

“(E) REPORT ON CARBON DIOXIDE NONREGULATORY STRATEGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes:

“(a) the recipients of assistance under subparagraphs (B) and (C); and

“(b) a methodology for evaluating and ranking technologies based on the ability of the technologies to cost effectively reduce carbon dioxide emissions or carbon dioxide levels in the air, in conjunction with other Federal agencies.

“(II) INCLUSIONS.—The plan submitted under clause (i) shall include:

“(a) a methodology for evaluating and ranking technologies based on the ability of the technologies to cost effectively reduce carbon dioxide emissions or carbon dioxide levels in the air; and

“(b) a description of any nonair-related environmental or energy considerations regarding the technologies.

“(F) GAO REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that—

“(I) identifies all Federal grant programs in which a purpose of a grant under the program is to perform research on carbon capture and utilization technologies, including direct air capture technologies; and

“(II) examines the extent to which the Federal grant programs identified pursuant to clause (i) overlap or are duplicative.

“(G) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the ‘Administrator’) shall submit to Congress a report describing how funds appropriated to the Administrator during the 5 most recent
fiscal years have been used to carry out section 103 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403), including a description of—

(1) the amount of funds used to carry out specific paragraph (A); and

(2) the practices used by the Administrator to differentiate funding used to carry out that section, as compared to funding used to carry out other sections and provisions of law.

(d) INCLUSION OF CARBON CAPTURE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.—Section 41006(b) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m(b)) is amended—

(1) by inserting in paragraph (2)(B) after ''carbon capture includes construction of—'' the following:

''(i) any facility, technology, or system that captures, utilizes, or sequesters carbon dioxide pipelines; or''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(D) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

''(ii) is covered by a programmatic plan or environmental review developed for the primary purpose of facilitating development of carbon dioxide pipelines; or'';

(e) DEVELOPMENT OF CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION REPORT, PERMITTING GUIDANCE, AND REGIONAL PERMITTING TASK FORCE.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION PROJECTS.—The term ''carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects'' includes projects for direct air capture (as defined in paragraph (6)(B)(i) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g))) and carbon dioxide pipelines.

(B) EFFICIENT, ORDERLY, AND RESPONSIBLE.—The term ''efficient, orderly, and responsible'' means—

(i) any facility, technology, or system that captures, utilizes, or sequesters any other relevant Federal agency (as determined by the President, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Executive Director of the Federal Permitting Improvement Council, and any other relevant Federal agency) that captures, utilizes, or sequesters carbon dioxide pipelines, including projects for direct air capture (as defined in paragraph (6)(B)(i) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)));

(ii) any facility, technology, or system that captures, utilizes, or sequesters carbon dioxide pipelines, a process that is completed in an expeditious manner while maintaining environmental, health, and safety protections.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality (referred to in this section as the ''Chair''), in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Executive Director of the Federal Permitting Improvement Council, and any other relevant Federal agency (as determined by the President), shall prepare a report that—

(i) compiles all existing relevant Federal permitting and review information and resources for project applicants, agencies, and other stakeholders involved in the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, including—

(ii) the appropriate points of interaction with Federal agencies;

(iii) develops the permitting responsibilities and authorities among Federal agencies; and

(2) each year, submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the Senate and the Committee on Environment and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(B) SUBMISSION; PUBLICATION.—The Chair shall—

(i) submit the report under subparagraph (A) to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) as soon as practicable, make the report publicly available.

(3) GUIDANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After submission of the report under paragraph (2)(B), but not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair shall submit guidance consistent with that report to all relevant Federal agencies that—

(i) facilitates reviews associated with the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines.

(ii) supports the efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The guidance under subparagraph (A) shall address requirements under—

(I) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(II) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

(III) the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

(IV) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(V) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(VI) division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as the ‘‘National Historic Preservation Act’’); and

(VII) the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.);

(VIII) the Act of June 8, 1940 (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.) (commonly known as the ‘‘Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act’’); and

(ix) any other Federal law that the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(ii) ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.—The guidance under subparagraph (A) shall include directions to Federal agencies to—

(I) minimize any adverse impacts on the environment;

(II) make the permitting process efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines.

(iii) PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT.—The guidance under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to the public notice, comment, and solicitation of information procedures under section 1506.6 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

(C) SUBMISSION; PUBLICATION.—The Chair shall—

(i) submit the guidance under subparagraph (A) to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) as soon as practicable, make the guidance publicly available.

(D) EVALUATION.—The Chair shall—

(i) periodically evaluate the reports of the task forces under paragraph (4)(E) and, as necessary, revise the guidance under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) each year, submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and relevant Federal agencies a report that describes the guidance recommendations for legislation, rules, revisions to rules, or other policies that would address the issues identified by the task forces under paragraph (4)(E).

(4) TASK FORCE.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair shall establish not less than 2 task forces, which shall be comprised of—

(i) the appropriate points of interaction with other stakeholders interested in the deploy-...
force in implementing regulatory requirements and any models developed under clause (ii); (iv) inventory current or emerging activities that transform captured carbon dioxide into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value; (v) identify any priority carbon dioxide pipeline needs to enable efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects at increased scale; (vi) identify gaps in the current Federal and State regulatory framework and in existing data for the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines; (vii) identify Federal and State financing mechanisms available to project developers; and (viii) develop recommendations for relevant Federal agencies on how to develop and research technologies that— (I) can capture carbon dioxide; and (II) would be able to be deployed within the region covered by the task force, including any projects that have received technical or financial assistance for research under paragraph (b) of section 7403(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)).

(E) REPORT.—Each year, each task force shall prepare and submit to the Chair and to the other task forces a report that includes— (i) any recommendations for improvements in efficient, orderly, and responsible issuance or administration of Federal permits and other Federal authorizations required under a law described in paragraph (3)(B)(i); and (ii) any other nationally relevant information that the task force has collected in carrying out the duties under subparagraph (D). (F) EVALUATION.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair shall— (i) reevaluate the need for the task forces; and (ii) submit to Congress a recommendation as to whether the task forces should continue.

SA 1407. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support in- novation in advanced geothermal research and development goals. This Act may be cited as the “American Energy Innovation Act of 2020.”

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “American Energy Innovation Act of 2020.” (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

CHAPTER 2—WORKERS TRAINING AND CAPACITY IMPROVEMENTS

SUBTITLE A—BUILDINGS

CHAPTER 1—BUILDING EFFICIENCY

Sec. 1001. Commercial building energy consumption information sharing.

Sec. 1002. Energy efficiency materials pilot program.

Sec. 1003. Coordination of energy retrofitting assistance for schools.

Sec. 1004. Grants for energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy improvements at public school facilities.

Sec. 1005. Smart Building Acceleration.
Sec. 1001. COMMERCIAL BUILDING ENERGY CONSUMPTION INFORMATION SHARING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration (referred to in this section as the ‘‘Administrator’’) shall publish a report to Congress on the system developed under subpart B of this part to force entities to provide energy consumption data.

(b) CONTENT OF AGREEMENT.—The agreement shall—

(1) provide that the Administrator shall have access to building-specific data in the Portfolio Manager database of the Environmental Protection Agency, and State and local building energy disclosure laws (including regulations), respectively, and the manner in which those methodologies can be improved; and

(b) consistencies and variations in data for buildings that were captured in the 2012 CBECs cycle and in the Portfolio Manager database of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(c) DATA.—The data referred in subsection (b)(2) includes data that—

(1) is collected through the Portfolio Manager database of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(2) is required to be publicly available on the website of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and local government building energy disclosure laws (including regulations); and

(3) includes information on private sector buildings that are not less than 250,000 square feet.

(d) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—In carrying out the agreement, the Administrator and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall protect information in accordance with—

(1) section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘‘Freedom of Information Act’’);

(2) subchapter III of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code; and

(3) any other applicable law (including regulations).

SEC. 1002. ENERGY EFFICIENCY MATERIALS PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) APPLICANT.—The term ‘‘applicant’’ means a nonprofit organization that applies for a grant under this section.

(2) ENERGY-EFFICIENCY MATERIAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘energy-efficiency material’’ means a material (including a product, equipment, or system) the installation of which results in a reduction in use by a nonprofit organization of energy or fuel.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘‘energy-efficiency material’’ includes—

(i) a roof or lighting system or component of the system;

(ii) a window;

(iii) a door, including a security door;

(iv) a heating, ventilation, or air conditioning system or component of the system (including insulation and wiring and plumbing);

(v) a renewable energy generation or heating system, including a solar, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, or biomass (including wood pellet) system or component of the system.

(3) NONPROFIT BUILDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘nonprofit building’’ means a building operated and owned by an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘‘nonprofit building’’ includes a building described in subparagraph (A) that is—

(i) a hospital;

(ii) a youth center;

(iii) a school; and

(iv) a social-welfare program facility; or

(v) any other nonresidential and noncommercial structure.

(E) ELIGIBILITY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a pilot program to award grants for the purpose of providing nonresidential buildings with energy-efficiency materials.

(c) GRANTS.—
(1) In general.—The Secretary may award grants under the program established under subsection (b).

(2) Application.—The Secretary may award grants under this paragraph if an applicant submits to the Secretary an application at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(3) Criteria for grant.—In determining whether to award a grant under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall apply performance-based criteria, which shall give priority to applicants based on—

(A) the energy savings achieved;

(B) the cost-effectiveness of the use of energy-efficient materials;

(C) an effective plan for evaluation, measurement, and verification of energy savings; and

(D) the financial need of the applicant.

(4) Limitation on individual grant amount.—Each grant awarded under this section shall not exceed $300,000.

(5) Report.—Not later than January 1, 2023, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the pilot program established under paragraph (b) that describes—

(1) the net reduction in energy use and energy costs under the pilot program; and

(2) for each recipient of a grant under the pilot program—

(A) the geographic location of the recipient; and

(B) the size of the organization of the recipient.

(e) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 1003. COORDINATION OF ENERGY RETROFITTING ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOLS.

(a) Definition of School.—In this section—

(1) an elementary or secondary school as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801);

(2) a school of the defense dependents' education system under the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 921 et seq.) or established under section 5212 of the Tribally Controlled College or University Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2511)); and

(4) a school operated by the Bureau of Indian Education;

(5) a tribally controlled school (as defined in section 5212 of the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1968 (25 U.S.C. 2511)); and

(6) a Tribal College or University (as defined in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1022(a))); (B) the cost-effectiveness of the use of energy-efficient materials;

(c) Requirements.—In carrying out coordination and outreach under subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

(1) in consultation and coordination with the appropriate Federal agencies, carry out a review of existing programs and financing mechanisms (including revolving loan funds and local energy assistance available in or from the Department of Agriculture, the Department, the Department of Education, the Department of the Treasury, the Internal Revenue Service, or any other appropriate Federal agency, and other appropriate Federal agencies with jurisdiction over energy financing and facilitation that are currently used or may be used to help initiate, develop, and finance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and energy retrofitting projects for schools; (2) determine with the assistance of a Federal or regional energy efficiency and renewable energy program, and other appropriate entities, to support the initiation of the projects;

(3) provide technical assistance for States, local educational agencies, and schools to help develop and finance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and energy retrofitting projects;

(A) to use existing Federal opportunities more effectively; and

(B) to form partnerships with Governors, State energy programs, local educational, financial, and energy officials, State and local government officials, nonprofit organizations, and other appropriate entities, to support the initiation of the projects;

(3) criteria for grant.—In determining eligibility for grants under this section, the Secretary shall award competitive grants to eligible entities to make energy improvements.

(1) in consultation and coordination with the appropriate Federal agencies, carry out a review of existing programs and financing mechanisms (including revolving loan funds and local energy assistance available in or from the Department of Agriculture, the Department, the Department of the Treasury, the Internal Revenue Service, or any other appropriate Federal agency, and other appropriate Federal agencies with jurisdiction over energy financing and facilitation that are currently used or may be used to help initiate, develop, and finance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and energy retrofitting projects for schools; (2) determine with the assistance of a Federal or regional energy efficiency and renewable energy program, and other appropriate entities, to support the initiation of the projects;

(3) provide technical assistance for States, local educational agencies, and schools to help develop and finance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and energy retrofitting projects;

(A) to use existing Federal opportunities more effectively; and

(B) to form partnerships with Governors, State energy programs, local educational, financial, and energy officials, State and local government officials, nonprofit organizations, and other appropriate entities, to support the initiation of the projects;

(3) criteria for grant.—In determining eligibility for grants under this section, the Secretary shall award competitive grants to eligible entities to make energy improvements.

(1) in consultation and coordination with the appropriate Federal agencies, carry out a review of existing programs and financing mechanisms (including revolving loan funds and local energy assistance available in or from the Department of Agriculture, the Department, the Department of the Treasury, the Internal Revenue Service, or any other appropriate Federal agency, and other appropriate Federal agencies with jurisdiction over energy financing and facilitation that are currently used or may be used to help initiate, develop, and finance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and energy retrofitting projects for schools; (2) determine with the assistance of a Federal or regional energy efficiency and renewable energy program, and other appropriate entities, to support the initiation of the projects;

(3) provide technical assistance for States, local educational agencies, and schools to help develop and finance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and energy retrofitting projects;

(A) to use existing Federal opportunities more effectively; and

(B) to form partnerships with Governors, State energy programs, local educational, financial, and energy officials, State and local government officials, nonprofit organizations, and other appropriate entities, to support the initiation of the projects;

(3) criteria for grant.—In determining eligibility for grants under this section, the Secretary shall award competitive grants to eligible entities to make energy improvements.
for which funds are requested under this section, including the availability of utility programs and public benefit funds.

(d) PRIORITI.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give a priority to eligible entities—

(1) that have renovation, repair, and improvement projects; and

(2)(A) that serve a high percentage, as determined by the Secretary, of students who are eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) (which may be calculated for students in a high school (as defined by section 601 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801)) using data from the schools that feed into the high school; or

(B) with a participating local educational agency that has a school district code of 41, 42, or 43, as determined by the National Center for Education Statistics in consultation with the Bureau of the Census.

(e) COMPETITIVE CRITERIA.—The competitive criteria used by the Secretary to award grants under this section shall include the following:

(1) The difference between the fiscal capacity of the eligible entity to carry out, and the need for, the local educational agency for, energy improvements at school facilities, including—

(A) the current and historic ability of the partnering local educational agency to raise funds for construction, renovation, modernization, and major repair projects for schools;

(B) whether the partnering local educational agency has been able to issue bonds or receive other funds to support current infrastructure needs of the partnering local educational agency; and

(C) the bond rating of the partnering local educational agency.

(2) The likelihood that the partnering local educational agency or eligible entity will maintain in good condition, and operate, the energy improvements at any facility the improvement of which is assisted.

(3) The potential energy, health, and safety benefits from the proposed energy improvements, considering factors including the degree of efficiency, energy savings, and renewable energy generation in proportion to school facility size and usage.

(f) USE OF GRANT AMOUNTS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section may use not more than 5 percent of the grant amounts only to make the energy improvements described in the application, subject to the other provisions of this subsection.

(2) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE TRAINING.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section may use not more than 5 percent of the grant amounts for operation and maintenance training for energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements (such as energy audits staff and teacher training, education, and preventative maintenance training).

(3) AUDIT.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section may use not more than 5 percent of the grant amounts for a third-party investigation and analysis for energy improvements (such as energy audits and existing building commissions).

(4) CONTINUING EDUCATION.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section may use not more than 5 percent of the grant amounts for continuing education in curriculum relating to energy improvements.

(g) CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS.

(1) The eligible entity may, if the eligible entity or mechanic employed by any contractor or subcontractor in the performance of work on any

energy improvements funded by a grant under this section shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary under subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 49, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ‘‘Davis-Bacon Act’’).

(2) COMPETITION.—Each eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall ensure that, if the eligible entity uses grant funds to carry out repair or renovation through a contract, any such contract process—

(A) ensures the maximum number of qualified bidders, including small, minority, and women-owned businesses, through full and open competition; and

(B) gives priority to businesses located in, or resources common to, the State or the geographical area in which the project is carried out.

(h) REPORTING.—Each eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary, at such time as the Secretary may require, a report describing the use of such funds for energy improvements, the estimated cost savings realized by those energy improvements, the results of any audit, the use of any utility programs and public benefit funds, and the use of performance tracking for energy improvements.

(i) BUDGET PLANNING.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and publish guidelines and best practices for activities carried out under this section.

(2) DEVELOPMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) establish minimum technical requirements for the conduct of energy audits and indoor environmental quality assessments; and

(B) make publicly accessible on the website of the Department a brief annual report on the implementation of this section.

(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to eligible entities to implement the guidelines and best practices developed under paragraph (1).

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

SEC. 1005. SMART BUILDING ACCELERATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PROGRAM.—‘‘Program’’ means the Federal Smart Building Program established under subsection (b)(1).

(2) SMART BUILDING.—The term ‘‘smart building’’ means a building, building collection, or group of buildings, with an energy system that—

(A) is flexible and automated;

(B) has extensive operational monitoring and communication connectivity, allowing remote monitoring and analysis of all building functions;

(C) takes a systems-based approach in integrating building system operations for control of energy generation, consumption, and storage;

(D) communicates with utilities and other third-party commercial entities, if appropriate;

(E) protects the health and safety of occupants and workers; and

(F) is cybersecurity.

(3) SMART BUILDING ACCELERATOR.—The term ‘‘smart building accelerator’’ means an initiative that is designed to demonstrate specific innovative policies and approaches in whole-building energy efficiency and sustainability.

(b) FEDERAL SMART BUILDING PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, establish a program to be known as the ‘‘Federal Smart Building Program’’—

(A) to implement smart building technology; and

(B) to demonstrate the costs and benefits of smart buildings.

(2) SELECTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall coordinate the selection of not fewer than 1 building from among each of several key Federal agencies, as described in paragraph (B), that will be appropriately diverse set of smart buildings based on size, type, and geographic location.

(B) INCLUSION OF COMMERCIAL OPERATED BUILDINGS.—In making selections under sub-paragraph (A), the Secretary may include buildings that are owned by the Federal Government but are commercially operated.

(3) TARGETS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish targets for the number of smart buildings to be commissioned and evaluated by Federal agencies by 3 years and 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) FEDERAL AGENCY DESCRIBED.—The key Federal agencies referred to in paragraph (2)(A) shall include buildings operated by—

(A) the Department of the Army;

(B) the Department of the Navy;

(C) the Department of the Air Force; and

(D) the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(5) REQUIREMENT.—In implementing the program the Secretary shall leverage existing financing mechanisms including energy savings performance contracts, utility energy service contracts, and annual appropriations.

(6) EVALUATION.—Using the guidelines of the Federal Energy Management Program relating to whole-building evaluation, measurement, and verification, the Secretary shall evaluate the costs and benefits of the buildings selected under paragraph (2), including an identification of—

(A) which advanced building technologies—

(i) are most cost-effective; and

(ii) show the most promise for—

(I) increasing building energy savings;

(II) improving service performance to building occupants;

(III) reducing environmental impacts; and

(IV) establishing cybersecurity; and

(B) any other information the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(7) AWARDS.—The Secretary may expand awards made under the Federal Energy Management Program and the Better Building Challenge to recognize specific agency achievements in accelerating the adoption of smart building technologies.

(c) SURVEY OF PRIVATE SECTOR SMART BUILDINGS.

(1) SURVEY.—The Secretary shall conduct a survey of privately owned smart buildings throughout the United States, including commercial buildings, laboratory facilities, hospitals, multifamily residential buildings, buildings owned by Federal agencies, and institutions of higher education.

(2) SELECTION.—From among the smart buildings surveyed under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall select not fewer than 1 building from each of an appropriate range of building sizes, types, and geographic locations.

(3) EVALUATION.—Using the guidelines of the Federal Energy Management Program relating to whole-building evaluation, measurement, and verification, the Secretary
shall evaluate the costs and benefits of the buildings selected under paragraph (1), including an identification of—
(A) which advanced building technologies and systems—
(i) are most cost-effective; and
(ii) show the most promise for—
(I) increasing building energy savings;
(II) increasing service performance to building occupants;
(III) reducing environmental impacts; and
(IV) establishing cybersecurity; and
(b) any other information the Secretary determines to be appropriate.
(4) LEVERAGING EXISTING PROGRAMS.—
(1) BETTER BUILDING CHALLENGE.—As part of the Better Building Challenge of the Department, the Secretary, in consultation with other Federal agencies, private sector property owners, shall develop smart building accelerators to demonstrate innovative policies and approaches that will accelerate the transition to smart buildings in the public, institutional, and commercial buildings sectors.
(2) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct research and development to address key barriers to the adoption of advanced building technologies and to accelerate the transition to smart buildings.
(B) INCLUSION.—The research and development under subparagraph (A) shall include research and development on—
(i) achieving whole-building, systems-level efficiency through smart system and component integration;
(ii) improving physical components, such as sensors and controls, to be adaptive, anticipatory, and networked;
(iii) reducing the cost of key components to accelerate the adoption of smart building technologies;
(iv) data management, including the capture and analysis of data and the interoperability of the energy systems;
(v) protecting against cybersecurity threats and addressing security vulnerabilities of building systems or equipment;
(vi) business models, including how business models may limit the adoption of smart building technologies and how to support transactive energy;
(vii) testing and application of combined heat and power systems and energy storage for resiliency;
(viii) characterization of buildings and components;
(ix) consumer and utility protections;
(x) continuous management, including the challenges of managing multiple energy systems and optimizing systems for disparate technologies;
(3) any recommendations of the Secretary to further accelerate the transition to smart buildings.

CHAPTER 2—WORKER TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

SEC. 1011. BUILDING TRAINING AND ASSESSMENT CENTERs.
(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide grants to institutions of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) and Tribal Colleges (as defined in section 316(b) of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b))) to establish building training and assessment centers—
1) to identify opportunities for optimizing energy efficiency and environmental performance in buildings;
2) to promote the application of emerging concepts and technologies in commercial and institutional buildings;
3) to train engineers, architects, building scientists, building energy permitting and enforcement officials, and building technicians in energy-efficient design and operation;
4) to assist institutions of higher education and Tribal Colleges or Universities in training building technicians;
5) to promote research and development for the use of alternative energy sources and distributed generation to supply heat and power for buildings, particularly energy-intensive buildings; and
6) to coordinate with and assist State-accredited trade schools, community colleges, Tribal Colleges or Universities, and local offices of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture and ensure appropriate services are provided under this section to each region of the United States.
(b) COORDINATION AND NONDUPlication.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall coordinate the program with the industrial research and assessment centers program and with other Federal programs to avoid duplication of effort.
(2) COLLOCATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, building, training, and assessment centers established under this section shall be collocated with Industrial Assessment Centers.
(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 1012. CAREER SKILLS TRAINING.
(a) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this section, the term ‘eligible entity’ means a nonprofit partnership that—
1) includes the equal participation of industry, including public or private employers, and labor organizations, including joint labor-management training programs;
2) may include workforce investment boards, community-based organizations, qualified service and conservation corps, educational institutions, small businesses, cooperatives, State and local veterans agencies, and veterans service organizations; and
3) demonstrates—
(A) experience in implementing and operating worker skills training and education programs;
(B) the ability to identify and involve in training programs carried out under this section, target populations of individuals who would benefit from training and be actively involved in activities relating to energy efficiency and renewable energy industries; and
(C) the ability to help individuals achieve economic self-sufficiency.
(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall award grants to eligible entities to carry out the following:
1) the establishment of an institution of higher education-based industrial research and assessment center that is funded by the Secretary under subsection (b); and
2) the establishment of an industrial research and assessment center at a trade school, community college, or union training program that is funded by the Secretary under subsection (b).

SEC. 454. INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND ASSESSMENT CENTERs.—
(a) FUTURE OF INDUSTRY PROGRAM.—
(1) FUTURE OF INDUSTRY PROGRAM.—Sec- tion 452 of the Energy Independence and Secu- rity Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17111) is amended—
(A) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (E);
(B) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:
‘‘(E) water and wastewater treatment facilities, including systems that treat municipal, industrial, and agricultural waste; and’’;
(2) CANCELLATION.—The term ‘industrial research and assessment center’ means—
(A) an industrial research and assessment center established under this section that is funded by the Secretary under subsection (b); and
(B) an institution of higher education-based industrial research and assessment center that is funded by the Secretary under subsection (b).

SEC. 455. INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND ASSESS- MENT CENTERs.—
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
1) ENERGY SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term ‘energy service provider’ means—
(A) any business providing technology or services to improve the energy efficiency, water efficiency, power factor, or load management of a manufacturing site or other industrial process in an energy-intensive industry (as defined in section 452(a)); and
(B) any utility operating under a utility energy service project.
2) INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND ASSESSMENT CENTER.—The term ‘industrial research and assessment center’ means—
(A) an institution of higher education-based industrial research and assessment center that is funded by the Secretary under subsection (b); and
(B) an industrial research and assessment center at a trade school, community college, or union training program that is funded by the Secretary under subsection (b).
“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide funding to institution of higher education-based research and assessment centers.

“(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of each institution of higher education-based research and assessment center shall be—

“(A) to identify opportunities for optimizing energy and environmental performance, including implementation of—

“(i) smart manufacturing;

“(ii) energy management systems; and

“(iii) sustainable manufacturing; and

“(B) to promote applications of emerging concepts and technologies in small- and medium-sized manufacturers (including water and wastewater treatment facilities and federally owned manufacturing facilities).

“(C) to promote research and development for the use of alternative energy sources to supply heat, power, and new feedstocks for energy-intensive industries;

“(D) to coordinate with appropriate Federal and State research offices;

“(E) to coordinate with State-accredited technical centers and community colleges, while ensuring appropriate services to all regions of the United States.

“(c) COORDINATION.—To increase the value and capabilities of the industrial research and assessment centers, the centers shall—

“(1) coordinate with Manufacturing Extension Partnership Centers of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

“(2) coordinate with the Federal Energy Management Program and the Building Technologies Program of the Department of Energy to provide clearinghouse for industrial process and energy efficiency technical assistance resources; and

“(d) OUTREACH.—The Secretary shall coordinate with State-accredited technical centers and community colleges, while ensuring appropriate services to all regions of the United States.

“(e) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), to the maximum extent practicable, an industrial research and assessment center—

“(1) shall have the same purpose as an institution of higher education-based research and assessment centers established under paragraph (1) of subsection (a); and

“(2) shall take into consideration the varying capabilities of the industrial research and assessment centers.

“(f) FUNDING.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, for each fiscal year, out of any amounts made available to carry out this section $30,000,000 for each fiscal year, to remain available until expended.

“(g) WORKFORCE TRAINING.—

“(1) INTERNSHIPS.—The Secretary shall provide funding to establish additional industrial research and assessment centers at trade schools, community colleges, and union training programs.

“(2) APPRENTICESHIPS.—The Secretary shall pay to the maximum extent practicable, an industrial research and assessment center established under paragraph (1) the maximum extent practicable, an industrial research and assessment center.

“(3) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out internship programs described in paragraph (1) and apprenticeship programs described in paragraph (2) shall be 50 percent.

“(h) SMALL BUSINESS LOANS.—The Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite consideration of applications from eligible small businesses for loans under the Small Business Act (35 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) to implement recommendations developed by the industrial research and assessment centers.

“(i) FUNDING.—There is appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $30,000,000 for each fiscal year.

“(j) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. prev. 17001) is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to subtitle D of title IV the following:

“Sec. 454. Industrial research and assessment centers.

“SEC. 1023. CHP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PART- NERSHIP PROGRAM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 375 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6345) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 375. CHP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PART- NERSHIP PROGRAM.

“(a) RENAMING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Clean Energy Application Centers of the Department of Energy are redesignated as the CHP Technical Assistance Partnership Program (referred to in this section as the ‘Program’). The Program shall consist of—

“(A) the 10 regional CHP Technical Assistance Partnerships in existence on the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020; and

“(B) any other regional CHP Technical Assistance Partnerships as the Secretary may establish;

“(c) CHP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE Partnerships as the Secretary may establish; and

“(c) CHERISHING—Any supporting technical activities under the Technical Partnership Program of the Advanced Manufacturing Office of the Department of Energy under the Technical Partnership Program of the Advanced Manufacturing Office of the Department of Energy.

“(d) FPINE, Any reference in any law, rule, regulation, or publication to a Combined Heat and Power Application Center or a Clean Energy Application Center shall be deemed to be a reference to the Program.

“(d) CHP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE Partnership Program.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Program shall—

“(A) operate programs to encourage deployment of combined heat and power, waste heat to power, and efficient district energy (collectively referred to in this subsection as ‘CHP’) technologies by providing education and outreach—

“(i) to building, industrial, and electric and natural gas utility professionals through economic and engineering assessments and advisory activities.

“(ii) to state and local policymakers; and

“(iii) to other individuals and organizations with an interest in efficient energy use, energy security, microgrids, and district energy; and

“(B) provide project-specific support to building and industrial professionals through economic and engineering assessments and advisory activities.
(2) FUNDING FOR CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Program shall make funds available to institutions of higher education, research centers, and other appropriate organizations to carry out the continuing operation and effectiveness of regional CHP Technical Assistance Partnerships.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds made available under paragraph (a) shall be distributed to support:

(i) research, development, and distribute information materials relevant to manufacturers, commercial buildings, institutional facilities, and Federal sites;

(ii) support the mission goals of the Department of Defense relating to CHP and microgrid technologies;

(iii) to continuously maintain and update—

(I) the CHP installation database;

(II) CHP technology potential analyses;

(III) State CHP resource websites; and

(IV) CHP Technical Assistance Partnership websites;

(iv) to research, develop, and conduct workshops, reports, seminars, internet programs, CHP resiliency resources, and other activities to provide education to end users, regulators, and stakeholders in a manner that leads to the deployment of CHP technologies;

(v) to provide or coordinate onsite assessments for sites and enterprises that may consider CHP technology deployment;

(vi) to identify candidates for deployment of CHP technologies, hybrid renewable-CHP technologies, microgrids, and clean energy;

(vii) to unbiased engineering support to sites considering deployment of CHP technologies;

(viii) to assist organizations developing clean energy technologies and policies in overcoming barriers to deployment; and

(ix) to assist with field validation and performance evaluations of CHP and other clean energy technologies that are implemented.

(c) DURATION.—The Program shall carry out a joint industry-government partnership program to research, develop, and demonstrate new sustainable manufacturing and industrial technologies and processes that leads to the deployment of CHP technologies, reduce pollution, and conserve natural resources.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201) is amended by striking the item relating to section 545(a) and inserting the following:

"Sec. 375. Sustainable manufacturing initiative.".

SEC. 1025. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) Section 106 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 6349) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting "and water conservation"

"after "Energy and water conservation"


(c) Section 2010(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13451(a)) is amended in the third sentence by striking "sections 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, and 2108" and inserting "sections 2102, 2103, 2105, 2106, and 2108 of this Act and section 376 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act."

Subpart C—Federal Agency Energy and Water Performance Requirements

SEC. 1031. ENERGY AND WATER PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

(a) In General.—Section 543 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting "and water" after "energy";

(2) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

"(a) ENERGY AND WATER PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL BUILDINGS.—

(1) ENERGY REQUIREMENTS.—Subject to paragraph (3), to the maximum extent life cycle cost-effective (as defined in subsection (f)(1)), each Federal building shall apply energy conservation measures to, and shall improve the design for the construction of, the Federal buildings of the agency (including each industrial or laboratory facility) so that the energy consumption per gross square foot of the Federal buildings of the agency in fiscal years 2021 through 2026 is reduced, as compared to the energy consumption per gross square foot of the Federal buildings of the agency in fiscal year 2018, by the percentage specified in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Percentage Reduction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>5.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>7.5</td>
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<td>2024</td>
<td>10.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>15.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>20.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than December 31, 2026, the Secretary shall—

(A) review the results of the implementation of the energy and water performance requirements established under paragraph (1); and

(B) report to Congress concerning energy performance requirements for fiscal years 2029 through 2038; and

(C) submit to Congress recommendations concerning water performance requirements for fiscal years 2031 through 2040.

(3) in subsection (b) (A) in the subsection heading, by inserting "and water" after "energy"; and

(b) by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each agency shall—

(A) achieve such other goals as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(b) COORDINATION.—To implement any recommendations resulting from an onsite technical assessment carried out under subsection (a) and to accelerate the adoption of new and existing technologies and processes that improve energy efficiency, the Secretary shall coordinate with—

(1) the Advanced Manufacturing Office of the Department of Energy;

(2) the Buildings Technology Office of the Department of Energy;

(3) the Federal Energy Management Program of the Department of Energy; and

(4) the private sector and other appropriate agencies, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(c) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR SUSTAINABLE MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES AND PROCESSES.—As part of the industrial efficiency programs of the Department of Energy, the Secretary shall carry out a joint industry-government partnership program to research, develop, and demonstrate new sustainable manufacturing and industrial technologies and processes that maximize the energy efficiency of industrial plants, reduce pollution, and conserve natural resources.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201) is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to part E of title III the following:

"Sec. 376. Sustainable manufacturing initiative.".
(B) in subparagraph (B)(i), by inserting “or water” after “electricity”; and
(5) in subsection (d)(2), by inserting “and water” after “electricity”; and
(ii) in subsection (A) in the second sentence, by inserting “and water” after “electricity”; and
(iii) in the fourth sentence, by inserting “and water” after “electricity”;
(C) in paragraph (2) in subparagraph (A)—
(i) by striking “(i)” and inserting “‘and water’ after ‘electricity’”; and
(ii) in the first sentence—
(1) by striking “October 1, 2012” and inserting “October 1, 2022”;
(2) by inserting “and water” after “electricity”; and
(D) in subparagraph (B)—
(i) in clause (i)(1) by inserting “and water” after “electricity”;
(ii) in clause (ii), by inserting “and water” after “electricity”;
(iii) in clause (iv), by inserting “and water” after “electricity”; and
(iv) by adding at the end the following:
“(C) UPDATE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall update the guidelines established under subparagraph (A) to take into account water efficiency requirements under this section.”;
(D) in paragraph (3), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “established under paragraph (2)” and inserting “updated under paragraph (2)(C)”; and
(E) in paragraph (4)—
(i) in subparagraph (A)—
(I) in clause (i)(II), by inserting “and water” after “energy”;
(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:
“(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:
‘(C) EVALUATIONS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), not later than the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, and annually thereafter, each energy manager shall complete, for the preceding calendar year, a comprehensive energy and water evaluation and recommissioning or retrocommissioning for approximately 20 percent of the facilities of the applicable agency that meet the criteria under paragraph (2)(B) in a manner that ensures that an evaluation of each facility is completed not less frequently than every 4 years.

‘(B) EXCEPTIONS.—An evaluation and recommissioning or retrocommissioning shall not be required under subparagraph (A) with respect to a facility that, as of the date on which the evaluation and recommissioning or retrocommissioning would occur—
(i) has had a comprehensive energy and water evaluation during the preceding 8-year period;
(ii) has been commissioned, recommissioned, or retrocommissioned during the preceding 8-year period;
(iii) is under ongoing commissioning, recommissioning, or retrocommissioning;
(iv) has been benchmarked with public disclosure under paragraph (6) during the preceding calendar year;
(v) based on the benchmarking described in clause (iv), has achieved at a facility level the most recent cumulative energy and water savings target under subsection (a) compared to the earlier of—
(IAA) the date of the most recent evaluation;
(II) the date—
(IIA) of the most recent commissioning, recommissioning, or retrocommissioning; or
(IIIB) on which ongoing commissioning began;
(II) has a long-term contract in place guaranteeing energy savings at least as great as the energy savings target under subclause (I) for a performance period; and
(III) is under ongoing commissioning, recommissioning, or retrocommissioning; or
(IV) has not had a major change in function or a bundle of measures with varying paybacks.

‘(A) ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—An energy management system—
(i) shall include systems and tools for energy and water management;
(ii) shall coordinate and strengthen Federal energy and water resilience; and
(iii) shall be used to design, monitor, and terminate contracts entered into under section 546 with utilities;
(iv) shall establish appropriate procedures, methods, and best practices for use by Federal agencies to select, monitor, and terminate contracts entered into under section 801 with energy service contractors and utilities;
(v) shall establish and maintain internet-based information resources and project tracking systems and tools for energy and water management;
(vi) shall coordinate and provide technical assistance and project implementation support and guidance to Federal agencies to identify, implement, and report energy and water conservation measures required under this Act and under other provisions of law (including regulations); and
(vii) shall provide for coordination with the Administrator of the General Services Administration, establish appropriate procedures, methods, and best practices for use by Federal agencies to select, monitor, and terminate contracts entered into under section 546 with energy service contractors and utilities;
(viii) shall establish a recognition program for Federal agencies in meeting the requirements of this section;
(ix) shall make publicly available annual Federal agency performance data required under—
(A) this section and sections 544 through 548; and
(B) section 203 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15852);
(x) shall collect energy and water use and consumption data from each Federal agency;
(xi) shall be based on that data, submit to each Federal agency a report that will facilitate the energy and water management, energy-related investment practices, environmental stewardship, and other relevant areas, through events such as individual recognition award ceremonies and public recognition of exemplary performance under this section;
(xii) shall—
(1) establish a recognition program for Federal agencies in meeting the requirements of the agency under this section;
(2) make publicly available annual Federal agency performance data required under—
(A) this section and sections 544 through 548; and
(B) section 203 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15852);
(3) collect energy and water use and consumption data from each Federal agency; and
(4) based on that data, submit to each Federal agency a report that will facilitate the energy and water management, energy-related investment practices, and environmental stewardship of the agency in support of Federal goals under this Act and under other provisions of law (including regulations); and
(5) establish new Federal building energy efficiency standards; and
"(3) SEC. 1032. USE OF ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY MEASURES IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS. (a) REPORTS.—Section 548(b) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8258) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking "and" at the end;
(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and";
(3) by adding at the end the following: "(5)(A) the status of the energy savings performance contracts and utility energy service contracts of each agency, to the extent that the information is not duplicative of information provided to the Secretary under a separate authority;

(II) the quantity and investment value of the contracts for the previous year;

(III) any other entity, as considered necessary by the Secretary; and

(b) DEFINITION OF ENERGY CONSERVATION PERFORMANCE CONTRACT.—Section 305 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6834) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking "or" at the end;

(c) FEDERAL POLICY COORDINATION.—Under the Program, the Federal Director shall—

(1) develop and implement accredited training consistent with existing Federal programs and activities—

(i) relating to energy and water use, management, and resilience in Federal buildings, energy-related investment practices, and environmental stewardship; and

(ii) in conducting portfolio-wide facility energy and water performance planning and project integration;

(2) in developing guidelines for—

(i) major renovations to meet the sustainable design principles for Federal facilities; and

(ii) project integration;

(3) require the implementation of energy and water conservation measures for contracts awarded at the end of the previous year; and

(4) at a Federal hydroelectric facility that

provides power marketed by a Power Marketing Administration, or

(ii) at a Federal hydroelectric facility that

provides power marketed by a Power Marketing Administration, or

(iii) at a Federal hydroelectric facility that

provides power marketed by a Power Marketing Administration, or

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(xviii) at a Federal hydroelectric facility that

provides power marketed by a Power Marketing Administration, or

(xix) at a Federal hydroelectric facility that

provides power marketed by a Power Marketing Administration, or

(xx) at a Federal hydroelectric facility that

provides power marketed by a Power Marketing Administration, or

(1) in subparagraph (7), by adding the following: 

(A) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint and serve as Federal Director the person—

(i) who is an employee of the Government;

(ii) who fills a career position in the Senior Executive Service;

(iii) who is the head of an agency;

(iv) who heads an agency;

(v) who heads an agency;

(vi) who heads an agency;

(vii) who heads an agency;

(viii) who heads an agency;

(ix) who heads an agency;

(x) who heads an agency;

(xi) who heads an agency;

(xii) who heads an agency;

(xiii) who heads an agency;

(xiv) who heads an agency;

(xv) who heads an agency;

(xvi) who heads an agency;

(xvii) who heads an agency;

(xviii) who heads an agency;

(xix) who heads an agency;

(xx) who heads an agency;

(1) in subparagraph (10), by striking "and" and inserting "or";

(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking two commas; and

(3) in subparagraph (B), by striking two commas.

(b) DUTIES.—The Federal Director shall—

(i) oversee, manage, and administer the Program;

(ii) provide leadership in energy and water management, energy-related investment practices, and environmental stewardship through coordination with Federal agencies and other appropriate entities; and

(iii) establish a management council to advise the Secretary on the development of a comprehensive plan that the Council on Environmental Quality shall develop.
Energy Innovation Act of 2020, the Secretary shall establish, by regulation, revised Federal building energy efficiency performance standards that require—

(ii) for (I), new Federal buildings and Federal buildings with major renovations—

(aa) meet or exceed the most recently published versions of the International Energy Conservation Code (in the case of residential buildings) or ASHRAE Standard 90.1 (in the case of commercial buildings) as of the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020; and

(bb) meet or exceed the energy provisions of the building codes applicable to the building if the codes are more stringent than the most recently published version of the International Energy Conservation Code or ASHRAE Standard 90.1 as of the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, as applicable; and

(ii) unless demonstrated not to be life cycle cost-effective for new Federal buildings and Federal buildings with major renovations—

(aa) the buildings shall be designed to achieve construction levels that are not less than 30 percent below the levels established in the most recently published version of the International Energy Conservation Code or ASHRAE Standard as of the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, as appropriate, unless the Secretary determines, pursuant to (B), that a subsequent version of such a standard or code shall apply; and

(bb) sustainable design principles are applied to the location, siting, design, and construction of all new Federal buildings and replacement Federal buildings;

(II) if life-cycle cost effective, as compared to other reasonably available technologies, not less than 30 percent of the hot water demand for each new Federal building or Federal building undergoing a major renovation be met through the installation and use of solar hot water heaters.

(ii) Exception.—Clause (I) shall not apply to the unrelated portions of Federal buildings and systems that have undergone major renovations.

(II) Before not later than 1 year after the date of approval of each subsequent revision of the ASHRAE Standard or the International Energy Conservation Code, as appropriate, and before December 31, 2020, the Secretary shall determine whether the revised standards established under subclauses (I) and (II) of subparagraph (A)(i) should be updated to reflect the revisions, based on the energy savings and life cycle cost-effectiveness of the revisions:—

(ii) in subparagraph (C)—

(1) by striking “(C) In the budget request,” and inserting the following:

“(C) Budget Request.—In the budget request;” and

(2) by indenting clauses (i) and (ii) appropriately;

(iii) by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

“(D) Certification for Green Buildings.—

(I) SUSTAINABLE DESIGN PRINCIPLES.—Sustainable design principles shall be applied to the siting, design, and construction of buildings covered by this subparagraph.

(II) EVALUATION OF CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS.—The Secretary, after reviewing the findings of the Federal Director under section 436(h) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17092(h)), consultation with the Administrator of General Services, and in consultation with the Secretary of Defense relating to those facilities under the custody and control of the Department of Defense, shall determine those certification systems for green commercial and residential buildings and criteria that the Secretary determines to be the most likely to encourage a comprehensive and environmentally sound approach to certification of green buildings.

(III) BASIS FOR SELECTION.—The determination of the certification systems under clause (ii) shall be based on ongoing review of the standards and codes established under section 436(h) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17092(h)) and the criteria identified in paragraph (1).

(IV) ADMINISTRATION.—In determining certification systems under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall—

(I) make a separate determination for all or part of each system; and

(II) confirm that the criteria used to support the selection of building products, materials, brands, and technologies—

(aa) are based on relevant technical data; and

(bb) use and reward evaluation of health, safety, and environmental risks and impacts across the life cycle of the building product, material, brand, or technology, including methodologies generally accepted by the applicable scientific disciplines;

(cc) give preference to performance standards instead of prescriptive measures; and

(dd) reward continual improvements in the lifecycle management of health, safety, and environmental risks and impacts.

(V) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining the green building certification systems under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall take into consideration—

(I) the ability and availability of assessors and evaluators to independently verify the criteria and measurement of metrics at the scale necessary to implement this subparagraph;

(II) the ability of the applicable certification organization to collect and reflect public comment;

(III) the ability of the standard to be developed and revised through a consensus-based process;

(IV) an evaluation of the robustness of the criteria for a high-performance green building, which shall give credit for promoting—

(aa) efficient and sustainable use of wood, energy, and natural resources;

(bb) use of renewable energy sources;

(cc) improved indoor environmental quality through enhanced indoor air quality, thermal comfort, acoustics, daylighting, light pollution source control, and use of low-emission materials and building system controls;

(dd)(AA) the sourcing of grown, harvested, or mined materials; and

(BB) certifications of responsible sourcing, such as certifications provided by the Forest Stewardship Council, the Sustainable Forestry Initiative, the American Tree Farm System, or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification; and

(ee) such other criteria as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

(V) national recognition within the building industry.

(VI) REVIEW.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services and the Secretary of Defense, shall conduct an ongoing review to evaluate and compare the green building certification systems, taking into account—

(I) the criteria described in clause (V); and

(II) the identification made by the Federal Director of the International Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17092(h)).

(VII) EXCLUSIONS.—

(I) In General.—Subject to clause (II), if a certification system fails to meet the review requirements of clause (V), the Secretary shall—

(aa) identify the portions of the system that are suitable for use; and

(bb) determine the portions of the system that are not suitable for use and

(cc) exclude all other portions of the system from certification and use.

(II) ENTIRE SYSTEMS.—The Secretary shall exclude an entire system from use if an exclusion under clause (I) applies.

(aa) impedes the integrated use of the system; or

(bb) creates disparate review criteria or unequal point access for competing materials.

(VIII) INTERNAL CERTIFICATION PROCESSES.—The Secretary may by rule allow Federal agencies to develop internal certification processes, using certified professionals, in lieu of certification by certification entities identified under clause (ii).

(V) PRIVATIZED MILITARY.—With respect to privatized military housing, the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall determine the most likely to encourage a comprehensive and environmentally sound approach to certification of green buildings.

(W) WATER CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGIES.—

In addition to any use of water conservation technologies otherwise required by this section, water conservation technologies shall be applied to the extent that the technologies are life-cycle cost-effective.

(X) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(D) Determinations Made After December 31, 2020.—This subparagraph shall apply to any determination made by a Federal agency after December 31, 2020.

(E) Determinations Made on or Before December 31, 2020.—This subparagraph (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020) shall apply to any use of a certification system for green commercial and residential buildings by a Federal agency on or before December 31, 2020; and

(2) by striking subsections (c) and (d) and inserting the following:

“(c) Periodic Review.—The Secretary shall—

(I) once every 5 years, review the Federal building energy standards established under this section; and

(2) on completion of a review under paragraph (1), if the Secretary determines that significant energy savings would result, upgrade the standards to include all new energy efficiency and renewable energy measures that are technically feasible and economically justified.”;

(C) FEDERAL COMPLIANCE.—Section 306 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6823) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “(1) The head” and inserting the following

“(1) In General.—The head;” and

(ii) by striking “assure that new Federal and residential buildings” and inserting “ensure that new Federal and residential buildings with major renovations”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking the second sentence and inserting the following:

“(B) Procedures.—The Architect of the Capitol shall adopt procedures necessary to
ensure that the buildings referred to in subparagraph (A) meet or exceed the standards described in that subparagraph.”; and
(ii) in the first sentence—
(1) industry and Federal buildings with major renovations after “new buildings”;
and
(II) by striking “(2) The Federal” and inserting “the following”:
“(2) APPLICABILITY.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal”; and
(2) in section (b)—
(A) by striking the subsection heading and inserting “EXPENDITURES”; and
(B) by striking “new Federal building” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “new Federal building or a Federal building with major renovations.”.

SEC. 1035. ENERGY-EFFICIENT AND ENERGY-SAVING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES.
Section 543 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253) (as amended by section 1623) is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(1) FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR ENERGY-EFFICIENT AND ENERGY-SAVING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES.—
“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:
“(A) DIRECTOR.—The term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.
“(B) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term ‘information technology’ has the meaning given in section 1101 of title 40, United States Code.
“(2) DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, each Federal agency shall coordinate with the Director, the Secretary, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to develop an implementation strategy (including best-practices and measurement and verification techniques) for the maintenance, purchase, and use of Federal agency energy-efficient and energy-saving information technologies at or for facilities owned and operated by the Federal agency, taking into consideration the performance goals established under paragraph (1).
“(3) ADMINISTRATION.—In developing an implementation strategy under paragraph (2), each Federal agency shall consider—
“(A) advanced metering infrastructure;
“(B) energy efficient data center strategies and methods of increasing asset and infrastructure utilization;
“(C) advanced power management tools;
“(D) building information modeling, including building energy management;
“(E) secure telework and travel substitution tools; and
“(F) mechanisms to ensure that the agency realizes the energy cost savings of increased efficiency and utilization.
“(4) PERFORMANCE GOALS.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, the Director, in consultation with the Secretary, shall establish performance goals for evaluating the efforts of Federal agencies in improving the maintenance, purchase, and use of energy-efficient and energy-saving information technology at or for facilities owned and operated by the Federal agencies.
“(B) CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICERS.—The Chief Information Officers Council established under section 3603 of title 44, United States Code, shall recommend best practices for the attainment of performance goals established under subparagraph (A), which shall include—
“(i) utility energy services contracting; and
“(ii) utility energy services contracting.
“(5) REPORTS.—
“(A) AGENCY REPORTS.—Each Federal agency shall include in the report of the agency under section 527 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17145) a description of the efforts and results of the agency under this subsection.
“(B) OMB GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY REPORTS AND SCORECARDS.—Effective not later than October 1, 2022, the Director shall include in the annual report and scorecard of the Director required under section 528 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17144) a description of the efforts and results of Federal agencies under this subsection.
“(C) USE OF EXISTING REPORTING STRUCTURES.—The Director may require Federal agencies to submit any information required to be submitted under this subsection through reporting structures in use as of the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020.”.

SEC. 1036. HIGH PERFORMANCE GREEN FEDERAL BUILDINGS.
Section 436(h) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17092(h)) is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ‘system’ and inserting ‘systems’;
“(B) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:
“(1) IN GENERAL.—Based on an ongoing review, the Federal Director shall identify and shall provide to the Secretary pursuant to section 305(a)(3)(D) of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 8248a(a)(3)(D)) a list of those certification systems that the Director identifies as the most likely to encourage a comprehensive and environmentally sound approach to certification of green buildings.”.

SEC. 1037. ENERGY EFFICIENT DATA CENTERS.
Section 453 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17112) is amended—
(1) in subsection (b)—
(A) in paragraph (2)(D)(iv), by striking ‘determined by the organization’ and inserting ‘determined by the organization and’;
(B) by striking “OMB” and inserting “the Office of Management and Budget”.
(2) in subsection (c)—
(A) in paragraph (4), by striking “OMB” and inserting “the Office of Management and Budget”.
(B) by striking “OMB” and inserting “the Office of Management and Budget”.

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(B) by striking “OMB” and inserting “the Office of Management and Budget”.
(2) in subsection (c)—
(A) in paragraph (4), by striking “OMB” and inserting “the Office of Management and Budget”.
(B) by striking “OMB” and inserting “the Office of Management and Budget”.

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(B) by striking “OMB” and inserting “the Office of Management and Budget”.
(2) in subsection (c)—
(A) in paragraph (4), by striking “OMB” and inserting “the Office of Management and Budget”.
(B) by striking “OMB” and inserting “the Office of Management and Budget”.
certification of energy practitioners qualified to evaluate the energy usage and efficiency opportunities in federally owned and operated data centers.

"(2) Consideration.—In establishing the initiative under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider using the online Data Center Maturity Model.

"(h) International Specifications and Metrics.—The Secretary, in collaboration with key stakeholders, shall actively participate in developing global specifications and metrics for data center energy and water efficiency.

"(1) Data Center Utilization Metric.—The Secretary, in collaboration with key stakeholders, shall actively participate in the development of an efficiency metric that measures the energy efficiency of a data center (including equipment and facilities).

"(j) Protection of Proprietary Information.—The Secretary and the Administrator shall not disclose any proprietary information or trade secrets provided by any individual, entity, or organization for the purpose of carrying out this section or the programs and initiatives established under this section.

Subpart D— Rebates and Certifications


Section 324A of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6294a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) Third-Party Certification.—

"(1) Subject to paragraph (2), not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall establish and promulgate a procedure to accredit one or more third-party organizations to certify energy- and water-efficient equipment and home electronic products for program partners that have complied with all requirements of the Energy Star program for a period of at least 18 months.

"(2) Administration.—In the case of a program partner described in paragraph (1), the new requirements under paragraph (1) shall not require third-party certification for a product to be listed; but

"(B) may require that test data and other product information be submitted to facilitate third-party verification and performance verification for a sample of products.

"(3) Third Parties.—Nothing in this subsection prevents the Administrator from using third parties in the course of the administration of the Energy Star program.

"(4) Termination.—

"(A) In General.—Subject to subparagraph (B), an exemption from third-party certification provided to a program partner under paragraph (1) shall terminate if the program partner is found to have violated program requirements, is subject to at least 2 separate models during a 2-year period.

"(B) Resumption.—A termination for a program partner under subparagraph (A) shall be reinstated if the program partner complies with all Energy Star program requirements for a period of at least 3 years.

SEC. 1042. Extended Product System Rebate Program.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

"(1) Electric Motor.—The term ‘electric motor’ means the term as defined in section 431.12 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

"(2) Electronic Control.—The term ‘electronic control’ means:

"(A) a power converter; or

"(B) a combination of a power circuit and control circuit described in subparagraph (A).

"(3) Extended Product System.—The term ‘extended product system’ means an electric motor and any required associated electronic control, with:

"(a) an input power of greater than 1 horsepower; and

"(b) using an extended product system as defined in section 431.12 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

(b) Establishment.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a program to provide rebates for the purchase or installation of an extended product system prior to the redesign or industrial machinery or equipment that:

"(A) reduces the input energy (as measured in kilowatt-hours) required to operate the extended product system by not less than 5 percent, as compared to identified base levels set by the Secretary; and

"(B) incorporates an extended product system in new or existing machinery or equipment.

"(c) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of the first 2 full fiscal years following the date of enactment of this Act, to remain available until expended.

"(d) Eligibility Requirements.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means:

"(1) a manufacturer; (2) a manufacturer of industrial or commercial machinery or equipment that incorporates an extended product system into machinery or equipment; (3) a manufacturing company that is a wholly owned subsidiary of a qualified extended product system manufacturer; (4) a program participant; (5) a manufacturer of industrial or commercial machinery or equipment that incorporates an extended product system into machinery or equipment; (6) a wholesaler; or (7) a dealer.

"(e) Rebate Amount.—In the case of a qualified extended product system, the rebate amount is:

"(1) Equal to the difference between the cost of the extended product system and the extended product system described in subparagraph (A); and

"(2) Not more than 50 percent of the cost of the extended product system.

"(f) Program Participation.—A program participant shall submit to the Secretary:

"(1) a statement describing the extended product system; and

"(2) a certificate of compliance with the requirements set by the Secretary.

"(g) Affidavit.—The Secretary shall establish and promulgate requirements for a certificate of compliance with the requirements set by the Secretary.

"(h) International Specifications and Metrics.—The Secretary, in collaboration with key stakeholders, shall actively participate in the development of an energy conservation metric that measures the energy conservation potential of a system that has greater than 1 horsepower into electronic control and driven load that—

"(A) reduces the input energy (as measured in kilowatt-hours) required to operate the extended product system by not less than 5 percent, as compared to identified base levels set by the Secretary; and

"(B) reduces the input energy (as measured in kilowatt-hours) required to operate the extended product system by not less than 5 percent, as compared to identified base levels set by the Secretary.

SEC. 1043. Energy Efficient Transformer Rebate Program.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

"(1) Qualified Energy Efficient Transformer.—The term ‘qualified energy efficient transformer’ means a transformer that meets or exceeds the applicable energy conservation standards described in the tables in subsection (b) and paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c) of section 431.196 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

"(2) Qualified Energy Inefficient Transformer.—The term ‘qualified energy inefficient transformer’ means a transformer with an equal number of phases and capacity to a transformer described in any of the tables in subsection (b) and paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c) of section 431.196 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

"(3) Qualified Entity.—The term ‘qualified entity’ means an owner of industrial or commercial machinery or equipment that:

"(A) reduction the input energy (as measured in kilowatt-hours) required to operate the extended product system by not less than 5 percent, as compared to identified base levels set by the Secretary; and

"(B) qualifies for an input energy efficiency metric as determined by the Secretary.

"(4) Qualified Energy Inefficient Transformer.—The term ‘qualified energy inefficient transformer’ means a transformer with an equal number of phases and capacity to a transformer described in any of the tables in subsection (b) and paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c) of section 431.196 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

(b) Establishment.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a program to provide rebates for the purchase or installation of a qualified extended product system.

"(1) Eligibility Requirements.—A qualified energy inefficient transformer means a transformer that:

"(A) is a transformer described in any of the tables in subsection (b) and paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c) of section 431.196 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act); and

"(B) is manufactured after January 1, 1987, and December 31, 2008, for a transformer with an equal number of phases and capacity to a transformer described in any of the tables in subsection (b) and paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c) of section 431.196 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

"(2) Maximum Aggregate Amount.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of the first 2 full fiscal years following the date of enactment of this Act.

"(e) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of the first 2 full fiscal years following the date of enactment of this Act.

"(f) Repeal.—The provisions of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6294a) are repealed.

SEC. 1044. Funding for Construction of Energy Star Program.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of the first 2 full fiscal years following the date of enactment of this Act.
Secretary shall establish a program to provide rebates to qualified entities for expenditures made by the qualified entity for the replacement of a qualified energy inefficient transformer with a qualified energy efficient transformer.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible to receive a rebate under this section, an entity shall—

(1) demonstrate to the Secretary an application in such form, at such time, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including demonstrated evidence—

(A) that the entity purchased a qualified energy efficient transformer;

(B) of the core loss value of the qualified energy efficient transformer;

(C) of a qualified energy inefficient transformer being replaced;

(D) of the core loss value of the qualified energy inefficient transformer being replaced—

(i) as measured by a qualified professional or verified by the equipment manufacturer, as applicable; or

(2) for transformers described in subsection (a)(2)(B)(i), as selected from a table of default values as determined by the Secretary in consultation with applicable industry;

and

(5) that the qualified energy inefficient transformer has been permanently decommissioned and scrapped.

(d) AUTHORIZED AMOUNT OF REBATE.—The amount of a rebate provided under this section shall be—

(1) for a 3-phase or single-phase transformer with a capacity of not less than 10 and not greater than 2,500 kilovolt-amperes, twice the amount equal to the difference in Watts between the core loss value (as measured in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (4) of subsection (c)) of—

(A) the qualified energy inefficient transformer; or

(B) the qualified energy efficient transformer; or

(2) for a transformer described in subsection (a)(2)(B)(i), the amount determined using a table of default rebate values by rated transformer output, as measured in kilovolt-amperes, as determined by the Secretary in consultation with applicable industry.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022, to remain available until expended.

(f) TERMINATION OF EFFECTIVENESS.—The Secretary may request that entities receiving funding from the Federal Government or from a State through a weatherization assistance program under section 413 or 414—

(1) perform periodic reviews of the use of private contractors in the provision of weatherization assistance, if applicable; and

(2) encourage an increased use and expanded role of contractors as appropriate.

SEC. 414C. CONTRACTOR OPTIMIZATION.

(a) TECHNICAL TRANSFER GRANTS.—Section 414B(a)(4) of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6866b(a)(4)) is amended—

(1) by striking “for persons” and inserting the following: “for—

(A) persons;” and

(B) in subparagraph (A) (as so designated), by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “;

(b) CONTRACTOR OPTIMIZATION.—The Energy Conservation and Production Act is amended by inserting after section 414B (42 U.S.C. 6866b) the following:

SEC. 414D. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR WAP ENHANCEMENT AND INNOVATION.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to encourage eligible entities providing weatherization assistance to hire and retain employees who are individuals—

(A) from the community in which the assistance is provided; and

(B) from communities or groups underrepresented in the home energy performance workforce.

(b) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this section, the term ‘eligible entity’ means—

(1) an entity receiving funding from the Federal Government or from a State, Tribal, or local government through a weatherization assistance program under section 413 or 414; and

(c) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AWARDS.—The Secretary shall, to the extent funds are made available, award financial assistance on an annual basis through a competitive process to an eligible entity—

(1) with respect to dwelling units that are occupied by low-income persons;

(2) to improve the capability of the eligible entity—

(A) to significantly increase the number of energy retrofits performed by the eligible entity; and

(B) to replicate best practices for work performed under this section on a larger scale;

(3) to leverage additional funds to sustain the provision of weatherization assistance and other work performed under this section after the financial assistance awarded under this section is expended;

(4) to hire and retain employees described in subsection (a)(5);

(5) for innovative outreach and education regarding the benefits and availability of weatherization assistance and other assistance available under this section;

(6) for quality control of work performed under this section;

(7) for data collection, measurement, and verification with respect to that work;

(8) for program monitoring, oversight, evaluation, and reporting of that work;

(9) for labor, training, and technical assistance relating to that work;

(10) subject to subsection (g)(2), for planning, management, and administration of that work; and

(11) for any other appropriate activity, as determined by the Secretary.

(c) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible for an award of financial assistance under this section, an eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary an application in such manner and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(d) AWARD FACTORS.—In awarding financial assistance under this section, the Secretary shall consider—

(1) the record of the eligible entity, using the most recent year for which data are available, in conserving, remodeling, reparing, and making energy efficient single-family, multifamily, or manufactured homes
that are occupied by low-income persons, either directly or through affiliates, chapters, or other partners; 
(2) the number of dwelling units occupied by low-income persons that the eligible entity has built, renovated, repaired, weatherized, and made more energy efficient in the 5 years immediately preceding the date on which the Secretary submits an application under subsection (d); 
(3) the qualifications, experience, and past performance of the eligible entity, including experience successfully managing and administering Federal funds; 
(4) the strength of the proposal of the eligible entity to achieve one or more of the purposes described in subsection (a); 
(5) the extent to which the eligible entity will use partnerships and regional coordination to achieve one or more of the purposes described in subsection (a); 
(6) regional and climate zone diversity; 
(7) urban, suburban, and rural localities; and 
(8) any other appropriate factor, as determined by the Secretary. 

(f) First Award.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall make a first award of financial assistance under this section. 

(g) Amount and Term.—
(1) Maximum Amount.—The total amount of financial assistance awarded to an eligible entity under this section shall not exceed $2,000,000. 
(2) Planning, Management, and Administration.—Of the amount awarded to an eligible entity under this section, not more than 15 percent may be used by the eligible entity for the purpose described in subsection (c)(8). 
(3) Technical and Training Assistance.—The total amount of financial assistance awarded to an eligible entity under this section shall be reduced by the cost of any technical and training assistance provided by the Secretary under this section that relates to that financial assistance. 
(4) Term.—The term of an award of financial assistance under this section shall not exceed 3 years. 

(h) Relationship to Formula Grants.—An eligible entity may use financial assistance awarded under this section in conjunction with other financial assistance provided to the entity under this part. 

(i) Guidance.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall issue guidance on implementing this section, which shall include, with respect to eligible entities awarded financial assistance under this section—
(1) standards for allowable expenditures; 
(2) a minimum saving-to-investment ratio; and 
(3) standards for—
(A) training programs; 
(B) contracts with other entities; 
(C) the provision of technical assistance; 
(D) monitoring activities carried out using the financial assistance; 
(E) verification of energy and cost savings; 
(F) liability insurance requirements; and 
(G) recordkeeping and reporting requirements, which shall include reporting to the Office of Weatherization and Intergovernmental Programs of the Department of Energy applicable data on each dwelling unit retrofitted or otherwise assisted by the eligible entity using the financial assistance. 

(j) Compliance With State and Local Law.—Nothing in this section supersedes or modifies, or is intended to preclude the application of, any State or local law that is more stringent than this section. 

(1) Review and Evaluation.—The Secretary shall review and evaluate the performance of each eligible entity that receives an award of financial assistance under this section; and 
(2) Annual Report.—The Secretary shall submit to the relevant committees of Congress an annual report that describes—
(1) the purposes taken by the Secretary and eligible entities awarded financial assistance under this section to achieve the purposes of this section during the year covered by the report; 
(2) the energy and cost savings, and any other accomplishments, achieved under this section during the year covered by the report; 
(3) funding—
(A) in general.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, the amount appropriated under section 422—
(I) if the amount is not more than $225,000,000, no funds shall be used to carry out this section; 
(II) if the amount is not more than $300,000,000, not more than 2 percent of that amount may be used to carry out this section; and 
(III) if the amount is not more than $300,000,000, not more than 4 percent of that amount may be used to carry out this section; and 
(B) amounts excluded.—Each amount described in paragraph (1) shall not include the amount made available for Department of Energy headquarters training or technical assistance. 
(4) Maximum Amount.—The maximum amount used to carry out this section in each fiscal year shall not exceed $25,000,000. 

(j) Review and Evaluation.—The Secretary shall review and evaluate the performance of each eligible entity that receives an award of financial assistance under this section; and 
(2) Annual Report.—The Secretary shall submit to the relevant committees of Congress an annual report that describes—
(1) the purposes taken by the Secretary and eligible entities awarded financial assistance under this section to achieve the purposes of this section during the year covered by the report; 
(2) the energy and cost savings, and any other accomplishments, achieved under this section during the year covered by the report; 
(3) funding—
(A) in general.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, the amount appropriated under section 422—
(I) if the amount is not more than $225,000,000, no funds shall be used to carry out this section; 
(II) if the amount is not more than $300,000,000, not more than 2 percent of that amount may be used to carry out this section; and 
(III) if the amount is not more than $300,000,000, not more than 4 percent of that amount may be used to carry out this section; and 
(B) amounts excluded.—Each amount described in paragraph (1) shall not include the amount made available for Department of Energy headquarters training or technical assistance. 
(4) Maximum Amount.—The maximum amount used to carry out this section in each fiscal year shall not exceed $25,000,000. 

(1) General.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the relevant committees of Congress a report that describes—
(A) each waiver that has been requested under paragraph (1) after September 30, 2010; and 
(B) the determination of the Secretary and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget regarding each waiver described in subparagraph (A). 

Subtitle B—Renewable Energy 
SEC. 1201. HYDROELECTRIC PRODUCTION INCENTIVES AND EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS. 

(a) Hydroelectric Production Incentives.—Section 242 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 13881) is amended—
(1) and inserting the following:
(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''10'' and inserting ''20''; 
(3) in subsection (d), by striking ''the Secretary shall determine the portion of electric energy sold'' and inserting ''the Secretary shall determine the portion of electric energy consumed''; and 
(4) in subsection (f), by striking ''10'' and inserting ''20''; and 

(b) Reauthorization of WAP.—Section 422 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6872) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking ''appropriated'' and all that follows through '2012.' in paragraph (5) and inserting ''appropriated $350,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.''. 

(c) Review Study.—(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary should coordinate with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to grant waivers of requirements under section 200.313 of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), to enable the Secretary to leverage funds for the purposes of using funding awarded under the Weatherization Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons established under part A of title IV of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6861 et seq.). 
(2) STUDY.—Not more than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the relevant committees of Congress a report that describes—
(A) each waiver that has been requested under paragraph (1) after September 30, 2010; and 
(B) the determination of the Secretary and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget regarding each waiver described in subparagraph (A).
(5) in subsection (g), by striking “each of the fiscal years 2006 through 2015” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2021 through 2036”; (b) HYDROELECTRIC EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT.—Section 243(c) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15882(c)) is amended by striking “each of the fiscal years 2006 through 2015” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2021 through 2036”.

SEC. 1302. MARINE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to support marine energy programs that— (1) promote research on, and the development of, increased energy generation and capacity at reduced costs; (2) promote and development activities that improve environmental outcomes of marine energy technologies; (3) provide grid stability and create new market opportunities; and (4) promote job creation in the energy sector.

(b) DEFINITION OF MARINE ENERGY.— (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 630 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17211) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 632. DEFINITION OF MARINE ENERGY.

“(a) In this subtitle, the term ‘marine energy’ means—

(1) waves, tides, and currents in oceans, estuaries, and tidal areas; (2) free-flowing hydrokinetic water in rivers, lakes, and streams; (3) free-flowing hydrokinetic water in man-made channels; and (4)4” differentials in ocean temperature or ocean current energy conversion.”


(B) Section 631 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17001 note; 121 Stat. 1186) is amended by striking “and Hydrokinetic Renewable”.

(c) MARINE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—Section 631 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17212) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 633. MARINE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Water Power Technologies Office, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, shall carry out a program to accelerate the introduction of marine energy production into the United States energy supply, giving priority to technologies most likely to lead to commercial utilization, while fostering accelerated research, development, demonstration, and commercialization of technology, including programs—

“(1) to assist technology development on a variety of scales, including full-scale prototypes, demonstration facilities, and systems used for power generation from marine energy resources; and

“(2) to establish and expand critical testing infrastructure and facilities necessary—

(A) to cost-effectively and efficiently test and prove marine energy devices; and

(B) to accelerate the technological readiness and deployment of those processes; and

“(3) to support efforts to increase the efficiency of energy conversion, lower the cost, increase the use, improve the reliability, and demonstrate the applicability of marine energy technologies by participating in demonstration projects; and

“(4) to investigate variability issues and the efficient and reliable integration of marine energy with the utility grid; (5) to identify and study critical short- and long-term gains for a sustainable U.S. marine energy supply chain based in the United States; (6) to increase the reliability and survivability of marine energy technologies; (7) to verify the performance, reliability, maintainability, and cost of new marine energy device designs and system components in an operating environment; and (8) to consider the protection of critical infrastructure, such as adequate separation between marine energy projects and submarine telecommunications cables, including consideration of established industry standards;” (9)(A) to coordinate the programs carried out under this section with, and avoid duplication of activities across, programs of the Department and other applicable Federal agencies, including National Laboratories; and

“(B) to coordinate public-private collaboration in carrying out the programs under this section;” (10) to identify opportunities for joint research and development programs and the development of economies of scale between—

(A) marine energy technologies; and

(B) other renewable energy and fossil energy programs, offshore oil and gas production activities, and activities of the Department of Defense;” (11) to identify, in conjunction with the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, and other relevant Federal agencies as appropriate, the potential environmental impacts, including potential impacts on fisheries and other marine resources, of marine energy technologies, measures to prevent adverse impacts, and technologies and other means available for monitoring and determining environmental impacts;” (12) to identify, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Department in which the United States Coast Guard is operating, through the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, the potential navigational impacts of marine energy technologies and the need to prevent adverse impacts on navigation;” (13) to support in-water technology development with industry partners using existing cooperative procedures (including memoranda of understanding)—

“(A) to allow cooperative funding and other support of value to be exchanged and leveraged; and

“(B) to encourage international research centers and international companies to participate in the development of marine energy technology in the United States and to encourage United States research centers and companies to participate in marine energy projects abroad;” (14) to assist in the development of technology necessary to support the use of marine energy;” (15) for the generation and storage of power at sea, including in applications relating to—

(1) ocean observation and navigation; (2) underwater vehicle charging; (3) marine aquaculture; (4) production of marine algae; and (5) extraction of critical minerals and gases from seawater;” (6) for the generation and storage of power to promote the resilience of coastal communities, including in applications relating to—

(1) desalination; (2) disaster recovery and resilience; and

“(iii) community microgrids in isolated power systems; and

“(C) in any other applications, as determined by the Secretary.” (Cost Sharing and Merit Review.— The Secretary shall carry out the program under this section in accordance with sections 988 and 989 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16352, 16353).”)

(d) NATIONAL MARINE ENERGY CENTERS.—Section 634 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17213) is amended— (1) in the section heading, by striking “RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION” and inserting “ENERGY”;

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(3) by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

“(a) CENTERS.—The Secretary shall award grants to institutions of higher education for—

(A) the continuation and expansion of research, development, and testing activities at National Marine Energy Centers established as of January 1, 2019; and

(B) the establishment of new National Marine Energy Centers;” (2) CRITERIA.—In selecting locations for new National Marine Energy Centers to be established under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall consider sites that meet one of the following criteria:

(A) The new Center hosts an existing marine energy research and development program in coordination with an engineering program at an institution of higher education.

(B) The new Center has proven expertise to support environmental and policy-related issues associated with the harnessing of energy in the marine environment.

(C) The new Center has access to and uses marine resources.

(b) PURPOSES.—The National Marine Energy Centers shall coordinate with other National Marine Energy Centers, the Department, and the National Laboratories—

(1) to advance research, development, and demonstration of marine energy technologies;” (2) to support in-water testing and demonstration of marine energy technologies, including facilities capable of testing technologies including facilities capable of testing technologies;” (A) marine energy systems of various technology readiness levels and scales;” (B) a variety of technologies in multiple test berths at a single site;” (C) arrays of technology devices; and

(3) to serve as information clearinghouses for the marine energy industry by collecting and disseminating information on best practices in all areas relating to developing and managing marine energy resources and energy systems;” (C) COST SHARING.—The Secretary shall carry out the program under this section in accordance with section 988(b)(4) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16352(b)(4)).”)

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 636 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17212) is amended by striking “$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012” and inserting “$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022.”

(f) STUDY OF ENERGY INNOVATION IN MARINE TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE RESEARCH.— (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of Commerce, shall conduct a study to examine opportunities for research and development in advanced marine energy technologies—
(A) to support the maritime transportation sector to enhance job creation, economic development, and competitiveness;

(B) to support associated maritime energy infrastructure, including infrastructure that serves ports, to improve system resilience and disaster recovery; and

(C) to enable scientific missions at sea and in extreme environments, including the Arctic.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, through the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives—

(a) shall establish a competitive selection process; and

(b) shall provide to the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1).

(3) PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall—

(A) establish a program, to be known as ‘‘Frontier Observatories for Research in Geothermal Energy’’ or ‘‘FORGE’’ site, to develop, test, and enhance techniques and tools for enhanced geothermal energy,

(B) select a FORGE site, as provided in subparagraph (A), for an initial term of not more than 7 years after the date on which site preparation is complete.

(C) subject to appropriations by the Secretary, each FORGE site shall—

(i) be transferred to other public or private entities for further enhanced geothermal testing;

(ii) provide for a performance metric that reflects the maximum amount of a prize awarded under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) improve the cost-effectiveness of removing minerals from geothermal brines as part of the production process;

(B) increase recovery rates of the targeted mineral commodity;

(C) decrease water use and other environmental impacts, as determined by the Secretary;

(D) demonstrate a path to commercial viability.

(8) MAXIMUM PRIZE AMOUNT.—The maximum amount of a prize awarded under paragraph (1) shall be $10,000,000.

(9) DRILLING DATA REPOSITORY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, in coordination with the Secretary of the Interior, establish and operate a voluntary, industry-wide repository of geothermal drilling information to lower the cost of future geothermal drilling.

(B) DATA SYSTEM.—The repository established under paragraph (1) shall be integrated with the National Geothermal Data System.

(10) ENDORSEMENT LEADERSHIP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall collaborate with geothermally significant countries, such as Iceland, Switzerland, Kenya, Australia, the Philippines, and any other relevant country, as determined by the Secretary.

(B) DATA SYSTEM.—The repository established under paragraph (1) shall be integrated with the National Geothermal Data System.

(11) ENHANCED GEOTHERMAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

(A) DEFINITION OF ENGINEERED.—Section 612(1) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17191(1)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking ‘‘mapping’’ and inserting ‘‘and fracture mapping, including real-time modeling’’;

(B) in subparagraph (K), by striking ‘‘and’’ at the end;

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (K); and

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (K) the following:

‘‘(F) well placement and orientation;

‘‘(G) long-term reservoir management;

‘‘(H) drilling technologies, methods, and tools;

‘‘(I) improved exploration tools;

‘‘(J) zonal isolation; and

‘‘(K) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

‘‘(2) PRIORITIES.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) give priority to projects that take advantage of knowledge gained under existing geothermal systems or projects that take advantage of knowledge gained through the FORGE site.

(B) give priority to projects that would result in significant economic, environmental, or energy savings.

(C) give priority to projects that would result in significant environmental or energy savings.

(D) give priority to projects that would result in significant economic or energy savings.

(2) SITE SELECTION.—Of the FORGE sites referred to in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

(i) select the FORGE site

(ii) located in a different geologic type than the existing research site described in clause (i).

(C) SITE OPERATIONS.—

(I) INITIAL DURATION.—The FORGE site selected under subparagraph (B)(i) shall operate for an initial term of not more than 7 years after the date on which site preparation is complete.

(2) PERFORMANCE METRICS.—The Secretary shall establish performance metrics for each FORGE site supported under this paragraph, which may be used by the Secretary to determine whether a FORGE site should continue to receive funding.

(3) ADDITIONAL TERMS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—At the end of an operational term described in clause (i), a FORGE site may—

(A) be transferred to other public or private entities for further enhanced geothermal testing;

(B) subject to appropriations and a merit review by the Secretary, operate for an additional term of not more than 7 years;

(C) subject to appropriations and a merit review by the Secretary, continue to operate for an additional term of not more than 7 years.

(II) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, the Secretary, in collaboration with industry partners and institutions of higher education, shall support an initiative for demonstration of enhanced geothermal systems for power production or direct use.

(2) PROJECTS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Under the initiative described in subparagraph (A), not less than 4 demonstration projects shall be carried out on lands that are commercially viable for enhanced geothermal systems development, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Demonstration projects under clause (1) shall—

(A) collectively demonstrate—
(aa) different geologic settings, such as hot sedimentary aquifers, layered geologic systems, supercritical systems, and basement rock systems; and

(bb) by adding development techniques, including open hole and cased hole completions, differing well orientations, and stimulation mechanisms;

(ii) in paragraph (b)(2), by adding—

(A) a closed loop system, which transfers heat by way of buried or immersed pipes that contain a mix of water and working fluid; or

(B) an open loop system, which circulates ground water or saline water, directly into the building and returns the water to the same aquifer or surface water source.

(3) Energy efficiency—

(i) In general.—The Secretary shall—

(A) request proposals from eligible entities, as determined by the Secretary, that include—

(aa) a business plan;

(bb) technical details; and

(cc) proposed milestones and associated payments; and

(ii) select projects—

(aa) based on the demonstrated ability of the eligible entity to meet the milestones and associated payments described in the proposal of that eligible entity; and

(bb) that have the greatest potential commercial applicability.

(iii) Authority.—Notwithstanding section 696(g)(10) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7256(g)(10)), the Secretary shall have the authority to carry out clause (i) shall be located in an area east of the Mississippi River that is suitable for enhanced geothermal demonstration for power, heat, or a combination of power and heat.

(C) OPTIONAL PROGRAM STRUCTURE.—

(i) In General.—The Secretary may, pursuant to section 696(g) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7256(g)), structure the initiative described in subparagraph (A) as a public-private cost-shared demonstration initiative with specific design milestones required to be met by a participant before costs are reimbursed by the Secretary.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—If the Secretary elects to carry out clause (i) for a demonstration project, the Secretary shall—

(1) request proposals from eligible entities, as determined by the Secretary, that include—

(A) a business plan;

(B) technical details; and

(C) proposed milestones and associated payments; and

(2) select projects—

(A) based on the demonstrated ability of the eligible entity to meet the milestones and associated payments described in the proposal of that eligible entity; and

(B) that have the greatest potential commercial applicability.

(iii) Authority.—Notwithstanding section 696(g)(10) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7256(g)(10)), the Secretary shall have the authority to carry out clause (i) until the completion of the initiative described in subparagraph (A).

(d) G EOTHERMAL H EAT PUMPS AND D IRECT USE R ESEARCH AND D EVELOPMENT.—

(1) In General.—Title VI of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 is amended by striking “section 203(b)(2)” in the first place and all that follows through the period at the end of the second sentence and inserting the following: "$90,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, of which—

(i) $5,000,000 each fiscal year shall be for the prize competition under section 614(e); and

(ii) $1,000,000 each fiscal year shall be for the drilling data repository section under section 614(f)."

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 625 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17202) is amended by striking "$90,000,000" in the first place and all that follows through the period at the end of the second sentence and inserting the following: "$155,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, of which—

(i) $5,000,000 each fiscal year shall be for the prize competition under section 614(e); and

(ii) $1,000,000 each fiscal year shall be for the drilling data repository section under section 614(f)."

(3) REAUTHORIZATION OF HIGH COST REGION G EOTHERMAL ENERGY R ESEARCH, D EVELOPMENT, AND O PTIONAL D EMONSTRATION.—Section 625 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17204) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(A) in general.—For purposes of determining compliance with the requirement of section 614(e), energy that is avoided through the use of geothermal energy shall be considered to be renewable energy produced.

(B) SEPARATE CALCULATION.—Energy consumption that is avoided through the use of geothermal energy that is considered to be renewable energy under this section shall not be considered energy efficiency for purposes of compliance with Federal energy efficiency goals, targets, and incentives.

"(C) PROGRAM.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) PERIODIC AND CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 625 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17204) is amended by striking "$90,000,000" in the first place and all that follows through the period at the end of the second sentence and inserting the following: "$155,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, of which—

(i) $5,000,000 each fiscal year shall be for the prize competition under section 614(e); and

(ii) $1,000,000 each fiscal year shall be for the drilling data repository section under section 614(f)."

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(h) NATIONAL GOALS FOR PRODUCTION ON FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by inserting "or heat" after "electrical power"; and

(2) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

"(e) NATIONAL GOALS FOR PRODUCTION ON FEDERAL LAND.—

The Director of the Bureau of Land Management, in consultation with other appropriate Federal officials, shall take any actions that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management determines necessary to facilitate geothermal energy development, consistent with applicable laws.

(1) FACILITATION OF C OPRODUCTION, G EOTHERMAL ENERGY ON C O NCESSION LEASES.—Section 4(b) of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1503(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(4) LAND SUBJECT TO OIL AND GAS LEASE.—Land under an oil and gas lease issued pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) or the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.) is subject to an approved application for permit to drill and from which oil and gas production is occurring may be available for noncompetitive leasing under this section to the holder of the oil and gas lease—

(A) on a determination that—

(i) geothermal energy is produced from a well producing or capable of producing oil and gas; and
“(ii) national energy security will be improved by the issuance of such a lease; and
“(B) to provide for the coproduction of geothermal energy with oil and gas.”;

(3) in subheading 2.3A(3) of 516 DM 2, Appendix 2 (or successor provisions).

(2) GEOTHERMAL RESOURCE CONFIRMATION TEST PROJECTS.—The term ‘geothermal re-
source confirmation test project’ means a project of drilling not more than 3 wells into a reservoir to test or explore for geothermal resources—

“(A) on land for which the Secretary has issued a lease under this Act; and
“(B) that—
“(i) is carried out by the holder of the lease;
“(ii) allows for well testing, such as to confirm temperature, pressure, chemistry, flow rate, near-wellbore and overall reservoir permeability;
“(iii) causes—
“(I) less than 2.5 acres of soil or vegetation disruption at the location of each geo-
thermal exploration well; and
“(II) not more than an additional 5 acres of soil or vegetation disruption during access to or egress from the test site:
“(iv) is less than 9 inches in bottom-hole diameter;
“(v) is developed—
“(I) in a manner that does not require off-
road motorized access other than to and from the well site along an identified off-
road route; and
“(VI) without the use of high-pressure well stimulation;
“(VII) requires, not later than 12 months after the date on which the first exploration well is drilled or, if the restoration of the project site to approximately the condition that existed at the time the project begins, unless the site is subsequently used as part of an energy project under the lease;

“(b) CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION.—Unless extra-
ordinary circumstances exist, a project that the Secretary determines under sub-
section (c) is a geothermal resource con-
firmation test project shall be categorically excluded from the requirements for an envi-
ronmental assessment or an environmental impact statement under the National Envi-
ronmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) or section 1508.4 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regu-
lation).

(c) PROCESS—

(1) A NATURAL RESOURCES LEASE.—A natural resources lease shall provide for the re-
lease of the site for the location, development, and operation of a geothermal re-
source confirmation test project; and

(2) REVIEW AND DETERMINATION.—Not later than 30 days after receipt of a notice of intent under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, with respect to the project described in the notice of intent—

“(A) determine if the project is a geo-
thermal resource confirmation test project; and
“(B) notify the lessee of such determina-

“(C) provide public notice of the deter-
mination.

“(3) OPPORTUNITY TO REMEDY.—If the Sec-
retary determines under paragraph (2)(A) that the project does not meet the criteria for a geothermal resource confirmation test project, the Secretary shall—

“(A) include in such notice clear and de-
etailed findings on any deficiencies in the project that resulted in such determination; and
“(B) allow the lessee to remedy any such deficiencies and resubmit the notice of intent under paragraph (1).”.

(2) REPEAL.—The Geothermal Energy Re-

(3) PROPOSED FEDERAL GEOTHERMAL PERMITS TO IMPROVE FEDERAL GO-
TERMAL PERMIT COORDINATION.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) Program.—The term “Program” means the Geothermal Energy Permitting Coordination Program established under paragraph (2).

(B) Secretary.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM OFFICES.—

To carry out the Program, the Secretary shall establish 1 or more Program offices at State or district offices of the Department of the Interior.

(4) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into memorandum of understanding for purposes of this subsection with—

(i) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(ii) the Administrator of the Environ-
mental Protection Agency; and

(iii) the Secretary of Defense.

(8) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this sub-
section affects—

(A) the operation of any Federal or State law;

(B) any delegation of authority made by the head of a Federal agency or by any other entity, as determined by the Secretary, of which is participating in the Program.

SEC. 1204. WIND ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVEL-
OPMENT.

(1) ECONOMICALLY DISTRESSED AREA.—The term “economically distressed area” means an area described in section 301(a) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3611(a)).

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity” means—

(A) an institution of higher education;

(B) a National Laboratory;

(C) a Federal research agency;

(D) a State research agency;

(E) a research agency associated with a territory or freely associated state;

(F) a tribal energy development organization;

(G) an Indian tribe;

(H) a tribal organization;

(I) a Native Hawaiian community-based or-
ganization;

(J) a nonprofit research organization;

(K) an industrial entity;

(L) any other entity, as determined by the Secretary; and

(M) a consortium of 2 or more entities de-
scribed in subparagraphs (A) through (L).

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Edu-

(4) TRUSTED INDIGENOUS ENTITY.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of

(5) NATIVE HAWAIIAN COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘‘Native Hawaiian community-based organization’’ has the meaning given the term in section 6207 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7512).

(b) PROGRAM.—The term ‘‘program’’ means the program established under subsection (b)(1).

(1) TERRITORY OR FREELY ASSOCIATED STATE.—The term ‘‘territory or freely associated state’’ has the meaning given the term ‘‘insular area’’ in section 1404 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3103).


(3) STRATEGIC VISION.—The term ‘‘tribal organization’’ has the meaning given the term ‘‘tribal organization’’ in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the program established under subsection (b) are—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to conduct research, development, demonstration, testing, and commercialization of wind energy technologies in accordance with this subsection.

(B) SUBJECT AREAS.—The Secretary shall carry out research, development, testing, evaluation, demonstration, and commercialization activities in the following subject areas:

(I) Wind power plant performance, operations, and maintenance.

(II) Integration of wind energy technologies with the electric grid, including transmission, distribution, microgrids, and distributed energy systems; and

(III) Other energy technologies and systems, such as—

(aa) electric grid, including transmission, distribution, microgrids, and distributed energy systems; and

(bb) demand response technologies; and

(cc) energy storage technologies.

(2) Integration of wind energy technologies with—

(I) the electric grid, including transmission, distribution, microgrids, and distributed energy systems; and

(II) other energy technologies and systems, such as—

(aa) other generation sources; and

(bb) demand response technologies; and

(cc) energy storage technologies.

(3) Methods to improve the lifetime, maintenance, recycling, and reuse of wind energy components and systems.

(4) Wind power forecasting and atmospheric measurement systems, including for turbines and plant systems of varying height.

(5) Hybrid wind energy systems, grid-connected and off-grid, that incorporate diverse wind energy technologies.

(6) Reducing, including through education and outreach activities, market barriers to the adoption of wind energy technologies, such as impacts on, or challenges relating to—

(I) distributed wind technologies, including the development of best practices, models, and voluntary streamlined processes for local permitting of distributed wind energy systems to reduce costs;

(II) airspace;

(III) military uses; and

(IV) radar.

(7) PROMOTION OF OPERATIONS.—

(I) To promote the energy efficiency, cost effectiveness, reliability, resilience, security, integration, manufacturability, and recyclability of wind energy technologies.

(ii) To optimize the performance and operation of wind energy components, turbines, and systems, including through the development of new materials, hardware, and software.

(iii) To optimize the design and adaptability of wind energy technologies to the broadest practical range of geographic, atmospheric, offshore, and other site conditions, including—

(A) at varying hub heights; and

(B) through the use of computer modeling.

(iv) To support the integration of wind energy technologies with—

(I) the electric grid, including transmission, distribution, microgrids, and distributed energy systems; and

(II) other energy technologies and systems, such as—

(aa) other generation sources; and

(bb) demand response technologies; and

(cc) energy storage technologies.

(v) To reduce the cost and risk across the lifespan of wind energy technologies, including—

(I) manufacturing, permitting, construction, operations, maintenance, and recycling; and

(II) through the development of solutions to transportation barriers to wind components.

(vi) To reduce and mitigate any potential negative impacts of wind energy technologies on—

(I) human communities;

(II) military operations;

(III) aviation;

(IV) the strategic vision, progress, goals, and targets of the program, including assessments of wind energy markets and manufacturing.

(B) PREPARATION.—The Secretary shall provide for the following:

(1) Existing peer review processes; and

(2) Studies conducted by the National Laboratories; and

(3) Other research and development activities under the program, including coordination of the report under subparagraph (A) with—

(A) an assessment of the progress of the program; and

(B) other research and development activities under the program, including coordination of the report under subparagraph (A) with—

(i) the electric grid, including transmission, distribution, microgrids, and distributed energy systems; and

(ii) other energy technologies and systems, such as—

(aa) other generation sources; and

(bb) demand response technologies; and

(cc) energy storage technologies.

(C) COORDINATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall coordinate activities under the program with other relevant programs and capabilities of the Department and other Federal research programs.

(D) WAGES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors on projects funded by grants under this subsection shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar occupied projects of a similar character in the locality, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, in accordance with chapter IV of title 40, United States Code.

(E) WIND ENERGY PROGRAM STRATEGIC VISION.—

(F) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 1, 2022, and every 6 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the strategic vision, progress, goals, and targets of the program, including assessments of wind energy markets and manufacturing.

(B) PREPARATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate the preparation of the report under subparagraph (A) with—

(1) existing peer review processes; and

(2) studies conducted by the National Laboratories; and

(3) other research and development activities under the program, including coordination of the report under subparagraph (A) with—

(A) an assessment of the progress of the program; and

(B) other research and development activities under the program, including coordination of the report under subparagraph (A) with—

(i) the electric grid, including transmission, distribution, microgrids, and distributed energy systems; and

(ii) other energy technologies and systems, such as—

(aa) other generation sources; and

(bb) demand response technologies; and

(cc) energy storage technologies.

(ii) Methods to improve the lifetime, maintenance, recycling, and reuse of wind energy components and systems.

(iii) Wind power forecasting and atmospheric measurement systems, including for turbines and plant systems of varying height.

(iv) Hybrid wind energy systems, grid-connected and off-grid, that incorporate diverse wind energy technologies.

(iv) Reducing, including through education and outreach activities, market barriers to the adoption of wind energy technologies, such as impacts on, or challenges relating to—

(I) distributed wind technologies, including the development of best practices, models, and voluntary streamline processes for local permitting of distributed wind energy systems to reduce costs;

(II) airspace;

(III) military uses; and

(IV) radar.

(v) LOCAL COMMUNITIES.—

(I) To improve the energy efficiency, cost effectiveness, reliability, resilience, security, integration, manufacturability, and recyclability of wind energy technologies.

(ii) To optimize the performance and operation of wind energy components, turbines, and systems, including through the development of new materials, hardware, and software.

(iii) To optimize the design and adaptability of wind energy technologies to the broadest practical range of geographic, atmospheric, offshore, and other site conditions, including—

(A) at varying hub heights; and

(B) through the use of computer modeling.

(iv) To support the integration of wind energy technologies with—

(I) the electric grid, including transmission, distribution, microgrids, and distributed energy systems; and

(II) other energy technologies and systems, such as—

(aa) other generation sources; and

(bb) demand response technologies; and

(cc) energy storage technologies.

(v) To reduce the cost and risk across the lifespan of wind energy technologies, including—

(I) manufacturing, permitting, construction, operations, maintenance, and recycling; and

(II) through the development of solutions to transportation barriers to wind components.

(vi) To reduce and mitigate any potential negative impacts of wind energy technologies on—

(I) human communities;

(II) military operations;

(III) aviation;

(IV) the strategic vision, progress, goals, and targets of the program, including assessments of wind energy markets and manufacturing.

(B) PREPARATION.—The Secretary shall provide for the following:

(1) Existing peer review processes; and

(2) Studies conducted by the National Laboratories; and

(3) Other research and development activities under the program, including coordination of the report under subparagraph (A) with—

(A) an assessment of the progress of the program; and

(B) other research and development activities under the program, including coordination of the report under subparagraph (A) with—

(i) the electric grid, including transmission, distribution, microgrids, and distributed energy systems; and

(ii) other energy technologies and systems, such as—

(aa) other generation sources; and

(bb) demand response technologies; and

(cc) energy storage technologies.

(ii) Methods to improve the lifetime, maintenance, recycling, and reuse of wind energy components and systems.

(iii) Wind power forecasting and atmospheric measurement systems, including for turbines and plant systems of varying height.

(iv) Hybrid wind energy systems, grid-connected and off-grid, that incorporate diverse wind energy technologies.

(iv) Reducing, including through education and outreach activities, market barriers to the adoption of wind energy technologies, such as impacts on, or challenges relating to—

(I) distributed wind technologies, including the development of best practices, models, and voluntary streamline processes for local permitting of distributed wind energy systems to reduce costs;

(II) airspace;

(III) military uses; and

(IV) radar.

(V) LOCAL COMMUNITIES;
in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "wind;";
(ii) by striking paragraph (1); and
(iii) by redesigning paragraphs (2) through (5) as paragraphs (1) through (4), respectively; and
(C) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "the Wind Energy Research Program."
(2) Section 3(6)(a)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16231(a)(2)) is amended—
(A) by striking subparagraph (B); and
(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (E) as subparagraphs (B) through (D), respectively;

SEC. 1205. SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) ECONOMICALLY DISTRESSED AREA.—The term "economically distressed area" means an area described in section 301(a) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 5303).
(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term "eligible entity" means—
(A) an institution of higher education;
(B) a non-profit research organization;
(C) a Federal research agency;
(D) a State research agency;
(E) a research association associated with a territory or freely associated state;
(F) a tribal energy development organization;
(G) an Indian tribe;
(H) a tribal organization;
(I) a Native Hawaiian community-based organization;
(J) a nonprofit research organization;
(K) an industrial entity;
(L) any other entity, as determined by the Secretary; and
(M) a consortium of 2 or more entities described in subparagraphs (A) through (L).
(3) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term "Indian tribe" has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).
(4) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).
(5) NATIVE HAWAIIAN COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION.—"Native Hawaiian community-based organization" has the meaning given the term in section 6297 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7317).
(6) PHOTOVOLTAIC DEVICE.—The term "photovoltaic device" means—
(A) a device that converts light directly into electricity through a solid-state, semiconductor process;
(B) the photovoltaic cells of a device described in subparagraph (A); and
(C) the electronic and electrical components of a device described in subparagraph (A).
(7) PROGRAM.—The term "program" means the program established under subsection (b)(1)(A).
(8) SOLAR ENERGY.—The term "solar energy" means—
(A) the direct or electric energy derived from radiation from the Sun; or
(B) energy resulting from a chemical reaction caused by radiation recently originated in the "solar" energy system.
(9) TERRITORY OR FREELY ASSOCIATED STATE.—The term "territory or freely associated state" has the meaning given the term "insular area" in section 1404 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3101).
(11) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term "tribal organization" has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).
(b) SOLAR ENERGY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.—
(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to conduct research, development, testing, evaluation, demonstration, and commercialization of solar energy technologies in accordance with this subsection.
(B) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the program are the following:
(i) To improve the energy efficiency, cost effectiveness, reliability, resiliency, security, integration, manufacturability, and recyclability of solar energy technologies.
(ii) To optimize the performance and operation of solar energy components, cells, and systems, and enabling technologies, including the development of new materials, hardware, and software.
(iii) To optimize the design and adaptability of solar energy systems to the broadest practical range of geographic and atmospheric conditions.
(iv) To support the integration of solar energy technologies with the electric grid and complementary energy technologies.
(v) To create and improve the conversion of solar energy to other useful forms of energy or other products.
(vi) To reduce and mitigate any potential negative impacts of solar energy technologies on humans, wildlife, and wildlife habitats.
(vii) To address barriers to the commercialization and export of solar energy technologies.
(viii) To support the domestic solar industry, workforce, and supply chain.
(2) TYPES OF ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall carry out research, demonstration, and commercialization activities, including—
(i) awarding grants and awards, on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis;
(ii) performing precompetitive research and development;
(iii) establishing or maintaining demonstration facilities and projects, including through existing facilities;
(iv) providing technical assistance;
(v) entering into contracts and cooperative agreements;
(vi) training small business vendors;
(vii) establishing prize competitions;
(viii) conducting education and outreach activities; and
(ix) conducting analyses, studies, and reports.
(b) SUBJECT AREAS.—The Secretary shall carry out research, development, testing, evaluation, demonstration, and commercialization activities in the following subject areas:
(i) Advanced solar energy technologies, including—
(A) new materials, components, designs, and systems, including perovskites;
(ii) advanced photovoltaic and thin-film devices;
(iii) concentrated solar power;
(iv) solar heating and cooling; and
(v) enabling technologies for solar energy systems, including hardware and software.
(ii) Solar energy technology performance, operations, and security.
(iii) Integration of solar energy technologies with—
(I) the electric grid, including transmission, distribution, microgrids, and distributed energy systems;
(II) other energy technologies, including—
(aa) other generation sources;
(bb) demand response technologies; and
(cc) energy storage technologies; and
(III) systems.
(iv) Advanced solar energy manufacturing technologies and practices, including materials, processes, and design.
(v) Methods to improve the lifetime, maintenance, recycling, and reuse of solar energy components and systems.
(vi) Solar energy forecasting, modeling, and atmospheric measurement systems, including for small-scale, large-scale, and aggregated systems.
(vii) Hybrid solar energy systems that incorporate diverse—
(I) generation sources;
(II) loads; and
(III) storage technologies.
(viii) Reducing market barriers to the adoption of solar energy technologies, including impacts on, or challenges relating to—
(I) distributed solar technologies, including the development of best practices, models, and voluntary streamlined processes for local permitting of distributed solar energy systems to reduce costs;
(II) local communities;
(III) wildlife and wildlife habitats; and
(IV) any other appropriate matter, as determined by the Secretary.
(ix) Transformational technologies for harnessing solar energy.
(x) Other research areas that advance the purposes of the program, as determined by the Secretary.
(C) PRIORITY.—In carrying out activities under the program, the Secretary shall give priority to projects that—
(I) are located in a geographically diverse range of eligible entities;
(ii) support the development or demonstration of projects—
(aa) in collaboration with tribal energy development organizations, Indian tribes, tribal organizations, Native Hawaiian community-based organizations, or territories or freely associated states; or
(bb) in economically distressed areas;
(iii) can be replicated in a variety of regions and climates; and
(iv) include business commercialization plans that have the potential for—
(A) domestic manufacturing and production of solar energy technologies; or
(B) exports of solar energy technologies.
(D) COORDINATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall coordinate activities under the program with other relevant programs and capabilities of the Department and other Federal research programs.
(E) USE OF FUNDS.—To the extent that funding is not otherwise available through other Federal programs or power purchase agreements, funding awarded under this paragraph may be used for additional non-technology costs, as determined by the Secretary, such as engineering or feasibility studies.
(A) GRANTS.—In addition to the program activities described in paragraph (2), in carrying out the program, the Secretary shall award multiyear grants to eligible entities for research, development, and demonstration projects to advance new solar energy technologies and applications, including—

(B) DISTRIBUTION.—In establishing the database described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall coordinate with—

(i) the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;
(ii) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;
(iii) the Secretary of the Interior; and
(iv) relevant industry stakeholders, as determined by the Secretary.

(6) SOLAR ENERGY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM STRATEGIC VISION.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 1, 2022, and every 6 years thereafter, the Secretary shall report to the congressional solar energy technology oversight committees or their designees.

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to the congressional solar energy technology oversight committees a report on the strategic vision for the Solar Energy Technology Program, including assessments of solar energy markets and technologies.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The Solar Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5551 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)—

(i) by striking subsection (d); and

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively, as paragraphs (d) and (e), respectively;

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (M) through (O), as redesignated by section 1204(c)(1)(B)(iii), as paragraphs (m) through (o), respectively; and

(C) by redesignating subsections (e) through (g), as redesignated by subsection (d), as paragraphs (e) through (g), respectively.

(6A) Sections 606 and 607 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17174, 17175) are repealed.

(6B) The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17171) is amended by striking the items relating to sections 606 and 607.

SPECIAL PROVISION.—The repeal of the Solar Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5551 et seq.) is subject to the authorization of the Secretary to conduct research and development on solar energy.

Subtitle C—Energy Storage

SEC. 1301. BETTER ENERGY STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM.—The term "energy storage system" means any system, equipment, facility, or technology that—

(A) is capable of absorbing or converting energy, storing the energy for a period of time, and dispatching the energy; and

(B) stores energy in an electric, thermal, or gaseous state for direct use for heating or cooling at a later time in a manner that does not require any other fuel sources at that later time, such as a grid-enabled water heater.

(2) PROGRAM.—The term "program" means the Energy Storage System Research, Development, and Deployment Program established under section 6(b).

(b) PROGRAM.—The program shall focus on research, development, and deployment of—

(A) energy storage systems designed to further the development of technologies—

(i) for large-scale commercial deployment;

(ii) for deployment at cost targets established by the Secretary;

(iii) for hourly and subhourly durations required to provide reliability services to the grid;

(iv) for daily durations, which have—

(I) the capacity to discharge energy for a minimum of 6 hours; and

(II) a system lifetime of at least 20 years under regular operation;

(v) for weekly or monthly durations, which have—

(I) the capacity to discharge energy for 10 hours at 100 hours, at a minimum, respectively; and

(II) a system lifetime of at least 20 years under regular operation;

(2) for seasonal durations, which have—

(I) the capability to address seasonal variations in supply and demand; and

(II) a system lifetime of at least 20 years under regular operation;

(3) CREDIT.—Energy storage technologies and applications, including building-grid integration;

(4) TRANSMISSION.—Transportation energy storage technologies and applications, including vehicle-grid integration;

(5) CREDIT.—Cost-effective systems and methods for—

(I) the reclamation, recycling, and disposal of energy storage materials, including lithium, cobalt, nickel, and graphite; and

(II) the development of energy storage systems that—

(a) are capable of absorbing or converting energy, storing the energy for a period of time, and dispatching the energy; and

(b) stores energy in an electric, thermal, or gaseous state for direct use for heating or cooling at a later time in a manner that does not require any other fuel sources at that later time, such as a grid-enabled water heater.

(3) ADVANCED SOLAR ENERGY MANUFACTURING INITIATIVE.—

(A) GRANTS.—In addition to the program activities described in paragraph (2), in carrying out the program, the Secretary shall award multiyear grants to eligible entities for research, development, and demonstration projects to advance new solar energy manufacturing technologies and applications, including—

(i) increase efficiency and cost effectiveness in—

(I) the manufacturing process; and

(II) the use of resources;

(ii) support domestic supply chains for materials and components; and

(iii) identify and incorporate nonhazardous alternative materials for components and devices; and

(iv) operate in partnership with tribal energy development organizations, Indian tribes, tribal organizations, Native Hawaiian community-based organizations, or territories or freely associated states; or

(A) grants awarded under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall make available to the public and the relevant committees of Congress, an annual report on the strategic vision for the Solar Energy Technology Program, including assessments of solar energy markets and technologies.


(A) in the section heading, by striking "PHOTOVOLTAICS, AND SOLAR THERMAL" and inserting "ALCOHOL FROM BIOMASS AND OTHER BIO ENERGY TECHNOLOGY";

(B) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) (as redesignated by section 1204(c)(1)(B)(iii)), by striking "photovoltaics, and solar thermal energy technologies", and inserting "bioenergy, and other biomass and other bio energy technologies";

(ii) by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) (as redesignated by section 1204(c)(1)(B)(iii)); and

(iii) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) (as redesignated by section 1204(c)(1)(B)(iii)) as paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively; and

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking "the Photovoltaic Energy Systems Program, the Solar Thermal Energy Systems Program," and inserting "the Photovoltaic Energy Systems Program,";

(ii) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(II) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively; and

(iii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(II) by redesigning subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively; and

(B) by striking subsection (d); and

(C) by redesigning subsections (e) through (g) as subsections (d) through (f), respectively.
Section 3765 of title 38, United States Code); (iii) a tribal organization (as defined in section 1301 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)); (iv) an electric utility, including—

(A) an electric cooperative;
(B) a public or municipally owned electric utility, or any agency, authority, corporation, or instrumentality of a State political subdivision; and
(C) an investor-owned utility; and

(vii) a private energy storage company.

(D) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a competitive grant program under this subparagraph to award grants to eligible entities to carry out demonstration projects for pilot energy storage systems.

(E) SELECTION REQUIREMENTS.—In selecting eligible entities to receive a grant under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

(i) ensure regional diversity among eligible entities awarded grants, including ensuring participation of eligible entities that are rural States and States with high energy costs;

(ii) ensure that grants are awarded for demonstration projects that—

(A) expand on the existing technology demonstration programs of the Department;

(B) support the activities or projects described in subparagraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary shall submit to Congress and

(C) the program as appropriate.

(ii) shall annually review the strategic plan developed under subparagraph (A); and

(iii) may periodically revise the strategic plan as appropriate.

(6) LEVERAGING OF RESOURCES.—The program may be by a specific office of the Department, but shall be cross-cutting in nature, so that in carrying out activities under the program, the Secretary (or a designee of the Secretary charged with leading the program) shall leverage existing Federal resources, including, at a minimum, the expertise and resources of—

(A) the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability; (B) the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, including the Water Power Technologies Office; and

(C) the Office of Science, including—

(i) the Basic Energy Sciences Program; (ii) the Advanced Scientific Computing Research Program; (iii) the Biological and Environmental Research Program; and


(7) PROTECTING PRIVACY AND SECURIT Y.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall identify, incorporate, and follow best practices for protecting the privacy of individuals and businesses and the respective sensitive data of the individuals and businesses, including by managing privacy risk through a process of their Information Practice Principles of the Federal Trade Commission for the collection, use, disclosure, and retention of individual electric consumer information in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-130 (or successor circulars).

(c) ENERGY STORAGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS; PILOT GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—Not later than September 30, 2023, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, enter into agreements to carry out not fewer than 5 energy storage system demonstration projects, including at least 1 energy storage system demonstration project designed to further the development of technologies described in clause (v) or (vi) of subsection (b)(2)(A).

(2) ENERGY STORAGE PILOT GRANT PROGRAM.—

(A) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this paragraph, the term “eligible entity” means—

(i) a State energy office (as defined in section 124(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15262(a))); (ii) an Indian tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (25 U.S.C. 465)); (iii) a tribal organization (as defined in section 1301 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)); (iv) an electric utility, including—

(i) an electric cooperative; (ii) a public or municipally owned electric utility, or any agency, authority, corporation, or instrumentality of a State political subdivision; and

(iii) an investor-owned utility; and

(v) a private energy storage company.

(B) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall—

(A) develop a 10-year strategic plan for the program, and update the plan, in accordance with this paragraph.

(ii) coordinate with and integrate across other relevant offices in the Department;

(iii) to the extent practicable, include metrics that can be used to evaluate energy storage technologies;

(D) ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES, CONTROLS, AND POWER ELECTRONICS FOR ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS U NDER THE PROGRAM, WARRANTIES FOR ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS, MATERIALS, AND TECHNOLOGIES DURING EACH STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT, BEGINNING WITH THE RESEARCH STAGE AND ENDING WITH THE DEPLOYMENT STAGE; (E) R ELIABILITY, SAFETY, AND DURABILITY TESTS FOR ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS, INCLUDING, AT A MINIMUM, THE BASIC ENERGY SCIENCES PROGRAM; (F) THE ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING RESEARCH PROGRAM; (G) THE BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM; AND

(H) ENERGY STORAGE USE CASES FROM INDIVIDUAL AND COMBINATION TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS, INCLUDING VALUE FROM VARIOUS-USE CASES AND ENERGY STORAGE SERVICES.

(3) TRUSTWORTHY AND VALIDATION.—In coordination with 1 or more National Laboratories, the Secretary shall accelerate the development, standardized testing, and validation of energy storage systems under the program by developing testing and evaluation methodologies for—

(A) storage technologies, controls, and power electronics for energy storage systems under a variety of operating conditions; (B) standardized and grid performance testing for energy storage systems, materials, and technologies during each stage of development, beginning with the research stage and ending with the deployment stage; (C) reliability, safety, and durability testing under standard and evolving duty cycles; and

(D) accelerated life testing protocols to predict estimated lifetime metrics with accuracy.

(4) PERIODIC EVALUATION OF PROGRAM OBJECTIVES.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years for the duration of the program, the Secretary shall evaluate and, if necessary, update the program objectives to ensure that the program continues to advance energy storage systems toward widespread commercial deployment by lowering the costs and increasing the duration of energy storage resources.

(5) ENERGY STORAGE STRATEGIC PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop a 10-year strategic plan for the program, and update the plan, in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) CONTENT.—The strategic plan developed under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) be coordinated with and integrated across other relevant offices in the Department;

(ii) to the extent practicable, include metrics that can be used to evaluate energy storage technologies;

(iii) be included in Department programs that—

(A) support the research and development activities described in paragraph (2) and the demonstration projects under subsection (c); and

(B) include expected timelines for—

(i) the accomplishment of relevant objectives under current programs of the Department relating to energy storage systems; and

(ii) the commencement of any new initiatives within the Department relating to energy storage systems to accomplish those objectives; and

(C) incorporate relevant activities described in the Grid Modernization Initiative Multi-Year Program Plan.

(6) SUBMISSION OF PLAN.—The Secretary shall annually review the strategic plan developed under subparagraph (A); and

(D) annually submit the strategic plan to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Commerce and Science, Space, and Technology of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives the strategic plan developed under subparagraph (A).

(E) UPDATES TO PLAN.—The Secretary—

(i) shall annually review the strategic plan developed under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) may periodically revise the strategic plan as appropriate.

(7) PROTECTING PRIVACY AND SECURITY.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall identify, incorporate, and follow best practices for protecting the privacy of individuals and businesses and the respective sensitive data of the individuals and businesses, including by managing privacy risk through a process of their Information Practice Principles of the Federal Trade Commission for the collection, use, disclosure, and retention of individual electric consumer information in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-130 (or successor circulars).

(8) REPORTS.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years for the duration of the programs under paragraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Commerce and Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Science, Space, and Technology of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Commerce and Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report describing the performance of those programs.
(4) No project ownership interest.—The Federal Government shall not hold any equity or other ownership interest in any energy storage system that is part of a project under the joint program established under subsection (a) unless the holding is agreed to by each participant of the project.

(d) Long-duration demonstration Initiative and Joint Program.—

(1) Definitions.—In this subsection:

(A) Director of ARPA–E.—The term "Director of ARPA–E" has the meaning given under paragraph (4).

(B) Director of ESTCP.—The term "Director of ESTCP" means the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program of the Department of Defense.

(C) Initiative.—The term "Initiative" means the demonstration initiative established under paragraph (2).

(D) Joint Program.—The term "Joint Program" means the joint program established under paragraph (4).

(E) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary, acting through the Director of ARPA–E.

(2) Establishment of initiative.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a demonstration initiative composed of demonstration projects focused on the development of long-duration energy storage technologies.

(3) Selection of projects.—To the maximum extent practicable, in selecting demonstration projects to participate in the Initiative, the Secretary shall—

(i) ensure a range of technology types;

(ii) ensure regional diversity among projects; and

(iii) consider bulk power level, distribution power level, behind-the-meter, microgrid (grid-connected or islanded mode), and off-grid applications.

(4) Joint Program.—

(A) Establishment.—As part of the Initiative, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of ESTCP, shall establish within the Department a joint program to carry out projects—

(i) to demonstrate promising long-duration energy storage technologies at different scales; and

(ii) to help new, innovative long-duration energy storage technologies become commercially viable.

(B) Memorandum of understanding.—Not later than 200 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Director of ESTCP to administer the Joint Program.

(C) Infrastructure.—In carrying out the Joint Program, the Secretary and the Director of ESTCP shall—

(i) use existing test-bed infrastructure at—

(I) Department facilities; and

(II) Department of Defense installations; and

(ii) develop new infrastructure for identified projects, if appropriate.

(D) Goals and Metrics.—The Secretary and the Director of ESTCP shall develop goals and metrics for technological progress under the Joint Program consistent with energy storage and energy security policies.

(E) Selection of projects.—

(i) In general.—To the maximum extent practicable, in selecting projects to participate in the Joint Program, the Secretary and the Director of ESTCP shall—

(I) ensure that projects are carried out under conditions that represent a variety of environmental, physical conditions and market constraints; and

(II) ensure an appropriate balance of—

(aa) larger, higher-cost projects; and

(bb) smaller, lower-cost projects.

(ii) Priority.—In carrying out the Joint Program, the Secretary and the Director of ESTCP shall give priority to demonstration projects that—

(I) make available to the public project information that will accelerate deployment of long-duration energy storage technologies; and

(II) will be carried out in the field.

(e) Technical and planning Assistance Program.—

(1) Definitions.—In this subsection:

(A) Eligible entity.—The term "eligible entity" means—

(i) an electric cooperative;

(ii) a political subdivision of a State, such as a municipally owned electric utility, or any agency, authority, corporation, or instrumentation of a State political subdivision;

(iii) a not-for-profit entity that is in a partnership with not less than 6 entities described in clause (i) or (ii); and

(iv) an investor-owned utility.

(B) Program.—The term "program" means the technical and planning assistance program established under paragraph (2)(A).

(2) Establishment.—

(A) In General.—The Secretary shall establish a technical and planning assistance program for eligible entities in identifying, evaluating, planning, designing, and developing processes to procure energy storage systems.

(B) Assistance and grants.—Under the program, the Secretary shall—

(i) provide technical and planning assistance, including disseminating information, directly to eligible entities; and

(ii) award grants to eligible entities to contract to obtain technical and planning assistance from outside experts.

(C) Focus.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall focus on energy storage system projects that have the greatest potential for—

(i) strengthening the reliability and resilience of energy infrastructure;

(ii) reducing the cost of energy storage systems;

(iii) improving the feasibility of microgrids (grid-connected or islanded mode), particularly in rural areas, including high energy cost rural areas;

(iv) reducing consumer electricity costs; or

(v) maximizing local job creation.

(3) Technical and Planning assistance.—

(A) In General.—Technical and planning assistance provided under the program shall include assistance with 1 or more of the following activities relating to energy storage systems:

(I) Identification of opportunities to use energy storage systems.

(II) Feasibility studies to assess the potential for development of new energy storage systems or improvement of existing energy storage systems.

(III) Assessment of technical and economic characteristics, including a cost-benefit analysis.

(IV) Utility interconnection.

(V) Permitting and siting issues.

(VI) Business planning and financial analysis.

(VII) Engineering design.

(VIII) Resource adequacy planning.

(IX) Resilience planning and valuation.

(B) Exclusion.—Technical and planning assistance provided under the program shall not be used to pay any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of the United States, a Member of Congress, an employee of any State or local government, or a political subdivision.

(4) Information dissemination.—The information disseminated under paragraph (2) shall include—

(A) information relating to the topics described in paragraph (3)(A), including case studies of successful examples;

(B) any other material determined by the Secretary as a condition of receiving a grant; and

(C) any other material determined by the Secretary as necessary to promote the purposes of the program.

(5) Applications.—

(A) In General.—The Secretary shall seek applications for the program—

(i) on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis; and

(ii) on a periodic basis, but not less frequently than once every 12 months.

(B) Application.—An eligible entity desiring to apply for the program shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including whether the eligible entity is applying for—

(i) direct technical and planning assistance under paragraph (2)(B)(i); or

(ii) a grant under paragraph (2)(B)(ii).

(C) Priorities.—In selecting eligible entities to receive assistance under the program, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities described in clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (1)(A).

(D) Reconsideration.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress and make available to the public—

(i) a list of not less frequently than once every 2 years, a report describing the performance of the program, including a synthesis and analysis of any information the Secretary requires grant recipients to provide to the Secretary as a condition of receiving a grant; and

(ii) an assessment of the success of, and education provided by, the program carried out by eligible entities under the program.

(6) Cost-sharing.—Activities under this subsection shall be subject to the cost-sharing requirements under section 968 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16322).

(f) Energy Storage Materials Recycling Prize Competition.—

(1) Definition of Critical Energy Storage Materials.—In this subsection, the term ‘critical energy storage materials’ includes—

(A) lithium;

(B) cobalt;

(C) nickel;

(D) graphite; and

(E) any other material determined by the Secretary to be critical to the continued growing supply of energy storage resources.

(2) Prize authority.—

(A) In general.—As part of the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall establish an award program to be known as the ‘Energy Storage Materials Recycling Prize Competition’ (referred to in this subsection as the ‘program’), under which the Secretary shall carry out prize competitions and make awards to advance the recycling of critical energy storage materials.

(B) Frequency.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall carry out a...
competition under the program not less frequently than once every calendar year.

(3) ELIGIBILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to win a prize under the program, an individual or entity—

(i) shall have complied with the requirements of the competition as described in the announcement for that competition published in the Federal Register by the Secretary under paragraph (6);

(ii) in the case of a private entity, be incorporated in the United States and maintain a primary place of business in the United States;

(iii) in the case of an individual, whether participating singly or in a group, shall be a citizen of, or an attorney-at-law, or an individual selected through a competitive process to develop advanced methods or technologies to recycle critical energy storage materials from energy storage systems.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall consult with appropriate members of private industry involved in the commercial deployment of energy storage systems.

(4) AWARDS.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall award cash prizes, in amounts to be determined by the Secretary, to individual or entities selected through a competitive process to develop advanced methods or technologies to recycle critical energy storage materials from energy storage systems.

(5) CRITERIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish objective, merit-based criteria for awarding the prizes in each competition carried out under the program.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The criteria established under subparagraph (A) shall prioritize advancements in methods or technologies that present the greatest potential for large-scale commercial deployment.

(C) CONSIDERATION.—In establishing the criteria under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall consult with appropriate members of private industry involved in the commercial deployment of energy storage systems.

(6) ADVERTISING AND SOLICITATION OF COMPETITORS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall announce the objective merit-based criteria for awarding the prizes in each competition by publishing a notice in the Federal Register.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Each notice published under subparagraph (A) shall include all of the essential elements of the competition, such as—

(i) the subject of the competition;

(ii) the eligibility requirements for participation in the competition;

(iii) the duration of the competition;

(iv) the process for participants to register for the competition;

(v) the amount of the prize; and

(vi) the criteria for awarding the prize.

(7) JUDGES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each prize competition under the program, the Secretary shall assemble a panel of qualified judges to select the winner or winners of the competition on the basis of the criteria established under paragraph (5).

(B) SELECTION.—The judges for each competition shall include appropriate members of the public, the individuals, and the spouses of the individual, or any other member of the household of the individual.

(C) CONFLICTS.—An individual may not serve as a judge in a prize competition under the program if the individual, the spouse of the individual, or any other member of the household of the individual is a personal or financial interest in, or is an employee, officer, director, or agent of, any entity that is a registered participant in the prize competition for which the individual will serve as a judge or

(iii) examine additional products, market designs, or rules that would enable and compensate for the use of electric storage resources for improving the operation of electric systems; and

(iv) examine the functional value of electric storage resources at the transmission and distribution system interface for purposes of providing electric system reliability.

(b) COORDINATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall coordinate the activities under this section (including activities conducted pursuant to the amendments made by this section) among the offices and employees of the Department, other Federal agencies, and other relevant entities—

(1) to ensure appropriate cooperation; and

(2) to avoid unnecessary duplication of those activities.

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) to carry out subsection (b), $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, to remain available until expended; and

(2) to carry out subsection (c), $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, to remain available until expended.

(2) TO ENCOURAGE ENERGY STORAGE DEPLOYMENT.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(i) COMMISION.—The term ‘‘Commission’’ means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(B) ELECTRIC STORAGE RESOURCE.—The term ‘‘electric storage resource’’ means a resource capable of receiving electric energy from the grid and storing that electric energy for later injection back into the grid.

(C) REGULATORY ACTION.—The term ‘‘regulatory action’’ means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall issue a regulation to identify the eligibility of, and process for, electric storage resources—

(i) to receive cost recovery through Commission-regulated rates for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce; and

(ii) that receive cost recovery under clause (i) to receive compensation for other services (such as ancillary services) without regard to whether those services are provided concurrently with the transmission service described in clause (i).

(D) PROHIBITION OF DUPLICATE RECOVERY.—Any regulation issued under subparagraph (A) shall preclude the receipt of unjust and unreasonable double recovery for electric storage resources providing services described in clauses (i) and (ii) of that subparagraph.

(3) ELECTRIC STORAGE RESOURCES TECHNICAL CONFERENCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall convene a technical conference on the potential for electric storage resources to improve the operation of electric systems.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The technical conference under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) identify opportunities for further consideration of electric storage resources in regional and interregional transmission planning processes within the jurisdiction of the Commission;

(ii) identify all energy, capacity, and ancillary service products, market designs, or rules that—

(I) are within the jurisdiction of the Commission; and

(II) enable and compensate for the use of electric storage resources that improve the operation of electric systems;
(F) Proposed lessee.—The term "proposed lessee" means the proposed lessee of a project.

(G) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(H) Study Plan.—The term "study plan" means the plan described in paragraph (4)(A).

(I) Study Plan Agreement.—The term "study plan agreement" means an agreement entered into under paragraph (2)(A) and described in paragraph (3).

(J) Tribes.—The term "Tribes" means—

(i) the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; and

(ii) the Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation.

(2) REQUIREMENT FOR ISSUANCE OF LEASES OF POWER PRIVILEGE.—The Secretary shall not issue a lease of power privilege pursuant to section 4 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 485h(c)(1)) (as amended by subsection (a)) for a project unless—

(A) the proposed lessee and the Tribes have entered into a study plan agreement; or

(B) the Secretary or the Director, as applicable, makes a final determination for—

(i) a study plan agreement under paragraph (3)(B); or

(ii) a study plan under paragraph (4).

(3) STUDY PLAN AGREEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A study plan agreement shall—

(i) establish the deadlines for the proposed lessee to formally respond in writing to comments and requests about the project previously submitted to the Commission;

(ii) allow for the parties to submit additional comments and study requests if any aspect of the project, as proposed, differs from an aspect of the project, as described in a preapplication document provided to the Commission;

(iii) except as expressly agreed to by the parties or as provided in subparagraph (B) or paragraph (4), require that the proposed lessee conduct each study described in—

(I) a study request about the project previously submitted to the Commission; or

(II) any additional study request submitted in accordance with the study plan agreement;

(iv) require that the proposed lessee study any potential adverse economic effects of the project on the Tribes, including effects on—

(I) the Tribes' historic properties and cultural or spiritual resources; and

(II) the environment;

(v) establish a protocol for communication and consultation between the parties;

(vi) provide mechanisms for resolving disputes between the parties regarding implementation and enforcement of the study plan agreement; and

(vii) contain other provisions determined to be appropriate by the parties.

(B) DISPUTES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If the parties cannot agree on the terms of a study plan agreement, the parties shall submit to the Director, for final determination on the terms or implementation of the study plan agreement, notice of the dispute, filed with subparagraph (A)(i), to the extent the parties have agreed to a study plan agreement.

(ii) INCLUSION.—A dispute covered by clause (i) is over the view of a proposed lessee that an additional study request submitted in accordance with subparagraph (A)(ii) is not reasonably calculated to assist the Secretary in evaluating the potential impacts of the project.

(iii) TIMING.—The Director shall issue a determination on the dispute under clause (i) not later than 120 days after the date on which the Director receives notice of the dispute under that clause.

(iv) STU DY PLAN AGREEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The proposed lessee shall submit to the Secretary for approval a study plan that details the proposed methodology for performing each of the studies described in the study plan agreement;

(B) INITIAL DETERMINATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary receives the study plan submitted under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall make an initial determination that—

(i) approves the study plan;

(ii) rejects the study plan on the grounds that the study plan—

(I) lacks sufficient detail on a proposed methodology for a study identified in the study plan agreement; or

(II) is inconsistent with the study plan agreement; or

(iii) imposes additional study plan requirements that the Secretary determines are necessary to adequately define the potential effects of the project on the Tribes, including—

(I) the exercise of the paramount hunting, fishing, and boating rights of the Tribes reserved pursuant to the Act of June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 703, chapter 460; 16 U.S.C. 835d et seq.); (II) the annual payments described in subclauses (I) and (II) of paragraph (3)(A)(iv); and

(III) the Columbia Basin project (as defined in section 1 of the Act of May 27, 1937 (50 Stat. 208, chapter 299; 57 Stat. 14, chapter 14; 16 U.S.C. 835); (IV) historic properties and cultural or spiritual significant resources; and

(V) the environment.

(C) OBJECTIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes an initial determination under subparagraph (B), the Tribes or the proposed lessee may submit to the Director an objection to the determination.

(ii) FINAL DETERMINATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which the Director receives a determination under clause (i), the Director shall—

(I) hold a hearing on the record regarding the objection; and

(II) make a final determination that establishes the study plan, including a description of studies the proposed lessee is required to perform.

(D) NO OBJECTIONS.—If no objections are submitted by the deadline described in subparagraph (C)(i), the initial determination of the Secretary under subparagraph (B) shall be final.

(5) CONDITIONS OF LEASE.—

(A) CONSISTENCY WITH RIGHTS OF TRIBES; PROTECTION, MITIGATION, AND ENHANCEMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any lease of power privilege issued by the Secretary for a project under paragraph (2) shall contain conditions that require the lessee of the project to—

(I) mitigate damages to, and enhance fish and wildlife, including related spawning grounds and habitat, affected by the development, operation, and management of the project;

(ii) RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TRIBES.—The conditions required under clause (i) shall be consistent with joint recommendations of the Tribes.

(iii) RESOLVING INCONSISTENCIES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that any recommendation of the Tribes under clause (ii) is not reasonably calculated to ensure the project is consistent with clause (i) or is inconsistent with the requirements of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 435 et seq.), the Secretary shall attempt to resolve any such inconsistency with the Tribes, giving due weight to the recommendations and expertise of the Tribes.

(ii) PUBLICATION OF FINDINGS.—If, after an attempt to resolve an inconsistency under subclause (i), the Secretary does not adopt in whole or in part a recommendation of the Tribes under clause (ii), the Secretary shall issue each of the following findings, including a statement of the basis for each of the findings:

(aa) A finding that adoption of the recommendation is inconsistent with the requirements of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 435 et seq.)

(bb) A finding that the conditions selected by the Secretary to be contained in the lease of power privilege under clause (i) comply with the requirements of subclauses (I) and (II) of that clause.

(B) ANNUAL CHARGES PAYABLE BY LESSEE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (i), any lease of power privilege issued by the Secretary for a project under paragraph (2) shall contain conditions that require the lessee of the project to make direct payments to the Tribes through reasonable annual charges in an amount that recompenses the Tribes for any adverse economic effect of the project identified in a study performed pursuant to the study plan agreement for the project.

(ii) AGREEMENT.—

(A) The amount of the annual charges described in clause (i) shall be established through agreement between the proposed lessee and the Tribes.

(B) CONFIRMATION.—The agreement under subclause (I), including any modification of the agreement, shall be deemed to be a condition to the lease of power privilege issued by the Secretary for a project under paragraph (2).

(iii) DISPUTE RESOLUTION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—If the proposed lessee and the Tribes cannot agree to the terms of an agreement under clause (ii), the proposed lessee and the Tribes shall submit notice of the dispute to the Director.

(II) RESOLUTION.—The Director shall resolve the dispute described in subclause (i) not later than 180 days after the date on which the Director receives notice of the dispute under that subclause.

(C) CONTESTATION.—The Secretary may include in any lease of power privilege issued by the Secretary for a project under paragraph (2) other conditions determined appropriate by the Secretary, including that the conditions shall be consistent with the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 435 et seq.).

(6) DEADLINES.—

(A) The Secretary or any officer of the Office of Hearings and Appeals before whom a proceeding is pending under this subsection may extend any deadline or enlarge any time frame described in this subsection.

(B) At the discretion of the Secretary or the officer; or
(B) on a showing of good cause by any party.

(7) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Any final action of the Secretary or the Director made pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to judicial review in accordance with chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code.

(8) EFFECT ON OTHER PROJECTS.—Nothing in this subsection shall diminish or in any way affect rights or powers existing under any other law.

Subtitle D—Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage

SEC. 1401. FOSSIL ENERGY.

Section 961(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16291a(a)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "including technology development to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and associated emissions of heavy metals within coal combustion residues and gas streams resulting from fossil fuel use and production’’ before the period at the end; and

(2) by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

"(7) Increasing the export of fossil energy-related equipment, technology, including emissions control technologies, and services from the United States.

(8) Developing carbon removal and utilization technologies, products, and methods that result in net reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from industrial facilities, including direct air capture and storage, and carbon use and reuse for commercial application.

(9) Improving the conversion, use, and storage of carbon dioxide produced from fossil fuels.’’.

SEC. 1402. ESTABLISHMENT OF COAL AND NATURAL GAS TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall establish a carbon capture and utilization program to be applied to the transformation, use, and storage of carbon dioxide produced during the production of electric energy and from industrial facilities, including—

(1) large-scale pilot projects; and

(2) commercial-scale demonstration or application.

(b) COAL AND NATURAL GAS TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘natural gas electric generation facility’ includes a new or existing—

(i) simple cycle plant; or

(ii) combined cycle plant;

(iii) combined heat and power plant; or

(iv) steam methane reformer that produces hydrogen from natural gas for use in the production of electric energy.

(4) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means the program established under subsection (b).

(5) TRANSFORMATIONAL TECHNOLOGY.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘transformational technology’ means a power generation technology that represents a significant change in the methods used to convert energy that will enable a step change in performance, efficiency, and cost of electricity as compared with the technology in existence on the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘transformational technology’ includes a broad range of technology improvements, including—

(i) thermodynamic improvements in energy conversion and heat transfer, including—

(D) advanced combustion systems, including oxygen combustion systems and chemical looping; and

(ii) the replacement of steam cycles with supercritical carbon dioxide cycles;

(iii) steam or carbon dioxide turbine technology;

(iv) improvements in carbon capture, utilization, and storage systems technology;

(v) improvements in small-scale and modular coal-fired technologies with reduced carbon output or carbon capture that can support incremental power generation capacity additions;

(vi) fuel cell technologies for low-cost, high-efficiency modular power systems;

(vii) advanced gasification systems; and

(viii) any other technology the Secretary recognizes as transformational technology.

(b) COAL AND NATURAL GAS TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a demonstration program under which the Secretary shall develop goals and objectives for the transformation, use, and storage of carbon dioxide produced by coal and natural gas electric generation facilities, including—

(i) accelerating the development, deployment, and commercialization of technologies to capture and sequester carbon dioxide emissions from new and existing coal and natural gas electric generation facilities, including—

(ii) supporting sites for safe geological storage of large volumes of anthropogenic sources of carbon dioxide and the development of the infrastructure needed to support a carbon dioxide utilization and storage industry;

(iii) improving the conversion, utilization, and storage of carbon dioxide produced from fossil fuels and other anthropogenic sources of carbon dioxide; and

(iv) developing carbon utilization technologies, products, and methods, including carbon use and reuse for commercial application;

(v) determining net-negative carbon dioxide emissions technologies; and

(vi) developing technologies for the capture of carbon dioxide produced during the production of hydrogen from natural gas.

(C) Decreasing the non-carbon dioxide relevant environmental impacts of coal and natural gas production, including by—

(i) further reducing non-carbon dioxide air emissions; and

(ii) reducing the use, and managing the discharge, of water in power plant operations.

(D) Accelerating the development of technologies to capture carbon dioxide emissions from industrial facilities, including—

(i) nontraditional fuel manufacturing facilities, including ethanol or other biofuel production plants or hydrogen production plants and

(ii) energy-intensive manufacturing facilities that produce carbon dioxide as a byproduct of operations.

(E) Examining methods of converting coal and natural gas to synthesizable products and commodities in addition to electricity, including hydrogen.

(F) Entering into cooperative agreements to carry out demonstration projects (including pilot projects) to demonstrate the technical and commercial viability of technologies to reduce carbon dioxide emissions released from coal and natural gas electric generation facilities for commercial deployment; and

(G) Identifying any barriers to the commercial deployment of any technologies to develop technologies for the capture of carbon dioxide produced by coal and natural gas electric generation facilities.

(4) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall establish a demonstration program under which the Secretary shall enter into agreements by not more than—

(i) requiring that the agreements be entered into with the Secretary having a 51 percent ownership interest in the demonstration project.

(2) Large-Scale Pilot Projects.—The term ‘large-scale pilot project’ means a pilot project that—

(A) represents the scale of technology development beyond laboratory development and basic engineering, but not yet advanced to the point of being tested under real operational conditions at commercial scale;

(B) represents the scale of technology necessary to gain the operational data needed to understand the technical and performance risks of the technology before the application of that technology at commercial scale or in commercial-scale demonstration; and

(C) is large enough—

(i) to validate scaling factors; and

(ii) to demonstrate the interaction between major components so that control philosophies for a new process can be developed and enable the technology to advance to a large-scale pilot plant application to commercial-scale demonstration or application.

(2) NATURAL GAS.—The term ‘natural gas’ means any fuel consisting in whole or in part of—

(A) natural gas;

(B) liquid petroleum gas;

(C) methane derived from petroleum or natural gas liquids; or

(D) any mixture of natural gas and syngas; or

(E) biogas.

(3) NATURAL GAS ELECTRIC GENERATION FACILITY.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘natural gas electric generation facility’ means a facility that generates electric energy using natural gas as the fuel.
later than September 30, 2025, for demonstration projects to demonstrate the construction and operation of not fewer than 5 facilities to capture carbon dioxide from coal and natural gas electric generation facilities.

"(B) REQUIREMENT.—Of the demonstration projects carried out under subparagraph (A),

(i) not fewer than 2 shall be designed to capture carbon dioxide from a natural gas electric generation facility; and

(ii) not fewer than 2 shall be designed to capture carbon dioxide from a coal electric generation facility.

"(C) GOALS.—Each demonstration project under the demonstration program shall be designed to leverage the development, deployment, and commercialization of technologies to capture and sequester carbon dioxide emissions from new and existing coal and natural gas electric generation facilities.

"(D) APPLICATIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to enter into an agreement with the Secretary for a demonstration project under subparagraph (A), an entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(ii) REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS.—In reviewing applications submitted under clause (i), the Secretary, to the maximum extent practicable,

(I) ensure a broad geographic distribution of project sites;

(II) ensure that a broad selection of electric generation facilities are represented;

(III) ensure that a broad selection of technologies are represented; and

(IV) leverage existing public-private partnerships.

"(5) INTRAFRAGENCY COORDINATION FOR CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION ACTIVITIES.—The carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration activities described in paragraph (3)(B) shall be carried out by the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, in coordination with the heads of other relevant offices of the Department and the National Laboratories.

"(6) CONSULTATIONS REQUIRED.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall—

(A) enter into international collaborations, taking into consideration the recommendations of the National Coal Council and the National Petroleum Council;

(B) use existing authorities to encourage international cooperation; and

(C) consult with interested entities, including—

(i) coal and natural gas producers;

(ii) industries that use coal and natural gas;

(iii) organizations that promote coal, advanced coal, and natural gas technologies;

(iv) environmental organizations;

(v) organizations representing consumers; and

(vi) organizations representing workers.

"(c) REPORT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the program goals and objectives adopted under subsection (b)(3).

"(2) UPDATE.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years after the initial report is submitted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the progress made towards achieving the program goals and objectives adopted under subsection (b)(3).

"(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section, to remain available until expended—

(A) for activities under the research and development program component described in subsection (b)(2)(A)(i), $230,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022; and

(B) subject to paragraph (2), for activities under the large-scale pilot projects program component described in subsection (b)(2)(B), $347,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022;

(i) $272,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 and 2024; and

(iii) $250,000,000 for fiscal year 2025;

(C) for activities under the demonstration projects program component described in subsection (b)(2)(C),

(i) $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022; and

(ii) $500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2025; and

(D) for activities under the front-end engineering and design program described in subsection (b)(2)(D), $30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

(b) T ECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58; 119 Stat. 600) is amended by striking the item relating to section 992 and inserting the following:

"Sec. 992. Carbon and natural gas technology program.

SEC. 1403. CARBON DIOXIDE MINERALIZATION FORMATIONS.

"(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section—

(1) $105,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

(2) $110,250,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(3) $115,763,000 for fiscal year 2023;

(4) $121,551,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

(5) $127,628,000 for fiscal year 2025.

"(h) USE OF FUNDS.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the progress made towards achieving the program goals and objectives adopted under this section.

(2) UPDATES.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years after the initial report is submitted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the progress made towards achieving the program goals and objectives adopted under subsection (b)(3).

"(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section, to remain available until expended—

(A) for activities under the research and development program component described in subsection (a)(2)(A)(i), $230,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022; and

(B) subject to paragraph (2), for activities under the large-scale pilot projects program component described in subsection (b)(2)(B),

(i) $347,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022;

(ii) $272,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 and 2024; and

(iii) $250,000,000 for fiscal year 2025;

(C) for activities under the demonstration projects program component described in subsection (b)(2)(C),

(i) $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022; and

(ii) $500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2025; and

(D) for activities under the front-end engineering and design program described in subsection (b)(2)(D), $30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

"(2) COST SHARING FOR LARGE-SCALE PILOT PROJECTS.—Activities under subsection (b)(2)(B) shall be subject to the cost-sharing requirements of section 998(b).

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58; 119 Stat. 600) is amended by striking the item relating to section 992 and inserting the following:

"Sec. 992. Carbon and natural gas technology program.

SEC. 1404. CARBON STORAGE VALIDATION AND TESTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 983 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16293) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section—

(1) $105,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

(2) $110,250,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(3) $115,763,000 for fiscal year 2023;

(4) $121,551,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

(5) $127,628,000 for fiscal year 2025.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58; 119 Stat. 600) is amended by striking the item relating to section 992 and inserting the following:

"(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section—

(1) $105,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

(2) $110,250,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(3) $115,763,000 for fiscal year 2023;

(4) $121,551,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

(5) $127,628,000 for fiscal year 2025.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58; 119 Stat. 600) is amended by striking the item relating to section 992 and inserting the following:

"(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section—

(1) $105,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

(2) $110,250,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(3) $115,763,000 for fiscal year 2023;

(4) $121,551,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

(5) $127,628,000 for fiscal year 2025.

"(c) DEMONSTRATION COMPONENTS.—Each demonstration project carried out under this section shall include—

(i) a carbon storage assessment to evaluate the potential environmental, safety, and health impacts of carbon dioxide; and

(ii) an assessment of the cost and feasibility of commercial deployment of large-scale carbon sequestration technologies.

"(d) FUNDING.—(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the demonstration program $300,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024.

(2) FUNDING FOR ADDITIONAL WORK.—(A) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the demonstration program under this section additional funds to support activities under this section.

(B) USE OF FUNDING.—The Secretary shall carry out the demonstration program under this section to the extent permitted by law.
(A) existing or completed demonstration projects receiving additional funding under paragraph (2); and

(B) any new demonstration projects funded under this subchapter.

(5) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report that—

(A) assesses the progress of all regional carbon sequestration partnerships carrying out a demonstration project under this subchapter;

(B) identifies the remaining challenges in achieving large-scale carbon sequestration that is reliable and safe for the environment and public health; and

(C) creates a roadmap for carbon storage research and development activities of the Department through 2055, with the goal of reducing economic and policy barriers to commercial carbon sequestration.

(d) INTEGRATED STORAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may transition large-scale carbon sequestration demonstration projects under subsection (c) into integrated commercial storage complexes.

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58; 119 Stat. 600; 121 Stat. 1708) is amended by striking the item relating to section 963(c) and inserting the following:

“Sec. 963. Carbon storage validation and testing.”

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 703(a)(3) of the Department of Energy Carbon Capture and Sequestration Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17202(a)(3)) is amended, in the first sentence of the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “section 963(c)” and inserting “section 963(c)(3)”.

(2) Section 704 of the Department of Energy Carbon Capture and Sequestration Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17202) is amended, in the first sentence, by striking “section 963(c)(3) and inserting “section 963(c)(3)”.

SEC. 1404. CARBON UTILIZATION PROGRAM.

(a) CARBON UTILIZATION PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) existing or completed demonstration projects receiving additional funding under section 988; and

(B) any new demonstration projects funded under this subchapter.

(2) FUNDING.—Activities under paragraph (1) shall be subject to the cost-sharing requirements of section 988.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for—

(A) $29,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

(B) $30,250,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(C) $31,565,000 for fiscal year 2023;

(D) $32,940,625 for fiscal year 2024; and

(E) $34,387,656 for fiscal year 2025.”

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58; 119 Stat. 600; 121 Stat. 1708) is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to section 969 the following:

“Sec. 969. Carbon utilization program.”

SEC. 1405. CARBON REMOVAL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, in coordination with the heads of appropriate Federal agencies, including the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish a research, development, and demonstration program (referred to in this section as the ‘program’) to test, validate, or improve technologies and strategies to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere on a large scale.

(b) INTRA AGENCY COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall ensure that the program includes the coordinated participation of the Office of Fossil Energy, the Office of Science, and the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

(c) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The program may include research, development, and demonstration activities relating to—

(i) direct air capture and storage technologies;

(ii) bioenergy with carbon capture and sequestration; and

(iii) enhanced geological weathering;

(iv) agricultural practices;

(v) forest management and afforestation; and

(vi) planned or managed carbon sinks, including natural and artificial.
(d) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing and identifying carbon removal technologies and strategies under the program, the Secretary shall consider—
(1) land use changes, including impacts on natural and managed ecosystems;
(2) ocean acidification;
(3) net greenhouse gas emissions; and
(4) economic co-benefits.

(e) AIR CAPTURE TECHNOLOGY PRIZE COMPETITION.—
(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:
(A) The term ‘direct air capture’ means the technological capacity to capture carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
(B) The term ‘dimethyl ether’ means the chemical formula for the compound C2H5O.
(C) The term ‘carbon dioxide’ means the chemical composition CO2.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, shall establish a prize competition to provide awards for carbon dioxide capture from the atmosphere.

(a) The Secretary shall establish a prize competition under this subsection to provide awards for the development of promising technologies for capturing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

(b) The Secretary shall conduct research relating to the development of promising technologies for capturing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

(c) The Secretary shall develop requirements for—
(1) the prize competition process; and
(2) monitoring and verification procedures for projects selected to receive a prize under the prize competition.

(3) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—To be eligible to receive a prize under the prize competition, a project shall—
(A) meet minimum performance standards set by the Secretary; and
(B) meet minimum levels set by the Secretary for the capture of carbon dioxide from dimethyl ether, and
(C) demonstrate in the application for the project for a prize—
(i) a design for a promising carbon capture technology; and
(ii) a technology to perform carbon dioxide capture and storage technologies.

(ii) have access to planned research facilities and test direct air capture and storage technologies;

(4) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE TEST CENTER.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a test center to provide unique testing capability for direct air capture and storage technologies.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The program under this subsection shall—
(A) advance research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of direct air capture and storage technologies;
(B) support development projects and test direct air capture and storage technologies;
(C) develop front-end engineering design and economic analysis; and
(D) contain a public record of pilot and full-scale plant performance.

(5) SELECTION.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall select entities to receive grants under this subsection according to such criteria as the Secretary may develop.
(C) by striking “the Generation IV”;
(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out activities under the program, the Secretary shall consider the potential benefits of those activities for civilian nuclear applications, environmental remediation, and national security.”;
(4) by inserting after paragraph (5) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the program $40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.”;
(5) by inserting before paragraph (1) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(5) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program to conduct research relating to—
(A) next-generation light water reactor fuels that demonstrate improved—
(i) performance; and
(ii) accident tolerance; and
(B) advanced reactor fuels that demonstrate improved—
(i) proliferation resistance; and
(ii) use of resources.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the program under this subsection, the Secretary—
(A) focus on the development of accident-tolerant fuel and cladding concepts that are capable of achieving initial commercialization by December 31, 2025;
(B) conduct studies regarding the means by which those concepts would impact reactor economics, the fuel cycle, operations, safety, and the environment;
(C) subject to paragraph (3), publish the results of the studies conducted under subparagraph (B); and
(D) cooperate with institutions of higher education through the Nuclear Energy University and Integrated Research Projects programs of the Department.

(3) SENSITIVE INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall not publish any information under paragraph (2)(C) that is detrimental to national security, as determined by the Secretary.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the program under this subsection $120,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.”.

SEC. 1504. NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING SUPPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 954 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16274) is amended—
(1) in the section heading, by striking “UNIVERSITY NUCLEAR” and inserting “NUCLEAR”;
(2) in subsection (b)—
(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “this section” and inserting “this subsection”; and
(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (5) as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(3) in subsection (c), by redesignating paragraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and indenting appropriately;
(4) in subsection (d), by redesigning paragraph (1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “this section” and inserting “this subsection”; and
(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (5) as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(5) in subsection (e), by striking “this section” and inserting “this subsection”; and
(6) in subsection (f)—
(A) by striking “this section” and inserting “this subsection”;
(B) by striking “subsection (b)(2)” and inserting “paragraph (2)(B)”;
(C) by redesignating subparagraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively, and indenting appropriately;
(D) by inserting after paragraph (4) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(5) RADIATIONAL FACILITIES MANAGEMENT.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—
(i) encourage appropriate partnerships with a rigorous thesis or dissertation researching the applicable Federal agency programmatic mission of the applicable Federal agency providing the financial assistance with respect to research, development, demonstration, and deployment activities for technologies relevant to advanced nuclear reactors, including relevant fuel cycle technologies.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—
(A) establish a nuclear energy apprenticeship subprogram under which the Secretary shall establish competitively awarded traineeships and apprenticeships in industries that are represented by skilled labor unions and with universities to provide focused, guided training to meet highly focused needs through a tailored academic graduate program that delivers a curriculum with a rigorous thesis or dissertation research requirement aligned with the critical needs of the Department with respect to mission-driven workforce.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the subprogram under this subsection $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58; 119 Stat. 600) is amended by striking the item relating to section 954 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 954. Nuclear science and engineering support.”

SEC. 1505. UNIVERSITY NUCLEAR LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.

Section 313 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009 (42 U.S.C. 16274a), is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 313. UNIVERSITY NUCLEAR LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR.—The term ‘advanced nuclear reactor’ means—
(A) a nuclear fission reactor, including a prototype reactor (as defined under paragraphs 50.2 and 52.1 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)), with significant improvements compared to the most recent generation of fission reactors, including improvements such as—
(i) additional inherent safety features;
(ii) lower waste yields;
(iii) improved fuel performance;
(iv) increased tolerance to loss of fuel cooling;
(v) enhanced reliability;
(vi) increased proliferation resistance;
(vii) increased thermal efficiency;
(viii) reduced consumption of cooling water;
(ix) the ability to integrate into electric applications and nonelectric applications; and
(x) modular sizes to allow for deployment that corresponds with the demand for electricity; or
(xi) operational flexibility to respond to changes in demand for electricity and to the integration with intermittent renewable energy; and
(B) a fusion reactor.

(2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(c) PROGRAM.—The term ‘Program’ means the University Nuclear Leadership Program established under subsection (b).

(d) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy, the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration, and the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall jointly establish a program, to be known as the ‘University Nuclear Leadership Program’.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts made available to carry out the Program shall be used to provide financial assistance for scholarships, fellowships, and research and development projects at institutions of higher education in areas relevant to the programmatic mission of the applicable Federal agency providing the financial assistance with respect to research, development, demonstration, and deployment activities for technologies relevant to advanced nuclear reactors, including relevant fuel cycle technologies.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), amounts made available to carry out the Program may provide financial assistance for a scholarship, fellowship, or multiyear research and development project that does not align directly with a specific mission of the applicable Federal agency providing the financial assistance, if the activity for which assistance is provided would facilitate the maintenance of the discipline of nuclear science or nuclear engineering.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the Program for fiscal year 2021 and each fiscal year thereafter—

(1) $30,000,000 to the Secretary of Energy, of which $15,000,000 shall be for use by the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration; and
(2) $15,000,000 to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

SEC. 1506. VERSATILE, REACTOR-BASED FAST NEUTRON SOURCE.

Section 953(c)(1) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16274c) is amended by—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking “MISSION NEED” and inserting “AUTHORIZATION”;

(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking “determine the mission need” and inserting “providing－”.

SEC. 1507. ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle E of title IX of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16271 to 16274c) is amended—
(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking “The term ‘advanced nuclear reactor’ means—
(A) a nuclear fission reactor, including a prototype reactor (as defined under paragraphs 50.2 and 52.1 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)), with significant improvements compared to the most recent generation of fission reactors, including improvements such as—
(i) additional inherent safety features;
(ii) lower waste yields;
(iii) improved fuel performance;
(iv) increased tolerance to loss of fuel cooling;
(v) enhanced reliability;
(vi) increased proliferation resistance;
(vii) increased thermal efficiency;
(viii) reduced consumption of cooling water;
(ix) the ability to integrate into electric applications and nonelectric applications; and
(x) modular sizes to allow for deployment that corresponds with the demand for electricity; or
(xi) operational flexibility to respond to changes in demand for electricity and to the integration with intermittent renewable energy; and
(B) a fusion reactor.

(2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(c) PROGRAM.—The term ‘Program’ means the University Nuclear Leadership Program established under subsection (b).

(d) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy, the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration, and the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall jointly establish a program, to be known as the ‘University Nuclear Leadership Program’.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts made available to carry out the Program shall be used to provide financial assistance for scholarships, fellowships, and research and development projects at institutions of higher education in areas relevant to the programmatic mission of the applicable Federal agency providing the financial assistance with respect to research, development, demonstration, and deployment activities for technologies relevant to advanced nuclear reactors, including relevant fuel cycle technologies.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), amounts made available to carry out the Program may provide financial assistance for a scholarship, fellowship, or multiyear research and development project that does not align directly with a specific mission of the applicable Federal agency providing the financial assistance, if the activity for which assistance is provided would facilitate the maintenance of the discipline of nuclear science or nuclear engineering.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the Program for fiscal year 2021 and each fiscal year thereafter—

(1) $30,000,000 to the Secretary of Energy, of which $15,000,000 shall be for use by the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration; and
(2) $15,000,000 to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

SEC. 1506. VERSATILE, REACTOR-BASED FAST NEUTRON SOURCE.

Section 953(c)(1) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16274c) is amended by—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking “MISSION NEED” and inserting “AUTHORIZATION”;

(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking “determine the mission need” and inserting “providing－”.

SEC. 1507. ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle E of title IX of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16271
et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 959A. ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(A) a nuclear fission reactor, including a prototype reactor described in sections 50.2 and 50.4 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), with significant improvements compared to the most recent generation of fission reactors, including improvements such as—

(i) additional inherent safety features;

(ii) lower waste yields;

(iii) improved fuel performance;

(iv) increased tolerance to loss of fuel cooling;

(v) enhanced reliability;

(vi) increased proliferation resistance;

(vii) increased thermal efficiency;

(viii) reduced consumption of cooling water;

(ix) the ability to integrate into electric applications and nonelectric applications;

(x) modular sizes to allow for deployment that corresponds with the demand for electricity by the private sector to produce—

(A) emission-free power at a levelized cost of electricity of $60 per megawatt-hour or less;

(B) heat for community heating, industrial purposes, or synthetic fuel production;

(C) district energy supply;

(D) backup or mission-critical power supplies;

(2) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.—The term ‘‘demonstration project’’ means an advanced nuclear reactor operated in any manner, including as part of the power generation facilities of an electric utility system, for the purpose of demonstrating the suitability for commercial application of the advanced nuclear reactor.

(b) Purpose.—The purpose of this section is to direct the Secretary, as soon as practicable, and after the date of enactment of this section, to advance the research and development of domestic advanced, affordable, and clean nuclear energy by—

(1) demonstrating different advanced nuclear reactor technologies that could be used by the private sector to produce—

(A) emission-free power at a levelized cost of electricity of $60 per megawatt-hour or less;

(B) heat for community heating, industrial purposes, or synthetic fuel production;

(C) district energy supply;

(D) backup or mission-critical power supplies;

(2) developing subgoals for nuclear energy research and development that would accomplish the goals of the demonstration projects carried out under subsection (c);

(3) identifying research areas that the private sector is unable or unwilling to undertake due to the cost of, or risks associated with, the research; and

(4) facilitating the access of the private sector to—

(A) Federal research facilities and personnel; and

(B) to the results of research relating to civil nuclear technology funded by the Federal Government.

(c) Demonstration Projects.—

(1) in General.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

(A) enter into agreements to complete not fewer than 2 demonstration projects by not later than December 31, 2025; and

(B) enter into a program to enter into agreements to complete 1 additional operational demonstration project by not later than December 31, 2033.

(2) carry on the Energy—In carrying out demonstration projects under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) include diversity in designs for the advanced nuclear reactors demonstrated under this section, including designs using various—

(i) primary coolants;

(ii) fuel types and compositions; and

(iii) neutron spectra;

(B) seek to ensure that—

(i) the long-term cost of electricity or heat for each design to be demonstrated under this subsection is cost-competitive in the applicable market;

(ii) the selected projects can meet the deadline established in paragraph (1) to demonstrate first-of-a-kind advanced nuclear reactor technologies, for which additional information is collected; and

(iii) the technology readiness level of a proposed advanced nuclear reactor technology;

(C) ensure that each evaluation of candidate technologies for the demonstration projects is completed through an external review of proposed designs, which review shall—

(i) be conducted by a panel that includes not fewer than 1 representative of each of—

(A) institutions of higher education;

(B) manufacturers of metals, or manufacturers of concrete; and

(C) investors in the nuclear industry;

(ii) not be required for a demonstration project that receives no financial assistance from the Department for construction costs;

(D) for federally funded demonstration projects, enter into cost-sharing agreements with private sector partners in accordance with section 988 for the conduct of activities relating to the research, development, and demonstration of private-sector advanced nuclear reactors facilitated by the program;

(E) work with private sector partners to identify potential sites, including Department-owned sites, for demonstrations, as appropriate;

(F) align specific activities carried out under demonstration projects carried out under this subsection with priorities identified through consultations between—

(i) the Department;

(ii) National Laboratories;

(iii) institutions of higher education;

(iv) traditional end-users (such as electric utilities);

(v) potential end-users of new technologies (such as users of high-temperature heat or hydrogen processing plants, including petrochemical companies, manufacturers of metals, or manufacturers of concrete); and

(vi) developers of advanced nuclear reactor technology; and

(G) seek to ensure that the demonstration projects carried out under paragraph (1) do not contribute to the deployment of an advanced reactor by private industry and the Department that is underway as of the date of enactment of this subsection.

(d) Additional Requirements.—In carrying out demonstration projects under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) identify candidate technologies that—

(i) are not developed sufficiently for demonstration within the initial required timeframe described in paragraph (1A); but

(ii) could be demonstrated within the timeframe described in paragraph (1B);

(B) identify technical challenges to the candidate technologies identified in subparagraph (A);

(C) support near-term research and development to address the highest-risk technical challenges to the successful demonstration of selected advanced reactor technology, in accordance with—

(i) subparagraph (B); and

(ii) the research and development activities under sections 952 and 958; and

(D) establish such technology advisory working groups as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to advise the Secretary regarding the technical challenges identified under subparagraph (B) and the scope of research and development programs to address the challenges, in accordance with subparagraph (C), to be comprised of—

(i) private-sector advanced nuclear reactor technology developers;

(ii) technical experts with respect to the relevant technologies at institutions of higher education; and

(iii) technical experts at the National Laboratories.

(e) Goals.—

(1) in General.—The Secretary shall establish goals for research relating to advanced nuclear reactors facilitated by the Department that supports the program for demonstration projects established under subsection (c).

(2) Coordination.—In developing the goals under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall coordinate, on an ongoing basis, with members of private industry to advance the demonstration of various designs of advanced nuclear reactors.

(3) Requirements.—In developing the goals under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure that—

(A) resolving materials challenges relating to extreme environments, including extremely high levels of—

(i) radiation fluence;

(ii) temperature;

(iii) pressure; and

(iv) corrosion; and

(B) qualification of advanced fuel and core design materials are carried out that address near-term challenges in modeling and simulation to enable accelerated design and licensing;

(C) related technologies, such as technologies to manage, reduce, or reuse nuclear waste, are developed;

(D) nuclear research infrastructure is maintained or constructed, such as—

(i) currently operational research reactors at the National Laboratories and institutions of higher education;

(ii) hot cell research facilities; and

(iii) a versatile fast neutron source; and

(iv) a molten salt testing facility;

(E) basic knowledge of non-light water coolant physics and chemistry is improved;

(F) advanced sensors and control systems are developed; and

(G) advanced manufacturing and advanced construction techniques and materials are investigated to reduce the cost of advanced nuclear reactors; and

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58; 119 Stat. 594; 132 Stat. 3160) is amended—
(1) in the item relating to section 917, by striking "efficiency"; (2) in the items relating to each of sections 957, 958, and 959 by inserting "Sec." before the items; and (3) by inserting after the item relating to section 959 the following: "Sec. 959A. Advanced nuclear reactor research, development, and demonstration program." 

SEC. 1508. NUCLEAR ENERGY STRATEGIC PLAN. (a) In General.—Subtitle E of title IX of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16271 et seq.) is amended by section 1508(a)(2) as amended by adding at the end the following: "SEC. 959B. NUCLEAR ENERGY STRATEGIC PLAN. (a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives an updated 10-year strategic plan for the Office of Nuclear Energy of the Department, in accordance with this section. 

(b) Requirements.—(1) Components.—The strategic plan under this section shall designate— 

(A) programs that support the planned accomplishment of the following: 

(i) the goals established under section 959A; and 

(ii) the demonstration programs identified under section 958(c) of that section; and 

(B) programs that— 

(i) do not support the planned accomplishment of demonstration programs, or the goals, requirements, or any of the activities of the programs described in subparagraph (A); and 

(ii) are important to the mission of the Office of Nuclear Energy, as determined by the Secretary. 

(2) Program Planning.—In developing the strategic plan under this section, the Secretary shall specify expected timelines for, as applicable— 

(A) the accomplishment of relevant objectives under current programs of the Department; or 

(B) the commencement of new programs to accomplish those objectives. 

(c) Updates.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives an updated 10-year strategic plan in accordance with subsection (b), which shall identify, and provide a justification for, any major deviation from a previous strategic plan submitted under this section. 

(d) Table of Contents. —The table of contents of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58; 119 Stat. 594; 132 Stat. 1360) (as amended by section 1508(a)(2)) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 959A the following: "Sec. 959B. Nuclear energy strategic plan." 

SEC. 1509. ADVANCED NUCLEAR FUEL SECURITY PROGRAM. (a) In General.—Subtitle E of title IX of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16271 et seq.) is amended by section 1509(a) as amended by adding 1509(a)(1)(B) by inserting after the item relating to section 959A the following: "Sec. 959B. Nuclear energy strategic plan." 

SEC. 1509A. ADVANCED NUCLEAR FUEL SECURITY PROGRAM. (a) Definitions. —In this section: 

(1) TRANSPORTATION PACKAGE.—The term ‘HALEU transportation package’ means a transportation package that is suitable for transporting high-assay, low-enriched uranium. 

(2) HIGH-ASSAY, LOW-ENRICHED URANIUM.—The term ‘high-assay, low-enriched uranium’ means uranium with an assay greater than 5 weight percent, but less than 20 weight percent, of the uranium-235 isotope. 

(3) HIGH-ENRICHED URANIUM.—The term ‘high-enriched uranium’ means uranium with an assay of 20 weight percent or more of the uranium-235 isotope. 

(4) REQUIRED EVALUATIONS.—The report under this subsection shall evaluate— 

(A) the costs and actions required to establish and carry out the program under subsection (b), including with respect to— 

(i) proposed preliminary terms for the sale, transfer, or lease, for use in commercial or noncommercial advanced nuclear reactors. 

(ii) the establishment and carry out the program under subsection (b), including with respect to— 

(iii) the commercial market for high-assay, low-enriched uranium. 

(5) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not make available— 

(A) the costs and actions required to establish and carry out the program under subsection (b), including with respect to— 

(1) the creation of an instrumentality of the United States to establish and carry out the program under subsection (b); 

(2) the costs and actions required to establish and carry out the program under subsection (b), including with respect to— 

(i) the commercial market for high-assay, low-enriched uranium. 

(b) HIGH-ASSAY, LOW-ENRICHED URANIUM PROGRAM FOR USE.—(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall establish a program to make available high-assay, low-enriched uranium, through contracts for sale, resale, transfer, or lease, for use in commercial or noncommercial advanced nuclear reactors. 

(2) NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.—Each lease under this subsection shall include a provision establishing that the high-assay, low-enriched uranium that is the subject of the lease shall remain the property of the Department, including with respect to responsibility for the storage, use, or final disposition of all radioactive waste created by the irradiation, processing, or purification of any leased high-assay, low-enriched uranium. 

(3) QUANTITY.—In carrying out the program under this subsection, the Secretary shall make available— 

(A) by December 31, 2022, high-assay, low-enriched uranium containing not less than 2 metric tons of the uranium-235 isotope; and 

(B) by December 31, 2025, high-assay, low-enriched uranium containing not less than 10 metric tons of the uranium-235 isotope (as determined under subsection (c) of that section; and 

(4) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In carrying out the program under this subsection, the Secretary shall take into consideration— 

(A) options for providing the high-assay, low-enriched uranium under this subsection from a stockpile owned by the Department (including the National Nuclear Security Administration), including— 

(i) fuel that— 

(I) directly meets the needs of an end-user; but 

(II) has been previously used or fabricated for another purpose; 

(ii) fuel that could meet the needs of an end-user after removing radioactive or other contaminants that resulted from a previous use or fabrication of the fuel for research, development, demonstration or deployment activities of the Department (including activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration); and 

(iii) fuel from a high-enriched uranium stockpile, which can be blended with lower-assay uranium to become high-assay, low-enriched uranium to meet the needs of an end-user; and 

(B) requirements to support molybdenum-99 production under the American Medical Isotopes Production Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat. 2211). 

(5) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not bar or otherwise sell or transfer uranium in any form in exchange for services relating to the final disposition of radioactive waste from uranium that is the subject of a lease under this subsection. 

(6) SUNSET.—The program under this subsection shall terminate on the earlier of— 

(A) January 1, 2035; and 

(B) the date on which uranium enriched up to, but not equal to, 20 weight percent can be obtained in the commercial market from domestic suppliers. 

(c) REPORT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes actions proposed to be carried out by the Secretary— 

(A) under the program under subsection (b); or 

(B) otherwise to enable the commercial use of high-assay, low-enriched uranium. 

(2) COORDINATION AND STAKEHOLDER INPUT.—In developing the report under this section, the Secretary shall seek input from— 

(A) the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; 

(B) the National Laboratories; 

(C) institutions of higher education; 

(D) producers of medical isotopes; 

(E) a diverse group of entities operating in the nuclear energy industry; and 

(F) a diverse group of technology developers. 

(3) COST AND SCHEDULE ESTIMATES.—The report under this subsection shall include estimated costs, budgets, and timeframes for enabling the use of high-assay, low-enriched uranium. 

(4) REQUIRED EVALUATIONS.—The report under this subsection shall evaluate— 

(A) the costs and actions required to establish and carry out the program under subsection (b), including with respect to— 

(i) proposed preliminary terms for the sale, transfer, or lease, for use in commercial or noncommercial advanced nuclear reactors. 

(ii) the establishment and carry out the program under subsection (b), including with respect to— 

(iii) the commercial market for high-assay, low-enriched uranium. 

(E) any associated legal, regulatory, and policy issues that should be addressed to enable— 

(i) the program under subsection (b); and 

(ii) the establishment of a domestic industral capability of producing high-assay, low-enriched uranium for commercial and noncommercial purposes, including with respect to the needs of— 

(I) the Department; 

(II) the Department of Defense; and 

(III) the National Nuclear Security Administration. 

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58; 119 Stat. 594; 132 Stat. 1360) (as amended by section 1509(a)(2)) is amended by adding the following: "Sec. 959B. Nuclear energy strategic plan."
SEC. 1510. INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION.
(a) In General.—Subtitle H of Title IX of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16011 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 986B. INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION.
(a) In General.—The Secretary shall carry out a program to develop bilateral collaboration initiatives with a variety of countries through
"(1) research and development agreements;
"(2) other relevant arrangements and action plan updates; and
"(3) maintaining existing multilateral cooperation commitments of—
"(A) the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation;
"(B) the Generation IV International Forum;
"(C) the International Atomic Energy Agency; and
"(D) other international collaborative effort with respect to advanced nuclear reactor operations and safety.
"(b) SUBPROGRAM.—
"(1) In general.—In carrying out the program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall establish a subprogram that shall—
"(A) support diplomatic, nonproliferation, climate, and international economic objectives for the safe, secure, and peaceful use of nuclear technology in countries developing nuclear energy programs, with a focus on countries that have increased civil nuclear cooperation with Russia and China; and
"(B) be modeled after the International Military Education and Training program of the Department of State.
"(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the subprogram under this subsection $5,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.
"(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The program under subsection (a) shall be carried out—
"(1) to the maximum extent practicable, workshops and expert-based exchanges to engage industry, stakeholders, and foreign governments regarding international climate issues, such as training, financing, safety, and options for multinational cooperation on used nuclear fuel disposal; and
"(2) with coordination—
"(A) the National Security Council;
"(B) the Secretary of State;
"(C) the Secretary of Commerce; and
"(D) the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
"(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58; 119 Stat. 602) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 986A the following:

"SEC. 986B. International nuclear energy cooperation.
"SEC. 1511. INTEGRATED ENERGY SYSTEMS PROGRAM.
(a) PROGRAM.—
"(1) IN GENERAL.—
"(A) In General.—The Secretary shall establish a program, to be known as the "Integrative Energy Systems Program" (referred to in this subsection as the "program")—
"(i) to maximize energy production and efficiency;
"(ii) to develop energy systems involving the integration of nuclear energy with renewable energy, fossil energy, and energy storage; and
"(iii) to expand the use of emissions-reducing energy technologies into nonelectric sectors to achieve significant reductions in environmental emissions.
"(B) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION; PARTNERS.—
"(i) The program shall be carried out by the Under Secretary of Energy, in partnership with—
"(I) relevant offices within the Department;
"(II) National Laboratories;
"(III) institutions of higher education; and
"(IV) the private sector.
"(2) GOALS AND MILESTONES.—The Secretary shall establish quantitative goals and milestones for the program.
"(3) RESEARCH.—Research areas under the program may include—
"(A) technology innovation to further the expansion of emissions-reducing energy technologies to accommodate a modern, resilient grid system by—
"(i) effectively leveraging multiple energy sources;
"(ii) enhancing and streamlining engineering design;
"(iii) carrying out process demonstrations to optimize performance; and
"(iv) streamlining regulatory review;
"(B) advanced power cycles, energy extraction, and processing of complex hydrocarbons to produce high-value chemicals;
"(C) efficient, emissions-reducing energy technologies for hydrogen production to support transportation and industrial needs;
"(D) enhancement and acceleration of domestic manufacturing and dehalogenation technologies and processes by optimally using clean energy sources;
"(E) more effective thermal energy use, transport, and storage;
"(F) the demonstration of nuclear energy delivery for—
"(i) the production of chemicals, metals, and fuels;
"(ii) the capture, use, and storage of carbon;
"(iii) renewable integration with an integrated energy system; and
"(iv) conversion of carbon feedstock, such as coal, biomass, natural gas, and refuse waste, to higher value nonelectric commodities;
"(G) the development of new analysis capabilities to identify the best ways—
"(i) to leverage multiple energy sources in a given region; and
"(ii) to quantify the benefits of integrated energy systems; and
"(H) any other area that, as determined by the Secretary, meets the purpose and goals of the program.
"(3) GRANTS.—The Secretary may award grants under the program to support the goals of the program.
"(b) REPORT ON DUPLICATIVE PROGRAMS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report identifying any program that is duplicative of the program established under subsection (a)(1)(A).
"Subtitle D. Industrial Technologies
PART I—INNOVATION
SEC. 1601. PURPOSE.
This part of the program and the amendments made by this part is to encourage the development and evaluation of innovative technologies aimed at increasing—
"(1) the technological and economic competitiveness of industry and manufacturing in the United States;
"(2) the emissions reduction of nonpower industrial sectors.
SEC. 1602. COORDINATION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES FOR INDUSTRY.
Section 605 of the American Energy Manufacturing Technical Corrections Act (42 U.S.C. 6351(a)) is amended—
"(1) by striking "Industrial Technologies Program" each place it appears and inserting "Advanced Manufacturing Office"; and
"(2) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "Office of Energy Development" and inserting "Department of Energy".
SEC. 1603. INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.
(a) In General.—The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 is amended by inserting after section 545(a) the following:

"SEC. 455. INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.
"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
"(1) DIRECTOR.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.
"(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means—
"(A) a scientist or other individual with knowledge and expertise in emissions reduction;
"(B) an institution of higher education;
"(C) a nongovernmental organization;
"(D) a National Laboratory;
"(E) a private entity; and
"(F) a partnership or consortium of 2 or more entities described in subparagraphs (B) through (E).
"(2) EMISSIONS REDUCTION.—
"(A) In General.—The term 'emissions reduction' means the reduction, to the maximum extent practicable, of net nonwater greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere by energy services and industrial processes.
"(B) EXCLUSION.—The term 'emissions reduction' does not include the elimination of carbon embodied in the principal products of industrial manufacturing.
"(4) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given in the section in title 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).
"(b) PROGRAM.—The term 'program' means the program established under subsection (b)(1).
"(b) INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—
"(1) In General.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director, the heads of relevant Federal agencies, National Laboratories, industry, and institutions of higher education, shall establish a program to conduct industrial technology development program of research, development, demonstration, and commercial application to further the development and commercialization of innovative technologies that—
"(A) increase the technological and economic competitiveness of industry and manufacturing in the United States;
"(B) increase the viability and competitiveness of United States industrial technology exports; and
"(C) achieve emissions reduction in nonpower industrial sectors.
"(2) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall—
"(A) coordinate with relevant office in the Department and any other Federal agency;
"(B) coordinate and collaborate with the Industrial Technology Innovation Advisory Committee established under section 456; and
"(C) coordinate and seek to avoid duplication with the energy-intensive industries program established under section 545.
"(3) LEVERAGE OF EXISTING RESOURCES.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary

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shall leverage, to the maximum extent practicable—

(A) existing resources and programs of the Department and other relevant Federal agencies; and

(B) public-private partnerships.

(c) Focus Areas.—The program shall focus on—

(1) industrial production processes, including technologies and processes that—

(A) achieve emissions reduction in high-emissions industrial materials production processes, including production processes for iron, steel, steel mill products, aluminum, cement, glass, pulp, paper, and industrial ceramics;

(B) achieve emissions reduction in electricity generation processes, including processes for cement, glass, pulp, paper, and industrial ceramics;

(C) achieve emissions reduction in chemical production processes, including processes for iron, steel, steel mill products, aluminum, cement, glass, pulp, paper, and industrial ceramics;

(D) leverage smart manufacturing technologies, digital manufacturing technologies, and advanced data analytics to develop advanced technologies and practices in information, automation, monitoring, computation, sensing, modeling, and networking to—

(i) model and simulate manufacturing production lines;

(ii) monitor and communicate production line status;

(iii) manage and optimize energy productivity and cost throughout production; and

(iv) model, simulate, and optimize the energy efficiency of manufacturing processes; and

(E) minimize the negative environmental impacts of manufacturing and sustainable chemistry while conserving energy and resources while maintaining productivity and competitiveness; and

(i) by designing products that enable reuse, refurbishment, remanufacturing, and recycling;

(ii) by minimizing waste from industrial processes, including through the reuse of waste as other resources in other industrial processes for mutual benefit; and

(iii) by improving resource efficiency; and

(F) increase the energy efficiency of industrial processes;

(2) alternative materials that produce fewer emissions during production and result in fewer emissions during use;

(3) development of net-zero emissions liquid and gaseous fuels;

(4) establishment of shipping, aviation, and long distance transportation;

(5) carbon capture technologies for industrial processes;

(6) other technologies that achieve net-zero emissions in nonpower industrial sectors, as determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Director; and

(7) high-performance computing to develop advanced materials and manufacturing processes contributing to the focus areas described in paragraphs (1) through (6), including—

(A) modeling, simulation, and optimization of the design of energy efficient and sustainable products; and

(B) a digital prototyping and additive manufacturing to enhance product design.

(d) Grants, Contracts, Cooperative Agreements, and Demonstration Projects.—

(1) Grants.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary may enter into contracts with eligible entities on a competitive basis to provide for projects that the Secretary determines would best achieve the goals of the program.

(2) Cooperative Agreements.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary may enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with eligible entities and Federal agencies for projects that the Secretary determines would further the purposes of the program.

(3) Demonstration Projects.—In support of technologies developed under this section, the Secretary shall fund demonstration projects that test and validate technologies described in subsection (c).

(4) Application.—An entity seeking funding or a contract or agreement under this subsection shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(5) Cost-Sharing.—In awarding funds under this section, the Secretary shall require cost sharing with leveraged funding equal to at least 98% of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16212).''

(b) Technical Amendment.—The table of contents of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–140; 121 Stat. 1494) (as amended by section 1023(c)) is amended by inserting after '603(a)' the item relating to section 454 the following:

'Sec. 455. Industrial emissions reduction technology development program.'

SEC. 1604. Industrial Technology Innovation Advisory Committee.

(a) In General.—The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 is amended by inserting after section 455 (as added by section 1603(a)) the following:

'Sec. 455. Industrial Technology Innovation Advisory Committee.

(1) Definitions.—In this section:

(A) the term 'Committee' means the Industrial Technology Innovation Advisory Committee established under subsection (b);

(B) the term 'Director' means the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy;

(C) the term 'program' means the industrial emissions reduction technology development program established under section 455(b)(1); and

(D) any other individuals the Secretary, in consultation with the Director, determines would best achieve the goals of the program in the focus areas described in section 455(c).

(2) Members.—The Committee shall be comprised of not fewer than 15 members, including members with diverse expertise of which shall cover every focus area described in section 455(c); and

(G) any other individuals the Secretary, in coordination with the Director, determines would best achieve the purposes of the program described in section 455(b)(1); and

(B) advise the Secretary with respect to the program—

(i) by identifying and evaluating all technologies being developed by the private sector relating to the focus areas described in section 455(c);

(ii) by identifying technology gaps in the private sector in those focus areas, and making recommendations to address those gaps,

(iii) by surveying and analyzing factors that prevent the adoption of emissions reduction technologies by the private sector; and

(iv) by recommending technology screening criteria for technology developed under the program to encourage adoption of the technology by the private sector; and

(ii) develop the strategic plan described in paragraph (2).

(2) Strategic Plan.—

(A) Purpose.—The purpose of the strategic plan developed under paragraph (1)(C) is to achieve the goals of the program in the focus areas described in section 455(c).

(B) Contents.—The strategic plan developed under paragraph (1)(C) shall—

(i) specify near-term and long-term qualitative and quantitative objectives relating to each focus area described in section 455(c), including research, development, demonstration, and commercial application objectives;

(ii) identify the public and private costs for the program, which shall be consistent with the purposes of the program described in section 455(b)(1); and

(iii) publish, periodically, a report on the progress of achieving those objectives.

(3) Meetings.—

(A) Frequency.—The Committee shall meet at least once every 3 years thereafter until July 1, 2021.

(B) Initial Meeting.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the members are appointed under subsection (b), the Committee shall hold its first meeting.

(C) Committee Report.—

(i) In General.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, and not less frequently than once every 3 years thereafter, the Committee shall submit to the Secretary a report on the progress of achieving the purposes of the program.

(ii) Contents.—The report under paragraph (1)(C) shall include—

(A) a description of any technology innovation opportunities identified by the Committee;
"(B) a description of any technology gaps identified by the Committee under subsection (d)(1)(B)(ii);

(C) recommendations for improving technology assessment criteria and management of the program;

(D) an evaluation of the progress of the program and the research and development funded by the program;

(E) any recommended changes to the focus areas of the program described in section 455(c);

(F) a description of the manner in which the Committee has carried out the duties described in subsection (d)(1) and any relevant findings as a result of carrying out those duties;

(G) if necessary, an update to the strategic plan developed by the Committee under subsection (d)(1)(C);

(H) the progress made in achieving the goals set out in that strategic plan;

(I) a review of the management, coordination, and industry utility of the program;

(J) an assessment of the extent to which progress has been made under the program in developing commercial, cost-competitive technologies in each focus area described in section 455(c); and

(K) an assessment of the effectiveness of the program in coordinating efforts within the Department and with other Federal agencies to achieve the purposes of the program.

(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a report from the Committee under subsection (f), the Secretary shall submit a copy of that report to the Committees on Appropriations and Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Appropriations and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and any other relevant Committee of Congress.

(h) APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Committee.'

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–140, 121 Stat. 1494) (as amended by section 1603(b)) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 455 the following:

"Sec. 456. Industrial Technology Innovation Program."

SEC. 1605. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS REDUCTION.

(a) In General.—The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–140, 121 Stat. 1494) (as amended by section 1603(b)) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 455 the following:

"SEC. 457. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS REDUCTION.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) eligible entity.—The term 'eligible entity' means:

(A) a State;

(B) a unit of local government;

(C) a territory or possession of the United States;

(D) a relevant State or local office, including an energy office;

(E) a tribal organization (as defined in section 7376 of title 38, United States Code);

(F) an institution of higher education; and

(G) a private entity.

(2) EMISSIONS REDUCTION.—The term 'emissions reduction' has the meaning given the term in section 455(a).

(3) SMART MANUFACTURING.—The term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(4) PROGRAM.—The term 'program' means the program established under subsection (b).

(5) FUNDING.—The term 'funding' means any of the funds provided under the program.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020, the Secretary shall establish a program to provide technical assistance to eligible entities to carry out the activity described in subsection (c).

(c) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—An activity referred to in subsection (b) is any of the following activities carried out for the purpose of achieving major energy savings or major emissions reduction in nonpower industrial sectors:

(1) Adopting emissions reduction technologies;

(2) Establishing goals and priorities to accelerate the development and evaluation of relevant technologies;

(3) Developing collaborations across States, local governments, and territories and possessions of the United States;

(4) Reviewing the appropriate emissions reduction technologies available for a particular eligible entity;

(5) Developing a roadmap for implementing emissions reduction technologies for a particular eligible entity.

(d) APPLICATION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity desiring technical assistance under the program shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(2) APPLICATION PROCESS.—The Secretary shall seek applications for technical assistance under the program on a periodic basis, but not less frequently than once every 12 months.

(3) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In selecting eligible entities for technical assistance under the program, the Secretary shall:

(A) give priority to—

(iv) activities carried out with technical assistance under the program that have the greatest potential for achieving emissions reduction in nonpower industrial sectors;

(ii) activities carried out in a State in which there are active or inactive industrial facilities that may be used or retrofitted to carry out activities under the focus areas described in section 455(c); and

(iii) activities carried out in an economically distressed area (as described in section 301(a) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3161(a))); and

(B) ensure that—

(i) there is geographic diversity among the eligible entities selected; and

(ii) the activities carried out with technical assistance under the program reflect a majority of the focus areas described in section 455(c).

(e) IMPLEMENTATION.—The term 'program' means any of the funds provided under the program.

(f) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the

SEC. 1611. DEFINITIONS. In this part:

(1) ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—The term 'energy management system' means a process of using business level information and local process standards of the American National Standards Institute that enables an organization to follow a systematic approach in achieving continual improvement of energy performance, including energy efficiency, security, use, and consumption.

(2) SMART MANUFACTURING.—The term ‘industrial assessment center’ means a center located at an institution of higher education that—

(A) receives funding from the Department;

(B) provides an in-depth assessment of small- and medium-size manufacturer plant sites to evaluate the facilities, services, and manufacturing operations of the plant site; and

(C) identifies opportunities for potential savings for small- and medium-size manufacturer plant sites from energy efficiency improvements, waste minimization, pollution prevention, and productivity improvement.

(3) INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term ‘information and communication technology’ means any electronic system or equipment (including the content contained in the system or equipment) used to create, convert, communicate, or duplicate data or information, including computer hardware, firmware, software, communication protocols, networks, and data interfaces.

(4) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(5) NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM.—The term ‘North American Industry Classification System’ means the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data relating to the business economy of the United States.

(6) SMALL AND MEDIUM MANUFACTURING.—The term ‘small and medium manufacturers’ means manufacturing firms—

(A) classified in the North American Industry Classification System as any of sectors 33 through 35;

(B) with gross annual sales of less than $100,000,000;

(C) with fewer than 500 employees at the plant site; and

(D) with annual energy bills totaling more than $100,000 and less than $2,500,000.

(7) SMART MANUFACTURING.—The term ‘smart manufacturing’ means advanced technologies in information, automation, monitoring, computation, sensing, modeling, artificial intelligence, analytics, and networking that—

(A) digitally—

(i) simulate manufacturing production lines;

(ii) operate computer-controlled manufacturing equipment;

(iii) monitor and communicate production line status; and

(iv) manage and optimize energy productivity and cost throughout production;

(B) model, simulate, and optimize the energy efficiency of a factory building;

(C) monitor and optimize building energy performance;

(D) model, simulate, and optimize the design of energy efficient and sustainable products, including the use of digital prototyping and additive manufacturing to enhance product design;

(E) connect manufactured products in networks to monitor and optimize the performance of the networks, including automated network operations; and

(F) digitally connect the supply chain network.

SEC. 1612. DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL SMART MANUFACTURING PLAN.

(a) In General.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the
Secretary, in consultation with the National Academies, shall develop and complete a national plan for smart manufacturing technology development and deployment to improve the productivity and energy efficiency of the manufacturing sector of the United States.

(a) CONTENT.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The plan developed under subsection (a) shall identify areas in which agency actions by the Secretary and other heads of Federal departments and agencies are needed to:
The Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study.
(ii) ACTIONS TO INCREASE ACCESS.—The Secretary shall facilitate access to the National Laboratories studied under subsection (a) for small and medium manufacturers so that small and medium manufacturers can fully use the high-performance computing resources of the National Laboratories to enhance the manufacturing competitiveness of the United States.

(b) DURATION.—The plan under subsection (a) shall include:
(i) an assessment of previous and current actions of the Department relating to smart manufacturing;
(ii) the establishment of voluntary interconnection protocols and performance standards;
(iii) the use of smart manufacturing to improve the productivity and reduce the costs of supply chains across multiple companies;
(iv) actions to increase cybersecurity in smart manufacturing infrastructure;
(v) deployment of existing research results;
(vi) the leveraging of existing high-performance computing infrastructure; and
(vii) consideration of the impact of smart manufacturing on manufacturing jobs and future manufacturing jobs.

(c) BIENNIAL REVISIOnS.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Secretary completes the plan under subsection (a), and not less frequently than once every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall revise the plan to account for advancements in information and communication technology and manufacturing needs.

(d) FUNDING.—The Secretary shall use unobligated funds of the Department to carry out this section.

SECTION 1615. STATE MANUFACTURING LEADERSHIP.

(a) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may provide financial assistance on a competitive basis to States for the establishment of programs to be used as models for supporting the implementation of smart manufacturing technologies.

(b) APPLICATIONS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive financial assistance under this section, a State shall submit to the Secretary an application that describes the manner and, containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(ii) The Secretary shall evaluate an application for financial assistance under this section on the basis of merit using criteria identified by the Secretary, including—
(A) technical merit, innovation, and impact;
(B) research approach, workplan, and deliverables;
(C) academic and private sector partners; and
(D) alternate sources of funding.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—
(1) TERM.—The term of an award of financial assistance under this section shall not exceed 3 years.

(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The amount of an award of financial assistance under this section shall not exceed $2,000,000.

(3) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—Each State that receives financial assistance under this section shall match funds in an amount equal to not less than 30 percent of the amount of the financial assistance.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—A State may use financial assistance provided under this section—
(A) to facilitate access to high-performance computing resources for small and medium manufacturers; and
(B) to provide assistance to small and medium manufacturers to implement smart manufacturing technologies and practices.

(a) STUDY.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall conduct a study on how the Department can increase access to existing high-performance computing resources in the National Laboratories, particularly for small and medium manufacturers.

(b) REPORT.—In identifying ways to increase access to National Laboratories under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—
(A) focus on increasing access to the computing facilities of the National Laboratories; and
(B) ensure that
(i) the information from the manufacturer is protected; and
(ii) the security of the National Laboratory facility is maintained.

(c) FUNDING.—The Secretary shall use unobligated funds of the Department to carry out this section.

(a) T ECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPED.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on whether the technologies were successfully adopted for commercial applications, and if so, whether those technologies are manufactured in the United States.

(b) ADDITIONAL MATTERS.—At the end of each fiscal year through fiscal year 2024, the Secretary shall submit to the relevant Congressional committees a report describing activities undertaken in the previous fiscal year under this subtitle, active industrial partnerships, the status of public-private partnerships, progress of the program in meeting goals and timelines, and a strategic plan for funding of activities across agencies.

SECTION 1705. VEHICLE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) PROGRAM.—
(1) ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall conduct a program of basic and applied research, development, engineering, demonstration, and commercial application activities on manufacturing technologies with the potential to substantially reduce or eliminate petroleum use and the emissions of the passenger and commercial vehicles of the United States, including activities in the areas of—
(A) electrification of vehicle systems;
(B) batteries, ultracapacitors, and other energy storage devices;
(C) power electronics;
(D) vehicle, component, and subsystem manufacturing technologies and processes;
(E) engine efficiency and combustion optimization;
(F) waste heat recovery;
(G) transmission and drivetrains;
(H) hydrogen vehicle technologies, including fuel cells and internal combustion engines, and hydrogen infrastructure, including hydrogen energy storage to enable renewability and provide hydrogen for fuel and power;
(I) natural gas vehicle technologies;
(J) aerodynamics, rolling resistance (including tires and wheel assemblies), and accessibility power loads of vehicles and associated equipment;
(K) vehicle weight reduction, including lightweighting and the development of manufacturing processes to fabricate, assemble, and use dissimilar materials;
(L) friction and wear reduction;
(M) engine and component durability;
(N) innovative propulsion systems;
(O) advanced boosting systems;
(P) energy management and control technology;
(Q) engine compatibility with and optimization for a variety of transportation fuels including natural gas and other liquid and gaseous fuels;
(R) predictive engineering, modeling, and simulation of vehicle and transportation systems;
(S) refueling and charging infrastructure for alternative fueled and electric or plug-in electric hybrid vehicles, including the unique challenges facing rural areas;
(T) gaseous fuels storage systems and system integration and optimization;
(U) sensing, communications, and actuation technologies for vehicle, electrical grid, and infrastructure;
(V) efficient use, substitution, and recycling of potentially critical materials in vehicles, including rare earth elements and precious metals, at risk of supply disruption;
(W) aftertreatment technologies;
(X) thermal management of battery systems;
(Y) retrofitting advanced vehicle technologies into existing vehicles;
(Z) development of common standards, specifications, and architectures for both transportation and stationary battery applications;

(1) advanced internal combustion engines;

(2) vehicle-to-vehicle, vehicle-to-pedestrian, and vehicle-to-infrastructure technologies;

(3) INTERAGENCY AND INTEGRITY COORDINATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall coordinate research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities among the following:

(A) relevant programs within the Department, including—
   (i) the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy;
   (ii) the Office of Science;
   (iii) the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability;
   (iv) the Office of Fossil Energy;
   (v) the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy; and
   (vi) other offices as determined by the Secretary;

(B) relevant technology research and development programs within other Federal agencies, as determined by the Secretary.

(4) TECHNICAL STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall develop guidelines for the program described in subparagraph (A), the purposes for which those standards may be used, the limits on their use, and the extent to which those limits are subject to change.

(5) FEDERAL DEMONSTRATION OF TECHNOLOGIES.—The Secretary shall make information available to procurement programs of Federal agencies regarding the potential for developing demonstration and validation programs that shall encourage the development of technologies and practices, including innovative processes—

(A) to increase the production rate and decrease the cost of advanced battery and fuel cell manufacturing;

(B) to vary the capability of individual manufacturing facilities to accommodate different battery chemistries and configurations;
(3) to reduce waste streams, emissions, and energy intensity of vehicle, engine, advanced battery, and component manufacturing processes;
(4) to recycle and remanufacture used batteries and other vehicle components for reuse in vehicles or stationary applications;
(5) to develop manufacturing processes to effectively assemble and produce cost-effective lightweight materials such as advanced aluminum and other metal alloys, polymeric composites, and carbon fiber for use in vehicles;
(6) to produce lightweight high pressure storage systems for gaseous fuels;
(7) to design and manufacture purpose-built hydrogen fuel cell vehicles and components;
(8) to improve the calendar life and cycle life of advanced batteries; and
(9) to produce permanent magnets for advanced vehicles.

SEC. 1706. MEDIUM- AND HEAVY-DUTY COMMERCIAL AND TRANSIT VEHICLES PROGRAM.

The Secretary, in partnership with relevant research and development programs in other Federal agencies, and a range of appropriate industry stakeholders, shall carry out a program of cooperative research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities on advanced technologies for medium- to heavy-duty commercial, vocational, recreational, and transit vehicles, including activities in the areas of—
(1) engine efficiency and combustion research;
(2) onboard storage technologies for compressed and liquefied natural gas;
(3) development and integration of engine technologies designed for natural gas operation of a variety of vehicle platforms;
(4) engine idle and parasitic energy loss reduction;
(5) improved aerodynamics and tire rolling resistance;
(6) energy and space-efficient emissions control technologies;
(7) mild hybrid, heavy hybrid, hybrid hydraulic, plug-in hybrid, and electric powertrain systems, and energy storage technologies;
(8) drivetrain optimization;
(9) friction and wear reduction;
(10) engine idle and parasitic energy loss reduction;
(11) electrification of accessorial loads;
(12) onboard sensing and communications technologies;
(13) advanced lightweighting materials and vehicle design; and
(14) increasing load capacity per vehicle.

SEC. 1707. NONROAD SYSTEMS PILOT PROGRAM.

The Secretary shall undertake a pilot program of research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of technologies to improve total machine or system efficiency for nonroad mobile equipment including agricultural, construction, air, and recreational off-highway equipment and appropriate metrics based on the work performed by nonroad systems; and
(3) may construct heavy duty truck and bus testing facilities.

SEC. 1708. TECHNOLOGY TESTING AND METRICS.

The Secretary, in coordination with the partners of the pilot program described in section 1706—
(1) shall develop standard testing procedures and technologies for evaluating the performance of advanced vehicle technologies under a range of representative duty cycles and operating conditions, including for heavy hybrid propulsion systems;
(2) shall evaluate vehicle performance using work performance-based metrics other than those based on miles per gallon, including those based on units of volume and weight transported for freight applications, and appropriate metrics based on the work performed by nonroad systems; and
(3) may construct heavy duty truck and bus testing facilities.

SEC. 1709. GRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 706, 711, 712, and 933 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16051, 16061, 16062, 16233) are repealed.
(b) ENERGY EFFICIENCY.—Section 911 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16181) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking "vehicles, buildings," and inserting "buildings"; and
(B) in paragraph (2)—
(i) by striking subparagraph (A); and
(ii) by redesigning subparagraphs (B) through (E) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively; and
(2) in subsection (c)—
(A) by striking paragraph (3); and
(B) by redesigning paragraph (4) as paragraph (3); and
(C) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated), by striking "(a)(2)(D)" and inserting "(a)(2)(C)."

Subtitle H—Department of Energy

SEC. 1801. VETERANS' HEALTH INITIATIVE.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are to advance Department expertise in artificial intelligence and high-performance computing in order to improve health outcomes for veterans population by—
(1) supporting basic research through the application of artificial intelligence, high-performance computing, modeling and simulation, machine learning, and large-scale data analytics to identify and solve outcome-defined challenges in the health sciences;
(2) maximizing the impact of the Department of Veterans Affairs' health and genomic data, including data from other sources, on science, innovation, and health care outcomes through the use and advancement of artificial intelligence and high-performance computing capabilities of the Department;
(3) promoting collaborative research through the establishment of partnerships to inform artificial intelligence and high-performance computing initiatives of the Department; and
(4) establishing multiple scientific computing user facilities to house and provision available data to foster transformational outcomes; and
(b) VETERANS HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish and carry out a research program in artificial intelligence and high-performance computing, and networking relevant to mission applications of the Department, including modeling, machine learning, and advanced data analytics.

SEC. 1705. TECHNOLOGY TESTING AND METRICS.

The Secretary, in coordination with the partners of the pilot program described in section 1706—
(1) shall develop standard testing procedures and technologies for evaluating the performance of advanced vehicle technologies under a range of representative duty cycles and operating conditions, including for heavy hybrid propulsion systems;
(2) shall evaluate vehicle performance using work performance-based metrics other than those based on miles per gallon, including those based on units of volume and weight transported for freight applications, and appropriate metrics based on the work performed by nonroad systems; and
(3) may construct heavy duty truck and bus testing facilities.

SEC. 1709. NONROAD SYSTEMS PILOT PROGRAM.

The Secretary shall undertake a pilot program of research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities on advanced technologies to improve total machine or system efficiency for nonroad mobile equipment including agricultural, construction, air, and recreational off-highway equipment and other appropriate entities.

SEC. 1710. REPEALING AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Sections 706, 711, 712, and 933 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16051, 16061, 16062, 16233) are repealed.
(b) ENERGY EFFICIENCY.—Section 911 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16181) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking "vehicles, buildings," and inserting "buildings"; and
(B) in paragraph (2)—
(i) by striking subparagraph (A); and
(ii) by redesigning subparagraphs (B) through (E) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively; and
(2) in subsection (c)—
(A) by striking paragraph (3); and
(B) by redesigning paragraph (4) as paragraph (3); and
(C) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated), by striking "(a)(2)(D)" and inserting "(a)(2)(C)."

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(3) promoting collaborative research through the establishment of partnerships to inform artificial intelligence and high-performance computing initiatives of the Department; and
(4) establishing multiple scientific computing user facilities to house and provision available data to foster transformational outcomes; and
(b) VETERANS HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish and carry out a research program in artificial intelligence and high-performance computing, and networking relevant to mission applications of the Department, including modeling, machine learning, and advanced data analytics.

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The Secretary, in coordination with the partners of the pilot program described in section 1706—
(1) shall develop standard testing procedures and technologies for evaluating the performance of advanced vehicle technologies under a range of representative duty cycles and operating conditions, including for heavy hybrid propulsion systems;
(2) shall evaluate vehicle performance using work performance-based metrics other than those based on miles per gallon, including those based on units of volume and weight transported for freight applications, and appropriate metrics based on the work performed by nonroad systems; and
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(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking "vehicles, buildings," and inserting "buildings"; and
(B) in paragraph (2)—
(i) by striking subparagraph (A); and
(ii) by redesigning subparagraphs (B) through (E) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively; and
(2) in subsection (c)—
(A) by striking paragraph (3); and
(B) by redesigning paragraph (4) as paragraph (3); and
(C) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated), by striking "(a)(2)(D)" and inserting "(a)(2)(C)."
SEC. 1803. APPALACHIAN ENERGY FOR NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) STUDY ON BUILDING ETHANE AND OTHER NATURAL-GAS-RELATED PETROCHEMICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies and stakeholders, shall conduct a study assessing the potential national and economic security impacts of building ethane and other natural-gas-liquids-related petrochemical infrastructure in the geographical vicinity of the Marcellus, Utica, and Rogersville shale plays in the United States.

(2) CONTENTS.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the identification of potential benefits of the proposed infrastructure to national and economic security, including the identification of potential risks to national and economic security of significant foreign ownership and control of United States domestic petrochemical resources; and

(B) an examination of, with respect to the proposed infrastructure—

(i) types of additional infrastructure needed to fully realize the potential national security benefits;

(ii) whether geopolitical diversity in areas to which the ethane and other natural gas liquids will be exported from the producing region would undermine or bolster national security;

(iii) the necessity of evaluating the public interest with respect to projects of ethane, propane, butane, and other natural gas liquids, to ensure the potential strategic national and economic security benefits are preserved within the United States; and

(iv) the potential benefits, with respect to significant weather impacts, compared to other regions, of locating the proposed infrastructure in the geographical vicinity of the Marcellus, Utica, and Rogersville shale plays.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) STATUS REPORTS.—Prior to completion of the study under subsection (a), the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and Armed Services of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Armed Services of the House of Representatives shall submit to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the study; and

(2) PUBLISH THE REPORT ON THE WEBSITE OF THE DEPARTMENT.—

SEC. 1804. ENERGY AND WATER FOR SUSTAINABILITY.

(a) NEXUS OF ENERGY AND WATER FOR SUSTAINABILITY—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ENERGY-WATER NEXUS.—The term ‘‘energy-water nexus’’ means the links between—

(i) the water needed to produce fuels, electricity, and other forms of energy; and

(ii) the energy needed to transport, reclaim, and dispose of wastewater.

(B) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION COMMITTEE.—The term ‘‘Interagency Coordination Committee’’ means the Committee on the Nexus of Energy and Water for Sustainability (or the ‘‘NEWS Committee’’) established under paragraph (2)(A).

(b) STUDY ON BUILDING PETROCHEMICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(C) NEXUS OF ENERGY AND WATER SUSTAINABILITY OFFICE: NEWS OFFICE.—The term ‘‘Nexus of Energy and Water Sustainability Office’’ or the ‘‘NEWS Office’’ means an office located at the Department and managed in cooperation with the Department of the Interior pursuant to an agreement between the 2 agencies to carry out leadership and administrative functions for the Interagency Coordination Committee.

(D) RD&D.—The term ‘‘RD&D’’ means research, development, and demonstration.

SEC. 1805. SMALL SCALE LNG ACCESS.

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the joint NEWS Office and Interagency Coordination Committee on the Nexus of Energy and Water for Sustainability (or the ‘‘NEWS Committee’’) to carry out the duties described in subparagraph (C).

(B) ADMINISTRATION.—

(i) CHAIRS.—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior shall jointly manage the NEWS Office and serve as co-chairs of the Interagency Coordination Committee.

(ii) STAFFING.—Membership and staffing shall be determined by the co-chairs.

(C) DUTIES.—The Interagency Coordination Committee shall—

serve as a forum for developing common Federal goals and plans on energy-water nexus RD&D activities in coordination with the National Science and Technology Council;

(ii) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and biennially thereafter, issue a strategic plan on energy-water nexus RD&D activities priorities and objectives;

(iii) convene and promote coordination of the activities of Federal departments and agencies on energy-water nexus RD&D activities, including the activities of—

(I) the Department;

(II) the Department of the Interior;

(III) the Corps of Engineers;

(IV) the Department of Agriculture;

(V) the Department of Defense;

(VI) the Department of State;

(VII) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(VIII) the Council on Environmental Quality;

(X) the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(XI) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

(XII) the National Science Foundation;

(XIII) the Office of Management and Budget;

(XIV) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and

(XV) such other Federal departments and agencies as the Interagency Coordination Committee considers appropriate.

(iv) coordinate and develop capabilities and methodologies for data collection, management, and dissemination of information related to energy-water nexus RD&D activities from and to other Federal departments and agencies; and

(v) facilitate information exchange between Federal departments and agencies—

(aa) to identify and document Federal and non-Federal programs and funding opportunities associated with the ‘‘NEWS Office’’ established under subparagraph (A)(i); and

(bb) to leverage existing programs by enhancing the joint coordination and collaboration of the ‘‘NEWS Office’’ and matching programs with non-Federal entities; and
SEC. 918. SMART ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means—

(A) a utility;

(B) a municipality;

(C) a water district;

(D) an Indian tribe or Alaska Native village; and

(E) any other authority that provides water, wastewater, or water reuse services.

(2) SMART ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY PILOT PROGRAM.—The term ‘smart energy and water efficiency pilot program’ or ‘pilot program’ means the pilot program established under subsection (b).

(b) SMART ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish and carry out a smart energy and water efficiency pilot program in accordance with this section.

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the smart energy and water efficiency pilot program is to award grants to eligible entities to demonstrate unique, advanced, or innovative technology-based solutions that will—

(A) improve the net energy balance of water, wastewater, and water reuse systems; and

(B) reduce water and energy costs.

(2) PROJECT SELECTION.—The Secretary shall select grant recipients after the date of enactment of this section, based on the Secretary’s determination that the project meets the performance measures and benchmarks developed by the Secretary.

(3) PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary shall annually carry out an evaluation of the project.

(4) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report containing the results of each evaluation carried out under this section.

(c) SMART ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY PILOT PROGRAM.

(D) NO REGULATION.—Nothing in this paragraph grants the authority to develop any regulations or set standards.

(E) REVIEW; REPORT.—At the end of each 5-year period, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the activities, effectiveness, and efficiency of the Interagency Coordination Committee.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report containing the results of each evaluation carried out under this section.

(G) ANNUAL EVALUATIONS.—The Secretary shall annually carry out an evaluation of the project.

(H) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report containing recommendations for the future of the project.

(I) TECHNICAL AND POLICY ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide technical and policy assistance to eligible entities.

(J) BEST PRACTICES.—The Secretary shall make available to the public through the Internet and other means any best practices developed in the project.

(K) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58; 119 Stat. 594) is amended to reflect the changes made by this section.
by inserting after the item relating to section 917 the following:

"Sec. 918. Smart energy and water efficiency pilot program."

SEC. 1805. TECHNOLOGY TRANSITIONS.

(a) OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSITIONS.—Section 1001 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16391) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and all that follow through "(b) and inserting the following:

"(a) OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSITIONS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Department the Technology Transfer Working Group (referred to in this section as the 'Office').

(2) MISSION.—The mission of the Office shall be—

(A) to expand the commercial impact of the research investments of the Department; and

(B) to focus on commercializing technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and technologies that support other missions of the Department.

(3) GOALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the mission and activities of the Office, the Chief Commercialization Officer appointed under paragraph (4) shall work with respect to commercialization activities, meet not less than two of the goals described in subparagraph (B) and, to the maximum extent practicable, meet all of the goals described in that subparagraph.

(B) GOALS DESCRIBED.—The goals referred to in subparagraph (A) are the following:

(i) Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

(ii) Ensuring economic competitiveness.

(iii) Enhancement of domestic energy security and national security.

(iv) Enhancement of domestic jobs.

(v) Any other missions of the Department, as determined by the Secretary.

(4) CHIEF COMMERCIALIZATION OFFICER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Office shall be headed by an officer, who shall be known as the 'Chief Commercialization Officer', and who shall report directly to, and be appointed by, the Secretary.

(B) PRINCIPAL ADVISOR.—The Chief Commercialization Officer shall be the principal advisor to the Secretary on all matters relating to technology transfer and commercialization.

(C) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Chief Commercialization Officer:

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "subsection (b)" and inserting "subsection (b);" and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as clauses (i) through (iv), respectively, and indenting appropriately; and

(C) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through "The Coordinator" in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated) and inserting the following:

"(D) DUTIES.—The Chief Commercialization Officer:

(3) by adding at the end of subsection (a) (as amended by paragraph (2)) the following:

(5) in subsection (f) (as so redesignated), by striking "subsection (e)" and inserting "subsection (c);".

(b) REVIEW OF APPLIED ENERGY PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out an audit of all applied energy research and development programs under the Department that focus on researching and developing technologies that reduce emissions.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the review under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) identify each program described in that paragraph the mission of which is to research and develop technologies that reduce emissions;

(B) determine the type of services provided by each program identified under subparagraph (A), such as grants and technical assistance;

(C) determine whether there are written program goals for each program identified under subparagraph (A);

(D) examine the extent to which the programs identified under subparagraph (A) overlap or are duplicative; and

(E) develop recommendations—

(i) as to whether overlapping or duplicative programs identified under subparagraph (D) should be restructured or consolidated, including by any necessary legislation;

(ii) as to the technologies described in subparagraph (A) that—

(I) are not served by a single program office at the Department; or

(II) are the research and development of which may require collaboration with other Federal agencies; and

(iii) for methods to improve the programs identified under subparagraph (A), including by establishing program goals, assessing workforce considerations and technical skills, or increasing collaboration with other Federal agencies and stakeholders (including private industry).

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the Secretary completes the review under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of and the recommendations developed under the review.

SEC. 1806. ENERGY TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION FUND COST-SHARING.

Section 1001 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16391) is amended in subsection (c) (as redesignated by section 1805(a)(4)—

(1) in the subsection heading, by inserting "Energy" before "Technology"; and

(2) by striking "matching funds with private partners" and inserting "and any additional matching funds or guarantees from a State, in accordance with the cost-sharing requirements under section 986, funds to private partners, including National Laboratories.

SEC. 1807. STATE LOAN ELIGIBILITY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1701 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16511) is amended in subsection (c) (as redesignated by section 1805(a)(4)—

(1) in the subsection heading, by inserting "Energy" before "Technology"; and

(2) by striking "field projects receiving financial support or credit enhancements from a State energy financing institution," after "for projects"; and

by adding at the end the following:

(4) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

(9) in subsection (f) (as so redesignated), by striking "subsection (e)" and inserting "subsection (c)."

(b) REVIEW OF APPLIED ENERGY PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out an audit of all applied energy research and development programs under the Department that focus on researching and developing technologies that reduce emissions.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the review under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) identify each program described in that paragraph the mission of which is to research and develop technologies that reduce emissions;

(B) determine the type of services provided by each program identified under subparagraph (A), such as grants and technical assistance;

(C) determine whether there are written program goals for each program identified under subparagraph (A);

(D) examine the extent to which the programs identified under subparagraph (A) overlap or are duplicative; and

(E) develop recommendations—

(i) as to whether overlapping or duplicative programs identified under subparagraph (D) should be restructured or consolidated, including by any necessary legislation;

(ii) as to the technologies described in subparagraph (A) that—

(I) are not served by a single program office at the Department; or

(II) are the research and development of which may require collaboration with other Federal agencies; and

(iii) for methods to improve the programs identified under subparagraph (A), including by establishing program goals, assessing workforce considerations and technical skills, or increasing collaboration with other Federal agencies and stakeholders (including private industry).

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the Secretary completes the review under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of and the recommendations developed under the review.

SEC. 1808. ARPA-E REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) GOALS.—Section 5012(c) of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16580c) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

"(A) To enhance the economic and energy security of the United States through the development of energy technologies that—

(i) reduce imports of energy from foreign sources;

(ii) reduce energy-related emissions, including greenhouse gases;

(iii) improve the energy efficiency of all economic sectors; and

(iv) improve the resilience, reliability, and security of infrastructure to produce, deliver, and store energy; and

(2) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "energy" and inserting "advanced".

(b) RESPONSIBILITY.—Section 5012(e)(3)(A) of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16580c(e)(3)(A) is amended by striking "energy" and inserting "advanced energy".

(c) AWARDS.—Section 5012(f) of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16580c(f) is amended by striking "in carrying out a project receiving a loan guarantee under this title, State energy financing institutions may enter into partnerships with private entities, Tribal entities, and Alaska Native corporations.

(d) PROHIBITION ON USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated to the Department before the date of enactment of this Act shall not be used for the cost of loan guarantees made to State energy financing institutions under this subsection.

SEC. 1809.
(d) REPORTS AND ROADMAPS.—Section 5012(h) of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16538(h)) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (1), by striking the following: "projects’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘projects’’; and
(2) in paragraph (2)—
(A) by striking ‘‘October 1, 2010, and October 1, 2013’’ and inserting ‘‘October 1, 2021, and every 4 years thereafter’’; and
(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘in an appropriate report’’.
(e) ENSURING ACCESS TO CRITICAL MINERALS.—Section 42461 note; Public Law 115–270 is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘in an appropriate report’’.
(f) ELIMINATING BARRIERS TO SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY.—Subtitle A—Mineral Security
SEC. 201. MINERAL SECURITY.
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) BYPRODUCT.—The term ‘‘byproduct’’ means a critical mineral—
(A) the production of which depends on the production of a host mineral that is not designated as a critical mineral; and
(B) that exists in sufficient quantities to be recovered during processing or refining.
(2) CRITICAL MINERAL.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘critical mineral’’ means any mineral, element, substance, or material designated as critical by the Secretary under section 210(c) of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020.
(B) CRITICAL MINERAL DESIGNATIONS.—
(1) DRAFT METHODOLOGY AND LIST.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the United States Geological Survey (referred to in this subsection as the ‘‘Secretary’’), shall publish in the Federal Register for public comment—
(A) a description of the draft methodology used to identify a draft list of critical minerals;
(B) a draft list of minerals, elements, substances, and materials that qualify as critical minerals; and
(C) a draft list of critical minerals recovered as byproducts.
(2) AVAILABILITY OF DATA.—If available data is insufficient to provide a quantitative basis for the methodology developed under this subsection, qualitative evidence may be used to the extent necessary.
(3) FINAL METHODOLOGY AND LIST.—After reviewing public comments on the draft methodology and the draft lists published under paragraph (1) and updating the methodology and lists as appropriate, not later than 45 days after the date on which the public comment period with respect to the draft methodology and draft lists closes, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register—
(A) a description of the final methodology for determining which minerals, elements, substances, and materials qualify as critical minerals;
(B) the final list of critical minerals; and
(C) the final list of critical minerals recovered as byproducts.
(4) DESIGNATIONS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall maintain a list of minerals, elements, substances, and materials designated as critical, pursuant to the final methodology published under paragraph (3), that the Secretary determines—
(i) are essential to the economic or national security of the United States;
(ii) the supply chain of which is vulnerable to disruption (including restrictions associated with foreign political risk, abrupt demand growth, military conflict, violent unrest, anti-competitive or protectionist behaviors, and other risks throughout the supply chain); and
(iii) serve an essential function in the manufacturing of a product (including energy technology-, defense-, currency-, agriculture- and technology-, defense-, currency-, agriculture-
and technologies described in subparagraph (A); and
(C) current, proposed, and planned projects to be carried out pursuant to subsection (e)(3).”.
(b) BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2018.—Section 3020(a)(1) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (42 U.S.C. 6241 note; Public Law 115–123) is amended—
(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘2025’’ and inserting ‘‘2029’’; and
(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking ‘‘2027’’ and inserting ‘‘2029 through 2030’’.
TITLE II—SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY
Subtitle A—Mineral Security
SEC. 1809. ADJUSTING STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE MANDATED DRAWDOWNS.
(a) AMERICA’S WATER INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 2018.—Section 3009(a)(1) of the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (42 U.S.C. 6241 note; Public Law 115–270) is amended by striking ‘‘2028’’ and inserting ‘‘2030’’,
designate and include on the list any mineral, element, substance, or material determined by another Federal agency to be strategic and critical to the defense or national security of the United States.

(C) REQUIRED CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult with the Secretaries of Defense, Commerce, Agriculture, and Energy and the United States Trade Representative before identifying any minerals, elements, substances, and materials critical under this paragraph.

(4) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—At the request of the Governor of a State or the head of an Indian tribe, the Secretary may provide technical assistance to State governments and Indian tribes, respectively, in conducting critical mineral resource assessments on non-Federal land.

(5) PRIORITIZATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may sequence the completion of resource assessments for each critical mineral such that critical minerals considered to be most critical under the methodology established under subsection (c) are completed first.

(B) REPORTING.—During the period beginning not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of completion of all of the assessments required under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to Congress on an annual basis an interim report that—

(i) identifies the sequence and schedule for completion of the assessments if the Secretary sequences the assessments; or

(ii) discusses the progress of the assessments if the Secretary does not sequence the assessments.

(C) REQUIRED CONSULTATION.—

(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) critical minerals are fundamental to the economy, competitiveness, and security of the United States;

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, the critical mineral needs of the United States are met by minerals responsibly produced and recycled in the United States; and

(C) the Federal permitting process has been and continues to be critical to mineral production and the mineral security of the United States;

(B) PERFORMANCE METRIC.—Not later than 90 days after the date of submission of the report under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that—

(i) identifies additional measures (including regulatory and legislative proposals, as applicable) that would increase the timeliness of permitting activities for the exploration and development of domestic critical minerals;

(ii) identifies options (including cost recovery paid by permit applicants) for ensuring adequate staffing and training of Federal employees and personnel responsible for the consideration of applications, operating plans, leases, licenses, permits, and other use authorizations for critical mineral-related activities on Federal land, which shall serve as a baseline for the performance metric under paragraph (4); and

(iii) describes actions carried out pursuant to paragraph (2).

(4) PERFORMANCE METRIC.—Not later than 90 days after the date of submission of the report under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that—

(i) identifies additional measures (including regulatory and legislative proposals, as applicable) that would increase the timeliness of permitting activities for the exploration and development of domestic critical minerals;

(ii) identifies options (including cost recovery paid by permit applicants) for ensuring adequate staffing and training of Federal employees and personnel responsible for the consideration of applications, operating plans, leases, licenses, permits, and other use authorizations for critical mineral-related activities on Federal land, which shall serve as a baseline for the performance metric required under paragraph (4), and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that—

(A) summarizes the performance and implementation of recommendations, measures, and options identified in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3); and

(B) describes progress made by the executive branch, as compared to the baseline established pursuant to paragraph (3)(C), on implementing the permitting activities that will increase exploration for, and development of, domestic critical minerals; and
(C) compares the United States to other countries in terms of permitting efficiency and any other criteria relevant to the globally competitive critical minerals industry.

(6) REPORTS—Using data from the Secretaries generated under paragraph (5), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall prioritize inclusion of individual critical mineral projects on the website operated by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with section 122 of title 31, United States Code.

(7) BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.—Not later than 1 year and 300 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administration shall submit to the applicable committees of Congress a report that assesses the performance of Federal agencies with respect to:

(A) complying with chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the "Regulatory Flexibility Act"), in promulgating regulations applicable to the critical minerals industry; and

(B) performing an analysis of regulations applicable to the critical minerals industry that are cumbersome, inefficient, duplicative, or excessively burdensome.

(f) FEDERAL REGISTER PROCESS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall implement a Federal Register process to:

(A) to promote the efficient production, separation, alloying, or processing of critical minerals; and

(B) the activity is initiated.

(2) PREPARATION.—The preparation of Federal Register notices required by law associated with the issuance of a critical mineral exploration or mine permit shall be delegated to the organizational level within the agency responsible for issuing the critical mineral exploration or mine permit.

(3) TRANSMISSION.—All Federal Register notices regarding official document availability, announcements of meetings, or notices of intent to undertake an action shall be originated in, and transmitted to the Federal Register from, the office in which, as applicable—

(A) the documents or meetings are held; or

(B) the activity is initiated.

(4) RECYCLING, EFFICIENCY, AND ALTERNATIVES.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy (this subsection as the "Secretary") shall conduct a program of research and development—

(A) to promote the efficient production, use, and recycling of critical minerals throughout the supply chain; and

(B) to develop alternatives to critical minerals that do not occur in significant abundance in the United States.

(2) COOPERATION.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall cooperate with appropriate—

(A) Federal agencies and National Laboratories;

(B) critical mineral producers;

(C) critical mineral processors;

(D) critical mineral manufacturers;

(E) trade associations;

(F) academic institutions;

(G) small businesses; and

(H) other relevant entities or individuals.

(3) ACTIVITIES.—Under the program, the Secretary shall carry out activities that include the identification and development of—

(A) advanced critical mineral extraction, production, separation, alloying, or processing technologies that decrease the energy consumption, environmental impact, and costs of those activities, including—

(i) efficient water and wastewater management strategies;

(ii) technologies and management strategies to control the environmental impacts of radionuclides in ore tailings;

(iii) technologies for separation and processing; and

(iv) technologies for increasing the recovery rates of byproducts from host metal ores; and

(B) technologies, process improvements, or design optimizations that minimize the use, or lead to more efficient use, of critical minerals across the full supply chain;

(C) technologies, process improvements, or design optimizations that facilitate the recycling of critical minerals, and options for improving the rates of collection of products and scrap containing critical minerals from post-consumer, industrial, or other waste streams;

(D) commercial markets, advanced storage methods, energy applications, and other beneficial uses of critical minerals processing byproducts;

(E) alternative minerals, metals, and materials, particularly those available in abundance within the United States and not subject to potential supply restrictions, that lessen the need for critical minerals; and

(F) alternative energy technologies or alternative designs of existing energy technologies, particularly those that use minerals that—

(i) occur in abundance in the United States; and

(ii) are not subject to potential supply restrictions.

(4) REPORTS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report summarizing the activities, findings, and progress of the program.

(h) ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING.—

(1) CAPABILITIES.—In order to evaluate existing critical mineral policies and inform future actions that may be taken to avoid supply shortages, mitigate price volatility, and prepare for demand growth and other market shifts, the Secretary (acting through the Director of the Office of Management and Budget) or a designee of the Secretary, in consultation with the Energy Information Administration, academic institutions, and others in the field, shall perform an analysis of existing competencies related to developing and maintaining computer-models and similar analytical tools, shall conduct and publish the results of an annual report that includes—

(A) as part of the annually published Mineral Commodity Summaries from the United States Geological Survey, a comprehensive review of critical mineral production, consumption, and recycling patterns, including—

(i) the quantity of each critical mineral domestically produced during the preceding year;

(ii) the quantity of each critical mineral domestically consumed during the preceding year;

(iii) market price data or other price data for each critical mineral;

(iv) an assessment of—

(I) critical mineral requirements to meet the national security, energy, economic, industrial, technological, and other needs of the United States during the preceding year;

(ii) the reliance of the United States on foreign sources to meet those needs; and

(iii) the impact on aggregate data in a manner such that the identity of the person or firm who supplied the information is not discernible and is not material to the intended uses of the information;

(B) no person uses the information and data collected for the report for a purpose other than the development of or reporting of aggregate data in a manner such that the identity of the person or firm who supplied the information is not discernible and is not material to the intended uses of the information; and

(C) procedures are established to require the withholding of any information or data collected for the report if the Secretary determines that withholding is necessary to protect propriety information, including any trade secrets or other confidential information.

(i) EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE.—No later than 1 year and 300 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor

(II) the projected reliance of the United States on foreign sources to meet those needs; and

(iii) the projected implications of potential supply shortages, restrictions, or disruptions;

(iv) the quantity of each critical mineral projected to be domestically consumed over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

(v) the quantity of each critical mineral projected to be domestically consumed over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

(vi) the market penetration of alternatives to each critical mineral projected to take place over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods; and

(vii) a discussion of reasonably foreseeable international trends associated with the discovery, production, consumption, use, costs of production, and recycling of each critical mineral as well as the development of alternatives to critical minerals; and

(viii) such other projections relating to each critical mineral as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this subsection;

(II) the annual Critical Minerals Outlook, of projections as the Secretary finds are necessary to achieve the purposes of this subsection;

(III) an assessment of—

(1) critical mineral requirements to meet projected national security, energy, economic, industrial, technological, and other needs of the United States; and

(2) the projected reliance of the United States on foreign sources to meet those needs; and

(3) the projected implications of potential supply shortages, restrictions, or disruptions;

(4) the quantity of each critical mineral projected to be domestically consumed over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

(5) the market penetration of alternatives to each critical mineral projected to take place over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods; and

(6) international trends associated with the critical mineral requirements of the United States and the projected reliance of the United States on foreign sources to meet those needs; and

(7) the projected implications of potential supply shortages, restrictions, or disruptions; and

(2) PRODUCTION.—The Secretary shall carry out activities that include the identification and development of—

(A) advanced critical mineral extraction, production, separation, alloying, or processing technologies that decrease the energy consumption, environmental impact, and costs of those activities, including—

(i) efficient water and wastewater management strategies;

(ii) technologies and management strategies to control the environmental impacts of radionuclides in ore tailings;

(iii) technologies for separation and processing; and

(iv) technologies for increasing the recovery rates of byproducts from host metal ores; and

(B) technologies, process improvements, or design optimizations that minimize the use, or lead to more efficient use, of critical minerals across the full supply chain;

(C) technologies, process improvements, or design optimizations that facilitate the recycling of critical minerals, and options for improving the rates of collection of products and scrap containing critical minerals from post-consumer, industrial, or other waste streams;

(D) commercial markets, advanced storage methods, energy applications, and other beneficial uses of critical minerals processing byproducts;

(E) alternative minerals, metals, and materials, particularly those available in abundance within the United States and not subject to potential supply restrictions, that lessen the need for critical minerals; and

(F) alternative energy technologies or alternative designs of existing energy technologies, particularly those that use minerals that—

(i) occur in abundance in the United States; and

(ii) are not subject to potential supply restrictions.

(2) REPORT OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.—(A) No later than 1 year and 300 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the applicable committees of Congress a report summarizing the activities, findings, and progress of the program.

(B) The Secretary shall ensure, consistent with paragraph (1), each critical mineral as well as the development of alternatives to critical minerals; and

(i) the quantity of each critical mineral projected to be domestically produced over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

(ii) the quantity of each critical mineral projected to be domestically consumed over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

(iii) an assessment of—

(1) critical mineral requirements to meet projected national security, energy, economic, industrial, technological, and other needs of the United States; and

(2) the projected reliance of the United States on foreign sources to meet those needs; and

(3) the projected implications of potential supply shortages, restrictions, or disruptions;

(v) the market penetration of alternatives to each critical mineral projected to take place over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods; and

(vi) a discussion of reasonably foreseeable international trends associated with the discovery, production, consumption, use, costs of production, and recycling of each critical mineral as well as the development of alternatives to critical minerals; and

(vii) such other projections relating to each critical mineral as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this subsection;
(in consultation with the Secretary, the Director of the National Science Foundation, institutions of higher education with substantial expertise in mining, institutions of higher education with significant expertise in minerals research, including fundamental research into alternative ores and, and employers in the critical minerals sector) shall submit to Congress a description of the domestic availability of technically trained personnel necessary for critical mineral exploration, development, assessment, production, manufacturing, recycling, analysis, forecasting, education, and research, including an analysis of—
(A) skills that are in the shortest supply as of the date of enactment;
(B) skills that are projected to be in short supply in the future;
(C) the demographics of the critical minerals industry and how the demographics will evolve under the influence of factors such as an aging workforce;
(D) the effectiveness of training and education programs in addressing skills shortages;
(E) opportunities to hire locally for new and existing critical mineral activities;
(F) the sufficiency of personnel within relevant agencies of the Federal Government for achieving the policies described in section 3 of the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research, Development, and Management Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1602); and
(G) the potential need for new training programs to have a measurable effect on the supply of trained workers in the critical minerals industry.

(2) CURRICULUM STUDY.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Secretary of Labor shall jointly enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering under which the Academies shall coordinate with the National Science Foundation on conducting a study—
(i) to design an interdisciplinary program on critical minerals that will support the critical mineral supply chain and improve the ability of the United States to increase domestic, critical mineral exploration, development, production, manufacturing, research, including fundamental research into alternatives, and recycling;
(ii) to address undergraduate and graduate education, especially to assist in the development of program guidelines for research and instruction that lead to advanced degrees with an emphasis on the critical mineral supply chain or other positions that will improve critical mineral exploration, development, production, manufacturing, research, including fundamental research into alternatives, and recycling;
(iii) to develop guidelines for proposals from institutions of higher education with substantial capabilities in the required disciplines for activities to improve the critical mineral supply chain and advance the capability of the United States to increase domestic, critical mineral exploration, research, development, production, manufacturing, and recycling;
(iv) to outline criteria for evaluating performance and recommendations for the amount of funding that will be necessary to establish, and carry out, the program described in paragraph (3).
(B) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Senate a report on the study conducted under subparagraph (A).

(3) PROGRAM.—
(A) ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary and the Secretary of Labor shall jointly conduct a competitive grant program under which institutions of higher education may apply for and receive 4-year grants for—
(i) startup costs for newly designated facility positions in integrated critical mineral education, exploration, training, and workforce development programs consistent with paragraph (2);
(ii) internships, scholarships, and fellowships for students enrolled in programs related to critical minerals;
(iii) equipment necessary for integrated critical mineral innovation, training, and workforce development programs; and
(iv) research of critical minerals and their applications, particularly concerning the manufacture of critical components vital to national security.
(B) RENEWAL.—A grant under this paragraph shall be renewable for up to 2 additional 3-year terms based on performance criteria provided by the Secretary.

(4) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Subsections (e) and (f) of section 351(k) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15908(k)) is amended by striking “$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2010” and inserting “$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2029, to remain available until expended”.

(5) ADMINISTRATION.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The National Critical Materials Act of 1984 (30 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is repealed.
(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3(d) of the National Superconductivity and Competitiveness Act of 1986 (15 U.S.C. 5202(d)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “with the assistance of the National Critical Materials Council as specified in the National Critical Materials Act of 1984 (30 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.)” and inserting “in the matter under the heading “GEOLGYICAL SURVEY” of the first section of the Act of March 3, 1879 (43 U.S.C. 31(a)); or”.
(C) Statement of Purpose.—Section 87-626 (43 U.S.C. 31(b)).

(U.S.C. 1801 et seq.),’’.

(b) EFFECT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—Nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section modifies any requirement or authority provided by—
(i) the matter under the heading “GEOLGYICAL SURVEY” of the first section of the Act of March 3, 1879 (43 U.S.C. 31(a)); or
(ii) the first section of Public Law 87-626 (43 U.S.C. 31(b)).

(c) EFFECT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—Nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section modifies any requirement or authority provided by—
(i) the Secretary of Defense with respect to the work of the Department of Defense on critical material supplies in furtherance of the national defense mission of the Department of Defense.

(d) SECRETARIAL ORDER.—This section shall not apply to any mineral described in Secretarial Order No. 3324, issued by the Secretary on December 3, 2012, in any area to which the order applies.

(e) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Subsections (e) and (f) shall apply to—
(i) an exploration project in which the presence of a byproduct is reasonably expected, (ii) a project that demonstrates that the byproduct is of sufficient grade that, when combined with the production of a host mineral, the byproduct is economic to recover, as determined by the applicable Secretary in accordance with subparagraph (B), and
(B) REQUIREMENT.—In making the determination under subparagraph (A)(ii), the applicable Secretary shall consider the cost-effectiveness of the project under section 3024s.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2029.

SEC. 2102. RARE EARTH ELEMENTS AND ADVANCED COAL TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) PROGRAM FOR EXTRACTION AND RECOVERY OF RARE EARTHS AND MINERALS FROM COAL AND COAL BYPRODUCTS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy (referred to as the “Secretary”), shall carry out a program under which the Secretary shall carry out a program described in paragraph (1) of this section.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report evaluating the development of advanced separation technologies for the extraction and recovery of rare earth elements and minerals from coal and coal byproducts, including acid mine drainage from coal mines.

Subtitle B—Cybersecurity and Grid Security and Modernization

PART I—CYBERSECURITY AND GRID SECURITY

SEC. 2201. INCENTIVES FOR ADVANCED CYBERSECURITY TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—
(1) ADVANCED CYBERSECURITY TECHNOLOGY.—The term ‘advanced cybersecurity technology’ means—
(i) the use of an information and operational capability, or service, including computer hardware, software, or a related asset, that enhances the security posture of public utilities through improvements in the ability to protect against, detect, respond to, or recover from a cybersecurity threat (as defined in section 102 of the Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection Act of 2015 (44 U.S.C. 1801)), and
(ii) the potential need for new training programs to have a measurable effect on the supply of trained workers in the critical minerals industry.

(c) Statement of Purpose.—Section 87-626 (43 U.S.C. 31(b)).

(d) EFFECT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—Nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section modifies any requirement or authority provided by—
(i) the Secretary of Defense with respect to the work of the Department of Defense on critical material supplies in furtherance of the national defense mission of the Department of Defense.

(e) SECRETARIAL ORDER.—This section shall not apply to any mineral described in Secretarial Order No. 3324, issued by the Secretary on December 3, 2012, in any area to which the order applies.

(f) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Subsections (e) and (f) shall apply to—
(i) an exploration project in which the presence of a byproduct is reasonably expected, (ii) a project that demonstrates that the byproduct is of sufficient grade that, when combined with the production of a host mineral, the byproduct is economic to recover, as determined by the applicable Secretary in accordance with subparagraph (B), and
(B) REQUIREMENT.—In making the determination under subparagraph (A)(ii), the applicable Secretary shall consider the cost-effectiveness of the project under section 3024s.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2029.
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“(1) investments by public utilities in advanced cybersecurity technology; and
“(2) participation by public utilities in cybersecurity threat information sharing programs.

“(d) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In issuing a rule pursuant to this section, the Commission shall provide additional incentives beyond those identified in subsection (c) in any case in which the Commission determines that an investment in advanced cybersecurity technology or information sharing program costs will reduce cybersecurity risks to—

“(1) defense critical electric infrastructure (as defined in section 215A(a)) and other facilities subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission that are critical to public safety, national defense, or homeland security, as determined by the Commission in consultation with—

“(A) the Secretary of Energy; and
“(B) appropriate Federal agencies; and
“(2) facilities of small or medium-sized public utilities with limited cybersecurity resources, as determined by the Commission.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(A) in general.—The term ‘advanced cybersecurity technology information that is provided to, generated by, or collected by the Federal Government under this section—

“(B) appropriate Federal agencies; and

“(C) may enter into cooperative agreements with eligible entities that can facilitate the objectives described in subsection (c); and
“(D) shall establish a process to ensure that all eligible entities are informed about and can become aware of opportunities to receive grants or technical assistance under the Program.

“(2) PRIORITY FOR GRANTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—In awarding grants and providing technical assistance under the Program, the Secretary shall give priority to an eligible entity that, as determined by the Secretary—

“(A) has limited cybersecurity resources;
“(B) owns assets critical to the reliability of the bulk power system; or
“(C) owns defense critical electric infrastructure (as defined in section 215A(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o–1(a))).

“(g) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—Advanced cybersecurity technology information provided to, generated by, or collected by the Federal Government under this section—

“(A) shall be exempt from disclosure under section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code; and
“(B) shall not be unduly discriminatory or preferential.

“(h) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated, for the purposes of this section, such sums as may be necessary.

“(i) SEC. 367. STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLANS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Federal financial assistance under this part, for any purpose, for a fiscal year unless the Governor of such State submits to the Secretary, with respect to such fiscal year—

“(1) a State energy security plan described in subsection (b) that meets the requirements of subsection (b); or
“(2) an annual report; or

“(b) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—A State energy security plan described in subsection (a) shall—

“(1) address all energy sources and regulated and unregulated energy providers;
“(2) provide a State energy profile, including an assessment of energy production, distribution, and end-use infrastructure;
“(3) address potential hazards to each energy sector or system, including physical threats and cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities;
“(4) provide a risk assessment of energy infrastructure and cross-sector interdependencies;
“(5) provide a risk mitigation approach to enhance reliability and end-use resilience; and
“(6) address multi-State, Indian Tribe, and regional coordination and response, and to the extent practicable, encourage mutual assistance in cyber and physical response plans.

“(c) COORDINATION.—In developing or revising a State energy security plan under this section, the energy office of the State shall, to the extent practicable, coordinate with—

“(1) the public utility or service commission of the State;
“(2) energy providers from the private and public sectors; and
“(3) other entities responsible for maintaining fuel or electric reliability and securing energy infrastructure.

“(d) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—A State is not eligible to receive Federal financial assistance under this part, for any purpose, for a fiscal year unless the Governor of such State submits to the Secretary, with respect to such fiscal year—

“(1) a State energy security plan described in subsection (a) that meets the requirements of subsection (b); or
“(2) an annual report; or

“(e) Certification that no revisions to such plan are necessary.

“(f) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Upon request of the Governor of a State, the Secretary may provide information and technical assistance, and other assistance, in the development, implementation, or revision of a State energy security plan.

“(g) REQUIREMENT.—Each State receiving Federal financial assistance under this part shall provide reasonable assurance to the Secretary that the State has established procedures and procedures designed to ensure that the financial assistance will be used—

“(1) to supplement, and not to supplant, State and local funds; and
“(2) to the maximum extent practicable, to increase the amount of State and local funds that otherwise would be available, in the absence of the financial assistance, for the implementation of the State energy security plan under this section.

“(h) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—Information provided to, or collected by, the Federal Government under this section—

“(1) shall be exempt from disclosure under section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code; and
“(2) shall not be made available by any Federal agency, State, political subdivision of a State, or Tribal authority pursuant to
any Federal, State, or Tribal law, as applicable, requiring public disclosure of information or records.

‘‘(h) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on October 31, 2024.

(2) Authorization of Appropriations.—Section 365(f) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6225(f)) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (f); and

(B) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (f).

(3) Technical and Conforming Amendments.—

(a) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 501 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6236) is amended by striking ‘‘approved under section 367’’.

(b) ELECTRIC UTILITY STATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The term ‘‘electric utility’’ and ‘‘State regulatory authority’’ have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 716).

(c) CONTROL SYSTEMS.—In section 215(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 715) ‘‘State’’ is amended to mean ‘‘State, or Tribal, authority pursuant to any State, or Tribal law, respectively, requiring public disclosure of information or records.’’

(d) CYBERSecurity and CYBERRESilience Systems.—

(1) In General.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal agencies, State regulatory authorities, industry stakeholders, and any other Federal agencies that the Secretary determines to be appropriate, shall submit to Congress a report that assesses—

(A) priorities, policies, procedures, and actions for enhancing the physical security and cybersecurity of electricity distribution systems, including behind-the-meter generation, storage, and load management devices, to address vulnerabilities of electricity distribution systems; and

(B) the implementation of the priorities, policies, procedures, and actions assessed under subparagraph (A), including—

(i) an estimate of potential costs and benefits of the implementation; and

(ii) an assessment of any public-private cost-sharing agreements.

(2) Protection of Information.—Information provided to, or collected by, the Secretary to carry out this subsection—

(A) is not subject to disclosure under section 552(b)(6) of title 5, United States Code; and

(B) shall not be made available by any Federal, State, or Tribal authority pursuant to any Federal, State, or Tribal law, respectively, requiring public disclosure of information or records.

(e) MODELING AND ASSESSING ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE RISK.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary shall carry out a program to—

(A) enhance and periodically test—

(i) the emergency response capabilities of the Department; and

(ii) the coordination of the Department with other agencies, the National Laboratories, and private industry;

(B) in coordination with the intelligence communities for energy sector-related threat collection and analysis;

(C) to expand cooperation of the Department with the intelligence communities for energy sector-related threat collection and analysis;

(D) to expand industry participation in E-ISAC; and

(E) to develop workforce development curricula for energy sector-related cybersecurity.

(2) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(f) ENERGY SECTOR OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR CYBERRESilience Program.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary may carry out a program to—

(A) to enhance the cybersecurity and mitigation program to identify vulnerabilities of energy sector supply chain products to known threats; and

(B) to oversee third-party cyber testing.

(2) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $65,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(3) ELigible ACTivities.—In carrying out the program developed under paragraph (1), the Secretary may—

(A) promote the development of new and emerging technologies that protect critical infrastructure and energy sector assets; and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, use and leverage—

(i) existing Department programs; and

(ii) existing programs of the Federal agencies that the Secretary determines to be appropriate, to—

(A) to advance the security and cybersecurity of critical infrastructure; and

(B) to advance the security of field devices.

(4) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $65,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(5) CYBERSECURITY FOR THE ENERGY SECTOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary, in consultation with the intelligence communities for energy sector-related cyber security and resilience, and any other Federal agencies that the Secretary determines to be appropriate, shall carry out a program to—

(A) to enhance and periodically test—

(i) the emergency response capabilities of the Department; and

(ii) the coordination of the Department with other agencies, the National Laboratories, and private industry;

(B) in coordination with the intelligence communities for energy sector-related threat collection and analysis;

(C) to expand cooperation of the Department with the intelligence communities for energy sector-related threat collection and analysis;

(D) to expand industry participation in E-ISAC; and

(E) to provide technical assistance to small electric utilities for purposes of assessing cyber maturity level.

(2) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this program $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(g) Energy Sector Cybersecurity and Cyber Resilience Programs.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary shall—

(A) carry out a program to develop an advanced energy security program to secure energy networks, including electric, natural gas, and oil exploration, transmission, and delivery.

(B) in coordination with the intelligence communities for energy sector-related cyber security and resilience, and any other Federal agencies that the Secretary determines to be appropriate, to—

(A) to advance the security and cybersecurity of critical infrastructure; and

(B) to advance the security of field devices.

(2) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(h) ENERGY SECTOR COMPONENT TESTING FOR CYBERRESilience Program.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary shall carry out a program to—

(A) to enhance the cybersecurity and mitigation program to identify vulnerabilities of energy sector supply chain products to known threats; and

(B) to oversee third-party cyber testing.

(2) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $65,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(i) ENERGY SECTOR OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR CYBERRESilience Program.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary may carry out a program to—

(A) to enhance the cybersecurity and mitigation program to identify vulnerabilities of energy sector supply chain products to known threats; and

(B) to oversee third-party cyber testing.

(2) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $65,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(j) ENERGY SECTOR CYBERSECURITY AND CYBER RESILIENCE TRAINING FOR PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.—

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) ELECTRIC RELIABILITY ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘‘Electric Reliability Organization’’ means the term given the meaning given to those terms in section 3 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Public Law 94–163; 88 Stat. 1006).

(2) ELECTRIC UTILITY.—The term ‘‘electric utility’’ means the term given the meaning given to those terms in section 3 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Public Law 94–163; 88 Stat. 1006).

(3) REFERENCE.—The term ‘‘the Department’’ means the Department of Energy.

(b) Program to Promote and Advance Physical Security and Cybersecurity of Electric Utilities.—

(1) Establishment.—The Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal agencies, industry stakeholders, and any other Federal agencies that the Secretary determines to be appropriate, shall carry out a program to—

(A) to develop, and provide for voluntary implementation of, maturity models, self-assessments, and auditing methods for assessing the physical security and cybersecurity of electric utilities; and

(B) to develop, and provide for voluntary implementation of, threat and cyber training for electric utilities.

(2) Public Participation.—In making the physical security and cybersecurity training available to electric utilities, the Secretary shall—

(A) to develop, and provide for voluntary implementation of, maturity models, self-assessments, and auditing methods for assessing the physical security and cybersecurity of electric utilities; and

(B) to develop, and provide for voluntary implementation of, threat and cyber training for electric utilities.

(3) Public Participation.—In making the physical security and cybersecurity training available to electric utilities, the Secretary shall—

(A) to develop, and provide for voluntary implementation of, threat and cyber training for electric utilities.

(4) Public Participation.—In making the physical security and cybersecurity training available to electric utilities, the Secretary shall—

(A) to develop, and provide for voluntary implementation of, threat and cyber training for electric utilities.

(5) Public Participation.—In making the physical security and cybersecurity training available to electric utilities, the Secretary shall—

(A) to develop, and provide for voluntary implementation of, threat and cyber training for electric utilities.

(6) Public Participation.—In making the physical security and cybersecurity training available to electric utilities, the Secretary shall—

(A) to develop, and provide for voluntary implementation of, threat and cyber training for electric utilities.

(7) Public Participation.—In making the physical security and cybersecurity training available to electric utilities, the Secretary shall—

(A) to develop, and provide for voluntary implementation of, threat and cyber training for electric utilities.
(D) conduct exercises and assessments to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities to the electric grid, including providing mitigation recommendations;

(E) conduct research and development of solutions for critical components of the electric grid;

(F) provide technical assistance to States and other entities for standards and risk analysis.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2029.

(5) LEVERAGING EXISTING PROGRAMS.—The programs established under this section shall be carried out consistent with—

(a) the report of the Department entitled "Roadmap to Achieve Energy Delivery Systems Cybersecurity" and dated 2011;

(b) existing programs of the Department; and

(c) any associated strategic framework that links together academic and National Laboratory researchers, electric utilities, manufacturers, and any other relevant private industry organizations, including the Electricity Sub-sector Coordinating Council.

PART II—GRID MODERNIZATION

SEC. 2210. GRID STORAGE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall con- duct research, development, and demonstration of electric grid energy storage that addresses the principal challenges identified in the 2013 Department of Energy Strategic Plan for Grid Energy Stor- age.

(b) AREAS OF FOCUS.—The program under this section shall focus on—

(1) material science, electric thermal, electromechanical, and electrochemical systems research;

(2) power conversion technologies research;

(3) grid storage device testing and analysis of storage devices, including test-beds and field trials;

(4) cost-benefit analyses that inform capital expenditure planning for regulators and other entities for standards and risk analysis;

(5) storage device safety and reliability, including potential failure modes, mitigation measures, and operational guidelines;

(6) standards for storage device performance, control interface, grid interconnection, and interoperability; and

(7) maintaining a public database of energy storage projects, policies, codes, standards, and regulations.

(c) ASSISTANCE TO STATES.—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assis- tance to States, Indian Tribes, or units of local government to participate in or use re- search, development, or demonstration of technology developed under this section.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2029.

(e) NO EFFECT ON OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Nothing in this Act or an amendment made by this Act authorizes regulatory ac- tions that would duplicate or conflict with regulatory standards or practices under section 215 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o).

(f) USE OF FUNDS.—To the maximum extent practicable, in carrying out this section the Secretary shall ensure that the use of funds to carry out this section is coordinated among different offices within the Grid Modernization Initiative of the Department and upon other programs conducting energy storage research.

SEC. 2211. TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION ON HYBRID MICRO-GRID SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall es- tablish a grant program to carry out eligible projects related to the modernization of the electric grid, including the application of technologies to improve observability, advanced controls, and prediction of system performance on the distribution system.

(b) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—To be eligible for a grant under subsection (a), a project shall—

(1) demonstrate—

(A) secure integration and management of two or more energy resources, including distributed energy generation, combined heat and power, micro-grids, energy storage, electric vehicles, energy efficiency, and demand response, and intelligent loads; and

(B) secure integration and interoperability of communications and information technol- ogies; and

(2) be subject to the requirements of section 549(a) of the Energy Security and Inde- pendence Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17153(a)).

SEC. 2212. MICRO-GRID STORAGE PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HYBRID MICRO-GRID SYSTEM.—The term "hybrid micro-grid system" means a stand- alone electrical system that—

(A) is comprised of conventional genera- tion and at least 1 alternative energy re- source; and

(B) may use grid-scale energy storage.

(2) ISOLATED COMMUNITY.—The term “iso- lated community” means a community that is powered by electric genera- tion and distribution system without the economic and reliability benefits of connec- tion to a regional electric grid.

(3) MICRO-GRID SYSTEM.—The term “micro- grid system” means a standalone electrical system that uses grid-scale energy storage.

(4) STRATEGY.—The term “strategy” means the strategic development pursuant to subsec- tion (b)(2)(B).

(b) PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a program to promote the develop- ment of—

(A) hybrid micro-grid systems for isolated communities; and

(B) micro-grid systems to increase the re- silience of critical infrastructure.

(2) PHASES.—The program established under paragraph (1) shall be divided into the following phases:

(A) Phase I, which shall consist of the de- velopment of a feasibility assessment for—

(i) hybrid micro-grid systems in isolated communities; and

(ii) micro-grid systems to enhance the re- silience of critical infrastructure.

(B) Phase II, which shall consist of the de- velopment of a demonstration of the strategies developed under subparagraph (B) that include the development of physical and cybersecurity plans to reduce the develop- ment of micro-grid systems; and

(c) REQUIREMENTS FOR STRATEGY.—In develop- ing the strategy under paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary shall consider—

(A) estimating future targets for the eco- nomic displacement of conventional genera- tion using hybrid micro-grid systems, includ- ing displacement of conventional generation used for electric power generation, heating and cooling, and transportation;

(B) the potential for renewable resources, including wind, solar, and hydropower, to be integrated into a hybrid micro-grid system;

(C) opportunities for improving the effi- ciency of existing hybrid micro-grid systems; and

(D) the capacity of the local workforce to operate, maintain, and repair a hybrid micro-grid system.

(d) OPPORTUNITIES TO DEVELOP.—In develop- ing the strategy under paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary shall consider—

(A) opportunities to develop the capacity of the local workforce to operate, maintain, and repair a hybrid micro-grid system;

(B) the potential for leveraging existing programs within local or regional research organizations, such as organizations based at institutions of higher education, to support development of hybrid micro-grid systems, including by testing novel components and systems prior to field deployment;

(C) opportunities for improving the effi- ciency of existing hybrid micro-grid systems; and

(K) any other criteria the Secretary deter- mines appropriate.

(e) COLLABORATION.—The Secretary shall estab- lish a program pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(B) that shall be carried out in collaboration with relevant stake- holders, including, as appropriate—

(1) States;

(2) Indian Tribes;

(3) regional entities and regulators;

(4) units of local government;

(5) institutions of higher education; and

(6) private sector entities.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annu- ally thereafter until calendar year 2029, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the efforts to implement the program estab- lished under subsection (b)(1) and the status
of the strategy developed under subsection (b)(2)(B).

SEC. 2213. ELECTRIC GRID ARCHITECTURE, SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT, AND MOD- ELING.

(a) GRID ARCHITECTURE AND SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall establish and facilitate a collaborative process to develop model grid architecture and a set of future scenarios for the electric grid to examine the impacts of different combinations of resources (including different quantities of distributed energy resources and large-scale, central generation) on the electric grid.

(2) MARKET STRUCTURE.—The grid architecture and scenarios developed under paragraph (1) shall account for differences in market structure, including an examination of the potential for stranded costs in each type of market structure.

(b) MODELING.—Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary shall—

(1) conduct modeling based on the scenarios developed under subsection (a); and

(2) analyze and evaluate the technical and financial impacts of the models to assist States, utilities, and other stakeholders in—

(A) enhancing strategic planning efforts; and

(B) avoiding stranded costs; and

(C) maximizing the cost-effectiveness of future investments.

(c) INPUT.—The Secretary shall develop the scenarios and conduct the modeling with—

(1) the National Laboratories; and

(2) other entities.

(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—For the purposes of assisting in the development of the pathways developed under subsection (a)(1), including on a pilot basis—

(1) independent research institutes; and

(2) academic institutions;

(3) State regulatory authorities; and

(4) transmission organizations;

(5) representatives of all sectors of the electric power industry;

(6) academic institutions;

(7) independent research institutes; and

(8) other entities.

(e) WITHDRAWAL.—A State or any entity that has requested technical assistance under this section may withdraw the request for technical assistance at any time, and on such withdrawal, the Secretary shall terminate all assistance efforts.

(f) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary to require any State, regional organization, regional reliability entity, asset owner, or asset operator to facilitate the development of the pathways developed under subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 2214. VOLUNTARY MODEL PATHWAYS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF VOLUNTARY MODEL PATHWAYS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the steering committee established under paragraph (3), shall initiate the development of voluntary model pathways for modernizing the electric grid through a collaborative, public-private effort that—

(A) produces illustrative policy pathways encompassing a range of technologies that can be adapted for State and regional applications by regulators and policymakers;
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adopt any model, tool, plan, analysis, or assessment.

SEC. 2217. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out sections 2211 through 2222 $150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2029.

Subtitle C—Workforce Development

SEC. 2201. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) WIOA TERMS.—The terms “community-based organization”, “economic development agency”, “eligibility criteria”, “eligible postsecondary education institution”, “_entity”, “State” have the meanings given the terms in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3012).

(2) PROGRAM.—The term “apprenticeship program” means the apprenticeship registered under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the “National Apprenticeship Act”) (50 Stat. 664, chapter 16, 1937 (commonly known as the “National Apprenticeship Act”)) (50 U.S.C. 2501).

(3) AREA CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION SCHOOL.—The term “area career and technical education school” has the meaning given the term “technical education school” in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(4) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Board established under section 2301(a).

(5) COVERED FACILITY OF THE NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.—The term “covered facility of the National Nuclear Security Administration” means a national security laboratory or a nuclear weapons production facility that has a documented partnership with 1 or more sponsors of apprenticeship programs and includes each of the following:

(i) Training (including a curriculum for the training) aligned with industry standards reviewed and approved annually by sponsors of the apprenticeship program within the documented partnership that will prepare participants by teaching the skills and competencies needed to enter 1 or more apprenticeship programs.

(ii) Hands-on training and theoretical education for participants that does not displace a paid employee.

(iii) A formal agreement with a sponsor of an apprenticeship program that would enable participants who successfully complete the apprenticeship program—

(I) to enter directly into the apprenticeship program if a place in the program is available and if the participant meets the qualifications of the apprenticeship program; and

(II) to earn credits towards the apprenticeship program.

(6) ELIGIBLE SPONSOR.—The term “eligible sponsor” means a public organization or an organization described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of that Code, that—

(A) with respect to an apprenticeship program, administers such program through a partnership that may include—

(i) a business;

(ii) an employer or industry association;

(iii) a labor-management organization;

(iv) a local workforce development board or State workforce development board;

(v) a 2- or 4-year institution of higher education that offers an educational program leading to an associate’s or bachelor’s degree in conjunction with a certificate of completion of apprenticeship;

(vi) the Armed Forces (including the National Guard and Reserves);

(vii) a community-based organization;

(viii) a labor organization with significant energy experience; or

(ix) an economic development agency; and

(B) with respect to a preapprenticeship program, is a local educational agency, a secondary school, an area career and technical education school, a State workforce development board, a labor organization, or a community-based organization, that administers such program with any required coordination and necessary approvals from the Secretary of Labor or a State department of labor.

(7) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(8) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institutions of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of this title and subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 102(a)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(9) LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The term “labor organization” has the meaning given the term “labor organization” in section 3 of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 152).

(10) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term “local educational agency” has the meaning given the term “local educational agency” in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(11) LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.—The term “local workforce development board” has the meaning given the term “local board” in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

(12) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term “minority-serving institution” means an institution of higher education eligible to receive funds under section 329 or 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059g, 1067a).

(13) PREAPPRENTICESHIP.—The term “preapprenticeship”, used with respect to a program, means an initiative or set of strategies that—

(A) is designed to prepare participants to enter an apprenticeship program; and

(B) is carried out by an eligible sponsor that has a documented partnership with 1 or more sponsors of apprenticeship programs; and

(C) includes each of the following:

(i) Training (including a curriculum for the training) aligned with industry standards reviewed and approved annually by sponsors of the apprenticeship program within the documented partnership that will prepare participants by teaching the skills and competencies needed to enter 1 or more apprenticeship programs.

(ii) Hands-on training and theoretical education for participants that does not displace a paid employee.

(iii) A formal agreement with a sponsor of an apprenticeship program that would enable participants who successfully complete the apprenticeship program—

(I) to enter directly into the apprenticeship program if a place in the program is available and if the participant meets the qualifications of the apprenticeship program; and

(II) to earn credits towards the apprenticeship program.

(14) SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The term “secondary school” has the meaning given the term in section 801 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(15) STATE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.—The term “State workforce development board” has the meaning given the term “State board” in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

(16) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term “tribal organization” has the meaning given the term in section 3765 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 2202. ADDRESSING INSUFFICIENT COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND OTHER PERSONNEL OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION.

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 401 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7171) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) ADDRESSING INSUFFICIENT COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND OTHER PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the Chairman determines in accordance with paragraph (1) that a category of employees or other personnel of the Commission is insufficient to retain or attract employees and other personnel to allow the Commission to carry out the functions of the Commission in a timely, efficient, and effective manner, the Chairman may fix the compensation for the category of employees or other personnel without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, or any other civil service law.

“(2) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—A certification issued under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) apply with respect to a category of employees or other personnel for conducting work of a scientific, technological, engineering, or mathematical nature;

“(B) specify a maximum amount of reasonable compensation for the category of employees or other personnel; and

“(C) be valid for a 5-year period beginning on the date on which the certification is issued;

“(D) be no broader than necessary to achieve the objective of retaining or attracting employees and other personnel to allow the Commission to carry out the functions of the Commission in a timely, efficient, and effective manner; and

“(E) include an explanation for why the other approaches available to the Chairman for retaining and attracting employees and other personnel are inadequate.

“(3) RENEWAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days before the date of expiration of a certification issued under paragraph (1), the Chairman shall determine whether the certification should be renewed for a subsequent 5-year period.

“(B) REQUIREMENT.—If the Chairman determines that a certification should be renewed under subparagraph (A), the Chairman may renew the certification under the certification requirements under paragraph (2) that were applicable to the initial certification.

“(4) NEW HIRES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An employee or other personnel that is a member of a category of employees or other personnel that would have been covered by a certification issued under paragraph (1), but was hired during a period in which the certification has expired and has not been renewed under paragraph (3), shall not be eliminated at the level that would have applied to the employee or other personnel if the certification had not expired and the certification had not been renewed on which the employee or other personnel was hired.

“(B) COMPENSATION OF NEW HIRES ON RENEWAL.—On renewal of a certification under paragraph (3), the Chairman may fix the compensation of the employees or other personnel described in subparagraph (A) at the level established for the category of employees or other personnel in the certification.

“(5) RETENTION OF LEVEL OF FIXED COMPENSATION.—A category of employees or other personnel, the compensation of which was fixed by the Chairman in accordance with paragraph (1), may, at the discretion of the Chairman, have the level of fixed compensation for the category of employees or other personnel retained, regardless of whether a certification described under that paragraph is in effect with respect to the compensation of the category of employees or other personnel.

“(6) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—The Chairman shall consult with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management in implementing this section in accordance with the determination of the amount of compensation with respect to each category of employees or other personnel.

“(7) ADVISERS AND CONSULTANTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Chairman may—

...
“(b) Securing the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; and
“(c) Strengthening the workforce training programs of the Department and the National Laboratories in carrying out the minority initiatives of the Department and other Department workforce priorities.”

(c) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to the Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(d) Advisory Board review and recommendations.—

(I) In general.—The Secretary shall consult with key stakeholders, including representatives of the Department, the Office of Personnel Management, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Office of the Director of the Bureau of the Census, and the Secretary shall include the recommendations of the Board in the report submitted to Congress under paragraph (2).

(II) The date on which the Board receives the report of the Secretary under subparagraph (B)(i) and (B)(ii) shall be considered to be the date of enactment of this Act.

(III) The Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(E) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(F) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

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(L) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

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(N) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(O) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(P) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(Q) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(R) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(S) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(T) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(U) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(V) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(W) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(X) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(Y) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).

(Z) Public availability of report.—The Board shall submit to Congress a report examining the full scope of the hiring activity of the Department, including the number of personnel in each agency, the number of personnel in each position, the wage and salary data, and other relevant information for each report under subparagraph (A).
SEC. 2305. NATIONAL LABORATORY JOBS ACCESS PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) In general.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall establish a pilot program to award, on a competitive basis, grants to eligible entities described in subsection (c) that are working with the National Laboratories or covered facilities of the National Nuclear Security Administration; and

(b) provisions.—A program funded by a grant awarded under this section shall develop and implement a comprehensive strategy that—

(1) focuses on skills and qualifications needed to meet the immediate and on-going needs of the National Laboratories or covered facilities for relevant job training and education programs; and

(2) work with minority-serving institutions, veterans, and displaced and unemployed energy workers; in developing the strategy under subsection (a), the Board shall—

(1) give special consideration to increasing outreach to minority-serving institutions, veterans, and displaced and unemployed energy workers;

(2) make resources available to—

(A) minority-serving institutions, with the objective of increasing the number of skilled minorities and women trained to go into the energy and manufacturing sectors;

(B) institutions that serve veterans, with the objective of increasing the number of veterans in the energy industry by ensuring that veterans have the credentials and training necessary to secure careers in the energy industry; and

(C) institutions that serve displaced and unemployed energy workers to increase the number of individuals trained for jobs in the energy industry;

(3) encourage the energy industry to improve the opportunities for students of minority-serving institutions, veterans, and displaced and unemployed energy workers to participate in internships, preapprenticeships, and cooperative work-study programs in the energy industry; and

(4) work with the National Laboratories to increase the participation of underrepresented groups, veterans, and displaced and unemployed energy workers in internships, fellowships, and preapprenticeship and apprenticeship programs at the National Laboratories.

(b) CONTENTS.—

(i) General.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Board shall—

(1) make public, on the website of the Department, the "U.S. Energy and Employment Report" described in clause (i), the report under subsection (d); and

(2) conduct, under subsection (e), the survey and analysis conducted under subsection (d); and

(3) make findings as to whether and how the scope and content of the report under subsection (d) may be modified.

(c) Eligible entities.—To be eligible to receive grants under this section, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall—

(1) house the preapprenticeship or apprenticeship program funded by a grant awarded under this section, and annually thereafter make publicly available on the website of the Department a report on the Federal share of the costs of technical, skills-based preapprenticeship and apprenticeship programs; the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Energy shall, as a condition of receiving payments under this section, submit an annual report to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives including a report that—

(A) describes the effectiveness and accomplishments of the Board during the applicable term;

(B) contains a determination of the Secretary as to whether the Board should be renewed; and

(C) if the Secretary determines that the Board should be renewed, any recommendations as to whether and how the scope and functions of the Board should be modified.

(d) Applications.—An eligible entity desiring a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(e) Priority.—In selecting eligible entities to receive grants under this section, the Secretary shall prioritize applicants that—

(1) provide job training for displaced and unemployed veterans to careers in the energy sector;

(2) house the preapprenticeship or apprenticeship programs in an institution of higher education that includes basic science and math education in the curriculum of the institution of higher education located;

(3) work with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or veteran service organizations recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under section 9002 of title 38, United States Code, to transition members of the Armed Forces and veterans to careers in the energy sector;

(4) provide support services and career coaching;

(5) provide introductory energy workforce development training;

(6) work with minority-serving institutions to provide job training to a number of skilled minorities and women in the energy sector;

(7) make an application for a grant under this section that shall be not greater than 50 percent.

(f) Report.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the first grant is awarded under this section, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary shall submit to Congress and make publicly available on the website of the Department a report on the pilot program established under this section, including a description of—

(1) the number of students who have completed the preapprenticeship or apprenticeship program;

(2) the number of students who have participated in the preapprenticeship or apprenticeship program;

(3) the number of students who have graduated from the preapprenticeship or apprenticeship program; and

(4) the number of students who have secured employment as a result of participation in the preapprenticeship or apprenticeship program.
(1) The entities receiving grants;
(2) the activities carried out using the grants;
(3) best practices used to leverage the investment of the Federal Government; and
(4) an assessment of the results achieved by the pilot program, including the rate of employment at the National Laboratories for participants after completing a pre-apprenticeship or apprenticeship program carried out using a grant awarded under this section.

(k) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

SEC. 2306. CLEAN ENERGY WORKFORCE PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘‘eligible entity’’ means a business, labor organization, or labor management organization that—

(A) is directly involved with energy efficiency, renewable energy technology, or reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in consultation with the Secretary; or

(B) works on behalf of a business or labor management organization that is directly involved with energy efficiency, renewable energy technology, or reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in consultation with the Secretary.

(ii) for activities described in clause (ii) of paragraph (b)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3224(b)), shall establish a pilot program to provide competitively awarded cost-shared grants to eligible entities to pay for—

(i) the on-the-job training of a new or existing employee to work—

(A) in renewable energy, energy efficiency, or grid modernization; or

(B) on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; or

(ii) pre-apprenticeship programs that provide a direct pathway to a career working—

(A) in renewable energy, energy efficiency, or grid modernization; or

(B) on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

(c) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity desiring a grant under the pilot program shall submit to the Secretary of Labor an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary of Labor may require.

(2) PRIORITY FOR TARGETED COMMUNITIES.—In providing grants under the pilot program, the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary shall give priority to an eligible entity that—

(A) recruits employees—

(i) from the 1 or more communities that are served by the eligible entity; and

(ii) that are minorities, women, veterans, or individuals who are transitioning from fossil energy sector jobs;

(B) provides trainees with the opportunity to obtain real work experience;

(C) has fewer than 100 employees; and

(D) in the case of a pre-apprenticeship program, demonstrates—

(i) a multi-year record of—

(1) successfully recruiting minorities, women, and veterans for training; and

(2) supporting those individuals in the successful completion of the pre-apprenticeship program; and

(ii) a successful multi-year record of placing the majority of the graduates of the pre-apprenticeship program into apprenticeship programs.

(3) USE OF GRANT FOR FEDERAL SHARE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity shall use a grant received under the pilot program to pay the Federal share of the cost of—

(i) providing on-the-job training for an employee, in accordance with subparagraph (B); or

(ii) in the case of a pre-apprenticeship program—

(I) recruiting minorities, women, and veterans for training;

(II) supporting those individuals in the successful completion of the pre-apprenticeship program; and

(III) carrying out any other activity of the pre-apprenticeship program, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary.

(B) FEDERAL SHARE AMOUNT.—The Federal share described in subparagraph (A) shall not exceed—

(i) for activities described in clause (i) of that subparagraph—

(I) in the case of an eligible entity with 20 or fewer employees, 50 percent of the cost of on-the-job training for an employee;

(II) in the case of an eligible entity with not fewer than 21 employees and not more than 99 employees, 37.5 percent of the cost of on-the-job training for an employee; and

(III) in the case of an eligible entity with not fewer than 100 employees, 25 percent of the cost of on-the-job training for an employee; and

(ii) for activities described in clause (ii) of that subparagraph, 50 percent.

(4) EMPLOYER PAYMENT OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share of the cost of providing on-the-job training for an employee under a grant received under the pilot program shall be paid in cash or in kind by the employer of the employee receiving the training.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The non-Federal share described in subparagraph (A)(i) may include the amount of wages paid by the employer to the employee during the time that the employee is receiving on-the-job training, as fairly evaluated by the Secretary of Labor.

(5) GRANT AMOUNT.—An eligible entity may not receive more than $100,000 per fiscal year in grant funds under the pilot program.

(d) AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

TITLE III—CODE MAINTENANCE

SEC. 3001. REPEAL OF OFF-HIGHWAY MOTOR VEHICLES STUDY.

(a) REPEAL.—Part I of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6737) is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Public Law 94–163; 89 Stat. 871) is amended by—

(1) by striking the item relating to part I of title III; and

(2) by striking the item relating to section 385.

SEC. 3002. REPEAL OF METHANOL STUDY.

Section 400EE of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6774d) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (a) and (b), respectively.

SEC. 3003. REPEAL OF OFF-HIGHWAY UTILITY REGULATORY ASSISTANCE.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 207 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6808) is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Conservation and Production Act (Public Law 94–385; 90 Stat. 1126) is amended by striking the item relating to section 207.

SEC. 3004. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS PROVISION.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 208 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6808) is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Conservation and Production Act (Public Law 94–385; 90 Stat. 1126) is amended by striking the item relating to section 208.

SEC. 3005. REPEAL OF RESIDENTIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY STUDIES.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 253 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8232) is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3206) is amended by striking the item relating to section 253.

SEC. 3006. REPEAL OF WEATHERIZATION STUDY.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 254 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8233) is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3206) is amended by striking the item relating to section 254.

SEC. 3007. REPEAT OF REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 273 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8236b) is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3206) is amended by striking the item relating to section 273.

SEC. 3008. REPEAL OF SURVEY OF ENERGY SAVING POTENTIAL.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 550 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8239b) is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—


(2) Section 543(d)(2) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3206) is amended by striking ‘‘, incorporating any relevant information obtained from the survey conducted pursuant to section 550’’.

SEC. 3009. REPEAL OF REPORT BY GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 154 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262a) is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—


(2) Section 159 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262a) is amended by striking subsection (c).
SEC. 3010. REPEAL OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND COORDINATION WORKSHOPS.
(a) REPEAL.—Section 156 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262b) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item relating to section 156.

SEC. 3011. REPEAL OF INSPECTOR GENERAL AUDIT SURVEY AND PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON INTEGRITY AND EFFICIENCY REPORT TO CONGRESS.

SEC. 3012. REPEAL OF PROCUREMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS PROGRAM.
(a) REPEAL.—Section 160 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262c) is repealed.
(2) Section 548(b) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8262c(b)) (as amended by section 106(a)) is amended—
(A) in paragraph (3), by inserting “and” after the semicolon at the end;
(B) by striking paragraph (4); and
(C) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (4).

SEC. 3013. REPEAL OF PHOTOVOLTAIC ENERGY PROGRAM.
(a) REPEAL.—Part 4 of title V of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8271 et seq.) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended—
(1) by striking the item relating to part 4 of title V; and
(2) by striking the items relating to sections 561 through 570.

SEC. 3014. REPEAL OF NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DEMAND RESPONSE.
(a) REPEAL.—Part 5 of title V of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8271 et seq.) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended—
(1) by striking the item relating to part 5 of title V; and
(2) by striking the item relating to section 571.

SEC. 3015. REPEAL OF ENERGY AUDITOR TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION.
(a) REPEAL.—Subtitle F of title V of the Energy Security Act (42 U.S.C. 8803 et seq.) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Security Act (Public Law 96–294; 94 Stat. 611) is amended—
(1) by striking the item relating to subtitle F of title V; and
(2) by striking the items relating to sections 581 through 584.

SEC. 3016. REPEAL OF NATIONAL COAL POLICY STUDY.
(a) REPEAL.—Section 741 of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8451) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by striking the item relating to section 741.

SEC. 3017. REPEAL OF STUDY ON COMPLIANCE PROBLEM OF SMALL ELECTRIC GENERATORS.
(a) REPEAL.—Section 744 of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8454) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by striking the item relating to section 744.

SEC. 3018. REPEAL OF STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF INCREASED COAL CONSUMPTION AND OTHER ENERGY DEVELOPMENT.
(a) REPEAL.—Section 746 of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8456) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by striking the item relating to section 746.

SEC. 3019. REPEAL OF STUDY OF THE USE OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS IN CONVERSION PLANTS.
(a) REPEAL.—Section 747 of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8457) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by striking the item relating to section 747.

SEC. 3020. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
(a) REPEAL.—Subtitle F of title VII of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8461) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended—
(1) by striking the item relating to subtitle F of title VII; and
(2) by striking the item relating to section 751.

SEC. 3021. REPEAL OF SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.
(a) REPEAL.—The table of contents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8483) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by striking the item relating to section 767.

SEC. 3022. REPEAL OF ELECTRIC UTILITY CONSERVATION PLAN.
(a) REPEAL.—Section 808 of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8484) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—
(1) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8483) is amended by striking the item relating to section 808.
(2) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.—Section 712 of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8422) is amended—
(A) by striking “(a) generally.”; and
(B) by striking subsection (b).

SEC. 3023. ENERGY SECURITY CONSERVATION REPEALS.
(a) REPEALS.—
(1) Section 203 of the Biomass Energy and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8391) is amended—
(A) by striking paragraph (14); and
(B) by redesignating paragraphs (17) through (19) as paragraphs (16) through (18), respectively.
(2) Section 204 of the Energy Security Act (42 U.S.C. 8803) is amended—
(A) in the section heading, by striking “FOR SUBTITLES A AND B”; and
(B) in subsection (a)—
(i) in paragraph (1), by adding “and” after the semicolon at the end;
(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “;” and “at the end and inserting a period; and
(iii) by striking paragraph (3).

SEC. 3025. NUCLEAR SAFETY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1980 REPEALS.
Sections 5 and 6 of the Nuclear Safety Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 8705) are repealed.

(a) REPEAL.—The Renewable Energy and Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989 (42 U.S.C. 12001 et seq.) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—
(1) Section 6(b)(3) of the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 8505(b)(3)) (as amended by section 1205(c)(2)) is amended—
(A) in subparagraph (P), by adding “and” after the semicolon;
(B) by striking subparagraph (Q); and
(C) by redesignating subparagraph (R) as subparagraph (Q).
(A) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), in the first sentence, by striking “...in consultation with...” and all that follows through “under section 6 of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989...”;
and
(B) in subsection (c), by striking “...in consultation with the Advisory Committee.”.

SEC. 3027. REPEAL OF HYDROGEN RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

The Spark M. Matsunaga Hydrogen Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 12401 et seq.) is repealed.

SEC. 3028. REPEAL OF STUDY ON ALTERNATIVE FUEL USE IN NONROAD VEHICLES AND ENGINES.


SEC. 3029. REPEAL OF LOW INTEREST LOAN PROGRAM FOR SMALL BUSINESS FLEET PURCHASES.

(a) In General.—Section 414 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13257(m)) is amended by striking the item relating to section 414.

SEC. 3030. REPEAL OF TECHNICAL AND POLICY ANALYSIS FOR REPLACEMENT FUEL DEMAND AND SUPPLY INFORMATION.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—
(2) Section 507(m) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13313) is amended by striking “and supply” and “section”.

SEC. 3031. REPEAL OF 1992 REPORT ON CLIMATE CHANGE.

(a) In General.—Section 1601 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13383) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—
(2) Section 1602(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13383) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), in the third sentence, by striking “the report required under section 1601”.

SEC. 3032. REPEAL OF DIRECTOR OF CLIMATE PROTECTOR ESTABLISHMENT.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item relating to section 1603.

SEC. 3033. REPEAL OF 1994 REPORT ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE EMISSIONS.

(a) In General.—Section 1604 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13384) is repealed.

SEC. 3034. REPEAL OF TELECOMMUTING STUDY.

(a) In General.—Section 2308 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13553) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item relating to section 2308.

SEC. 3035. REPEAL OF ADVANCED BUILDINGS FOR 2005 PROGRAM.

(a) In General.—Section 2304 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13554) is repealed.

SEC. 3036. REPEAL OF ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, DEMONSTRATION, AND COMMERCIAL APPLICATION ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) In General.—Section 2028 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13384) is repealed.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—
(2) Section 6 of the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5603) is amended—
(A) in subsection (a), by striking “...and with the Advisory Board established under section 2028 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992...”;
(B) in subsection (b)—
(i) in paragraph (1), in the first sentence, by striking “...and with the Advisory Board established under section 2028 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992...”;
(ii) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through “...and with the Advisory Board established under section 2028 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992...”;
(3) Section 3011(c) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13383) is amended—
(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (E) as paragraphs (1) through (5), respectively, and heading paragraphs (1) through (5) as “(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “nuclear...” after “nuclear...”;
and
(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (E) as subparagraphs (D) through (F), respectively; and
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—

SEC. 3039. ELIMINATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF CERTAIN AMERICA COMPETES PROGRAMS.

(a) ELIMINATION OF PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—
(1) NUCLEAR SCIENCE TALENT EXPANSION PROGRAM FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—Section 5001 of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16532) is repealed.
(2) HYDROCARBON SYSTEMS SCIENCE TALENT EXPANSION PROGRAM FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—Section 5005 of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16533) is amended—
(A) by striking subsection (e); and
(B) in subsection (f)—
(i) by striking paragraph (2); and
(ii) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through “...and with the Advisory...”;
(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 5003 of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16533) is repealed.
(4) ELIMINATION OF DULCIPICATIVE AUTHORITY FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—Sections 3101 and 3104 of the Department of Energy Science Education Enhancement Act (42 U.S.C. 7381) are repealed.
(b) REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION.—
(1) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY EARLY CAREER AWARDS FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS RESEARCHERS.—Section 5006 of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 1634) is amended by striking subsection (b).
(2) PROTECTING AMERICA’S COMPETITIVE EDGE (PACE) GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—Section 5009 of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 1636) is amended by striking subsection (b).
(3) DISSTINGUISHED SCIENTIST PROGRAM.—Section 5101 of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16537) is amended by striking subsection (b).
(b) CONSOLIDATION OF DULCIPICATIVE PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—
(1) UNIVERSITY NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING SUPPORT.—Section 5004 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16274) (as amended by section 1504(b)) is amended—
(A) in paragraph (4), by inserting “nuclear...” after “nuclear...”;
and
(B) in paragraph (2)—
(i) by redesigning subparagraphs (A) through (E) as subparagraphs (C) through (F), respectively; and
(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:
“(C) award grants, not to exceed 5 years in duration, to institutions of higher education with existing degree programs in nuclear sciences and related fields—
(1) to increase the number of graduates in nuclear science and related fields; and
(2) to enhance the teaching and research of advanced nuclear technologies;
“(D) to undertake collaboration with...”.

SEC. 3040. ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION...
Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitile B of title I, add the following:

SEC. 12. UPPER MISSOURI RIVER BASIN REPowering Feasibility study.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) MAINSTEM DAM.—The term ‘‘mainstem dam’’ means each of the major dams operated by the Secretary of the Army in the Upper Missouri River Basin, including—

(A) Garrison Dam in the State of North Dakota; and

(B) Oahe Dam, Big Bend Dam, Fort Randall Dam, and Gavins Point Dam in the State of South Dakota.

(b) Authorization of study.—The Secretary shall conduct a study on the potential for repowering the existing mainstem dams in the Upper Missouri River Basin, including—

(1) possible upgrades to existing hydroelectric infrastructure to improve the capacity and efficiency of generation; and

(2) the estimated additional generating capacity associated with upgrades under paragraph (1).

(c) Contents.—The study under subsection (b) shall include an examination of the potential for repowering the existing mainstem dams in the Upper Missouri River Basin, including—

(1) possible upgrades to existing hydroelectric infrastructure to improve the capacity and efficiency of generation;

(2) the estimated additional generating capacity associated with upgrades under paragraph (1).

(d) Coordination.—In carrying out the study under subsection (b), the Secretary may coordinate with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior.

(e) Report.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing the results of the study under subsection (b).

SA 1410. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitile B of title I, add the following:

SEC. 12. UPPER MISSOURI BASIN HYDROPOWER FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall conduct a study on the potential for hydroelectric expansion and development in the Upper Missouri Basin.

(b) Study.—The study under subsection (a) shall include an examination of the potential for adding hydroelectric capacity to existing, nonpowered dams in the Upper Missouri Basin, including—

(1) an assessment of dams with hydroelectric capacity of 1 megawatt or more; and

(2) for existing dams with a hydroelectric capacity of less than 1 megawatt, the possibility of using innovative technologies to add hydroelectric capacity.

(c) Coordination.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary may coordinate with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior.
SA 1411. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURCIELLA, to require, with respect to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research, search and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 252, line 18, strike "$10,000,000" and insert "$9,900,000"

On page 414, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 1810. WIND BLADE RECYCLING PRIZE COMPETITION.

Section 1008 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16396) (as amended by section 1301(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

``(h) WIND BLADE RECYCLING PRIZE COMPETITION.—

`(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish an award program, to be known as the ‘Wind Blade Recycling Prize Competition’ (referred to in this subsection as the ‘prize competition’), under which the Secretary shall carry out prize competitions and make awards to advance the recycling of wind blade materials.

`(2) FEDERAL ENTITY.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall carry out a competition under the program not less frequently than once every calendar year.

`(b) ELIGIBILITY.—

`(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to win a prize under the program, an individual or entity—

`(i) shall have compiled with the requirements of the competition as described in the announcement for that competition published in the Federal Register by the Secretary under paragraph (6);

`(ii) in the case of a private entity, shall be incorporated in the United States and maintain a principal place of business in the United States; and

`(iii) in the case of an individual, whether participating singly or in a group, shall be a citizen of, or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in, the United States.

`(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The following entities and individuals shall not be eligible to win a prize under the program:

`(i) Federal entity.

`(ii) A Federal employee (including an employee of a National Laboratory) acting within the scope of employment.

`(A) AWARDS.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall award cash prizes, in amounts to be determined by the Secretary, to each individual or entity selected through the process to develop methods or technologies to recycle or reuse wind blade materials from domestic wind energy facilities.

`(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The criteria established under subparagraph (A) shall prioritize advancements in methods or technologies that present the greatest potential for large-scale commercial deployment.

`(C) CONSULTATION.—In establishing criteria under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall consult with appropriate members of private industry involved in the commercial deployment of wind energy facilities.

``(6) ADVERTISING AND SOLICITATION OF COMPETITORS.—

`(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall announce each prize competition under the program by publishing a notice in the Federal Register.

`(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Each notice published under subparagraph (A) shall describe the essential elements of the competition, such as—

`(i) the subject of the competition;

`(ii) the duration of the competition;

`(iii) the eligibility requirements for participation in the competition;

`(iv) the process for participants to register for the competition;

`(v) the amount of the prize; and

`(vi) the criteria for awarding the prize.

`(7) JUDGES.—

`(A) IN GENERAL.—For each prize competition under the program, the Secretary shall assemble a panel of qualified judges to select the winner or winners of the competition on the basis of the criteria established under paragraph (5).

`(B) SELECTION.—The judges for each competition shall include appropriate members of private industry involved in the commercial production and deployment of wind blades.

`(C) CONFLICTS.—An individual may not serve as a judge in the prize competition under the program if the individual, the spouse of the individual, any child of the individual, or any other member of the household of the individual—

`(i) has a personal or financial interest in, or is an employee, officer, director, or agent of, any entity that is a registered participant in the prize competition for which the individual will serve as a judge; or

`(ii) has a familial or financial relationship with a registered participant in the prize competition for which the individual will serve as a judge.

`(8) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the first prize is awarded under the program, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that—

`(A) identifies each award recipient;

`(B) describes the advanced methods or technologies developed by each award recipient; and

`(C) specifies actions being taken by the Department to facilitate the application of all methods or technologies with respect to which a prize has been awarded under the program.

`(9) ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT.—The Secretary shall carry out the program in accordance with section 1341 of title 31, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ‘Anti-Deficiency Act’).

`(10) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SA 1413. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research, search and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 321, line 8, of the amendment, strike “Secretory” and all that follows through “in the Federal Register;” and insert the following:

``(A) the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation;

`(B) the Generation IV International Forum;

`(C) the International Atomic Energy Agency; and

`(D) any other international collaborative effort with respect to advanced nuclear reactor operations and safety.

`(b) SUBPROGRAM.—In carrying out the program under subsection (a), the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall carry out a program to develop bilateral initiatives with a variety of countries through—

`(i) research and development agreements;

`(ii) other relevant arrangements and action plan updates; and

`(iii) maintaining existing multilateral cooperation commitments of—

`(A) the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation;

`(B) the Generation IV International Forum; and

`(C) the International Atomic Energy Agency.

At the end, add the following:

TITLE IV—AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

SEC. 4601. EXTENSION AND PHASOUT OF ENERGY CREDIT.

`(a) EXTENSIONS.—Section 48 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

`(1) in subsection (a),—

`(A) in paragraph (2)(A)(i)(II), by striking “January 1, 2022” and inserting “January 1, 2027”;

`(B) in paragraph (3)(A)—

`(i) in clause (ii), by striking “January 1, 2022” and inserting “January 1, 2027”;

`(ii) in clause (vii), by striking “January 1, 2022” and inserting “January 1, 2027”; and

`(2) in subsection (c)—

`(A) in paragraph (1)(D), by striking “January 1, 2022” and inserting “January 1, 2027”; and

`(C) in paragraph (3)(A)(iv), by striking “January 1, 2022” and inserting “January 1, 2027”;

`(D) in paragraph (4)(C), by striking “January 1, 2022” and inserting “January 1, 2027”.

SA 1414. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research, search and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:
SA 1416. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2577, to provide for innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 4003. EXTENSION AND PHASEOUT OF CREDIT FOR RESIDENTIAL ENERGY EFFICIENT PROPERTY.

(a) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—Section 48(a)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(i) in clause (vii), by striking ‘‘January 1, 2022’’ and inserting ‘‘January 1, 2027’’; and

(ii) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(D), by striking ‘‘January 1, 2022’’ and inserting ‘‘January 1, 2027’’;

(B) in paragraph (2)(D), by striking ‘‘January 1, 2022’’ and inserting ‘‘January 1, 2027’’;

(C) in paragraph (3)(A)(iv), by striking ‘‘January 1, 2022’’ and inserting ‘‘January 1, 2027’’; and

(D) in paragraph (4)(C), by striking ‘‘January 1, 2022’’ and inserting ‘‘January 1, 2027’’.

(b) PHASEOUTS.—

(i) SOLAR ENERGY PROPERTY.—Section 48(a)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ‘‘after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2023’’ and inserting ‘‘after December 31, 2024, and before January 1, 2026’’; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking ‘‘after December 31, 2025, and before January 1, 2027’’; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘begins before January 1, 2022, and which is not placed in service before January 1, 2024’’ and inserting ‘‘begins before January 1, 2027, and which is not placed in service before January 1, 2029’’.  

(ii) FIBER-OPTIC SOLAR, QUALIFIED FUEL CELL, AND QUALIFIED SMALL WIND ENERGY PROPERTY.—Section 48(a)(7) of such Code is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ‘‘after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2023’’ and inserting ‘‘after December 31, 2024, and before January 1, 2026’’; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking ‘‘after December 31, 2025, and before January 1, 2027’’; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘January 1, 2024’’ and inserting ‘‘January 1, 2029’’.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to periods after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 4002. EXTENSION AND PHASEOUT OF CREDIT FOR RESIDENTIAL ENERGY EFFICIENT PROPERTY.

(a) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—Subsection (g) of section 25D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘January 1, 2022’’ and inserting ‘‘January 1, 2027’’;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘after December 31, 2025, and before January 1, 2027’’; and

(3) by striking subclause (II) of paragraph (3)(A) and substituting the following:

II. energy property described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii) and placed in service before January 1, 2027; and

III. energy property described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii) which is not placed in service before January 1, 2027, the energy percentage;

(4) in clause (i), by striking ‘‘after December 31, 2018, and before January 1, 2021’’ and inserting ‘‘after December 31, 2024, and before January 1, 2026’’;

(5) by striking subclause (II), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii) of paragraph (3)(A), and

and

(6) by striking subclause (I) as follows:

II. energy property described in clause (iv), (v), (vi), or (vii) of paragraph (3)(A), and

and

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to periods after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 4001. EXTENSION AND PHASEOUT OF CREDIT FOR REFINED COAL PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT.

(a) EXTENSION OF PERIOD DURING WHICH REFINED COAL CAN BE PRODUCED.—Section 45(e)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

(E) EXTENSION OF PERIOD FOR CERTAIN REFINED COAL FACILITIES.—In the case of a refined coal production facility which does not produce steel industry fuel and which is placed in service before January 1, 2012, clauses (i) and (ii)(II) of subparagraph (A) shall each be applied by substituting ‘‘20-year period’’ for ‘‘10-year period’’;

(b) EXTENSION OF PERIOD DURING WHICH REFINED COAL FACILITIES CAN BE QUALIFIED.—Subparagraph (B) of section 45(d)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘planted’’ and placing ‘‘planted service after’’; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new clause:

(ii) after 2019, and before January 1, 2023;

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to periods after December 31, 2019, and before January 1, 2023.

SA 1417. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to provide for innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE IX—CARBON CAPTURE MODERNIZATION

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE. This title may be cited as the ‘‘Carbon Capture Modernization Act’’.
SEC. 02. MODIFICATIONS OF QUALIFYING ADVANCED COAL PROJECT CREDIT. 

(a) RENEWAL REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN PROJECTS.—Section 48A(e)(4)(G) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting “and 60 percent in the case of an application for a reallocation of credits under subsection (d)(4) with respect to an electrical generating unit in existence on October 3, 2008” after “under subsection (d)(4)”. 

(b) NAMEPLATE GENERATING CAPACITY REQUIREMENT.—Section 48A(e)(3)(C) of such Code is amended by striking “400 megawatts” and inserting “200 megawatts”. 

(c) ADVANCED COAL-BASED GENERATION TECHNOLOGY REQUIREMENTS.— 

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 48A(f)(1) of such Code is amended by striking “generation technology if—” and all that follows through “unit” and inserting “genera-
tion technology if the unit is designed”. 

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 48A(f) of such Code is amended— 

(A) by striking all that precedes “the pur-
pose of this section” and inserting the fol-
lowing: “(I) ADVANCED COAL-BASED GENERATION TECHNOLOGY.—For—”; 

(B) by striking “in subparagraph (B)” in the second sentence of paragraph (1) and inserting “technician” therefor; and 

(C) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3). 

(d) PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS IN CASE OF BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY.—Section 48A(e)(3)(B)(vi) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following: “In the case of a retrofit of a unit which has undergone a best available control technology analysis after August 8, 2005, with respect to the removal or emissions of any pollutant which is SO2 or NOx, the re-
moval or emissions design level with respect to such pollutant shall be the level deter-
mined in such analysis.”. 

(e) CLARIFICATION OF REALLOCATION AUTHORITY.—Section 88A(d)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended— 

(1) in subparagraph (A)— 

(A) by striking “Not later than 6 years after the date of enactment of this section, the” and inserting “The”; and 

(B) by inserting “and every 6 months thereafter until all credits available under this section have been allowed” after “the date which is 6 years after the date of enact-
ment of this section”. 

(2) in subparagraph (B)— 

(A) by striking “shall reallocate credits available under clauses (1) and (ii) of para-
graph (3)(B)” and inserting “shall reallocate credits remaining available under paragraph (3)(B)”; and 

(B) by striking “or” at the end of clause (1), and 

(C) by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following: “(ii) any applicant for certification which submitted an accepted application has subse-
quently failed to satisfy the requirements under paragraph (2); or” 

(iii) any certification made pursuant to paragraph (2) has been revoked pursuant to paragraph (2)(E),”; and 

(3) in subparagraph (C)— 

(A) by striking “clause (1) or (ii) of para-
graph (3)(B)” and inserting “paragraph (3)(C)”, 

(B) by striking “is authorized to” and inser-
ting “shall” therefor; and 

(C) by striking “an additional program” and inserting “additional programs”. 

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.— 

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall apply to allocations and re-
allocations after the date of the enactment of this Act. 

(2) REALLOCATION.—The amendments made by subsection (e) shall apply to credits re-
maining available under section 48A(d)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on the date of the enactment of this Act. 

SA 1418. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geo-
thermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: 

At the end of title II, add the following: 

Subtitle D—Miscellaneous 

SEC. 24. COMPLIANCE WITH BLM PERMITTING. 

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law but subject to any State requirements, a Bureau of Land Man-
agement drilling permit shall not be re-
newed under section 1377 of the Federal Oil and Gas Management Act of 1962 (30 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) or section 3164.1 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regula-
tion), for an action occurring within an oil and gas drilling or spacing unit if— 

(1) less than 50 percent of the minerals within the oil and gas drilling or spacing unit are owned by the Federal Gov-
ernment; and 

(2) the Federal Government does not own or lease the surface estate within the bound-
aries of the oil and gas drilling or spacing unit. 

(b) EFFECT.—Nothing in this Act affects the right of the Federal Government to re-
new a Federal oil and gas drilling or spacing unit. 

SEC. 1108. VETERANS IN WIND ENERGY. 

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall es-
tain a program formerly administered by the De-
partment of Energy and the Department of Defense. 

(b) FUNDING.—Of the amounts made avail-
able to the Secretary for administrative ex-
enses to carry out other programs under the authority of the Secretary, the Secretary shall use to carry out this subsection $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2025. 

(c) STUDY AND REPORT ON WIND TECHNICIAN WORKFORCE. 

In general. Section 48A(e)(1)(C) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following: “(ii) includes the comprehensive list des-
cribed in subparagraph (ii).” 

SEC. 1420. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innov-
ation in advanced geothermal re-
search and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: 

At the appropriate place, insert the fol-
lowing: 

SEC. 04. RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOANS AND GRANTS. 

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall initiate a
rulemaking to permit the Secretary to enter into collaborative agreement with intermediaries for the purposes of permitting rural utilities to participate in the rural development loan and grant program established under section 313B of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 946c–2) without providing an irrevocable letter of credit.

(b) In the proposed rulemaking under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) establish alternatives to irrevocable letters of credit that do not subject the Department of Agriculture to increased cost or financial risk; and

(2) provide that bonds, the assignment of a mortgage of an intermediary, or the assignment of collateral shall be acceptable collateral mechanisms.

SA 1421. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title I, insert the following:

SEC. 18. TRIBAL HYDROELECTRIC LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM.

Section 2062(c) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3502(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(8) TRIBAL HYDROELECTRIC LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM.—

“(A) In general.—As part of the loan guarantee program under this subsection, the Secretary of Energy shall provide loan guarantees to support Tribal investment in small-scale hydroelectric power generation, with a focus on whirlpool turbines and other run-of-river technologies.

“(B) FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available to carry out this subsection, not less than $20,000,000 shall be used to carry out subparagraph (A).”.

SA 1422. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 101, line 11, insert “National Academy of Sciences, the” before “National Laboratories”.

On page 101, line 13, insert a comma after “42 U.S.C. 1702(a)”.

On page 101, line 23, strike “for” and insert “and renewable energy use in”. On page 103, line 13, strike “and”. On page 103, between lines 19 and 14, insert the following:

“(E) an evaluation, and recommendations for improvement, of data center power usage effectiveness, average temperature, average humidity, renewable energy use, renewable energy storage, and data center uptime; and

On page 103, line 14, strike “(E)” and insert “(F)”.

SA 1423. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 10, line 2, strike “and”. On page 10, line 7, strike the period and insert “.”

On page 10, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following:

(vi) zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure.

On page 11, before line 1, insert the following:

(4) ZEROMISIONS VEHICLE.—The term “zero-emissions vehicle” means—

(A) a zero-emission vehicle, as defined in section 88.102–94 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations); and

(B) a vehicle that produces zero exhaust emissions of any criteria pollutant (or precursor pollutant) or greenhouse gas under any possible operational mode or condition.

(5) ZEROMISIONS VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term “zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure” means infrastructure used to charge or fuel a zero-emissions vehicle.

On page 11, line 31, add all that follows through page 13, line 18, and insert the following:

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SCHOOL.—The term “school” means—

(A) an elementary school or secondary school (as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801));

(B) an institution of higher education (as defined in section 102(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a)));

(C) a school of the defense dependents’ education system under the Defense Dependents’ Education Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 921 et seq.) or established under section 2164 of title 10, United States Code;

(D) a school operated by the Bureau of Indian Education;

(E) a Tribal or operated school (as defined in section 5212 of the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2512)); and

(F) a Tribal College or University (as defined in section 502 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1056(b))).

(2) ZEROMISIONS VEHICLE ZEROMISIONS VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE.—The terms “zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure” and “zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure” have the meaning given those terms in section 1002(a).

On page 14, line 1, strike “and energy retrofitting projects” and insert “energy retrofitting, and zero-emissions vehicle and zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure projects”.

On page 14, lines 16 and 17, strike “and energy retrofitting projects” and insert “energy retrofitting, and zero-emissions vehicle and zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure projects”.

On page 14, line 23, strike “and energy retrofitting projects” and insert “energy retrofitting, and zero-emissions vehicle and zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure projects”.

On page 15, lines 11 and 12, strike “and energy retrofitting projects” and insert “energy retrofitting, and zero-emissions vehicle and zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure projects”.

On page 15, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(C) to install zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure on school grounds for—

(i) exclusive use of school buses, school fleets, or students; or

(ii) the general public;

(D) to purchase or lease zero-emissions vehicles, including school buses, fleet vehicles, and other operational vehicles;

On page 15, line 18, strike “(C)” and insert “(E)”.

On page 15, line 22, strike “(D)” and insert “(F)”.

On page 16, line 1 and 2, strike “and energy retrofitting projects” and insert “energy retrofitting, and zero-emissions vehicle and zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure projects”.

On page 16, line 14 and 15, strike “and energy retrofitting projects” and insert “energy retrofitting, and zero-emissions vehicle and zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure projects”.

On page 16, lines 19 and 20, strike “and energy retrofitting projects” and insert “energy retrofitting, and zero-emissions vehicle and zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure projects”.

On page 16, line 4, strike “and”.

On page 17, line 5, strike the period and insert “.”

On page 17, between lines 5 and 6, insert the following:

(ee) transportation sector electrification.

On page 17, line 19, strike “and”.

On page 17, line 21, strike the period and insert “;”. On page 17, between lines 21 and 22, insert the following:

(dd) technologies used for transportation sector electrification.

On page 189, line 37, strike the period and insert “; and”. On page 513, line 6, strike “and”. On page 513, line 7, strike the period and insert “; and”. On page 513, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following:

(IV) the zero-emissions vehicle and zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure (as those terms are defined in section 1002(a)) sectors.

SA 1424. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title I, add the following:

SEC. 1711. GREEN SPACES, GREEN VEHICLES INITIATIVE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(D) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(E) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) COVERED LAND.—The term “covered land” means—

(A) National Forest System land;

(B) National Park System land; and

(C) any land owned by a unit of local government or Indian Tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 3304))—

(i) that is located not more than 25 miles from land described in subparagraph (A) or (B); and

(ii) with respect to which the Secretary or an appropriate agency head has entered into an agreement with the owner of the land for the installation of zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure on the land, after making a determination that the infrastructure to be installed under the agreement is related to public health or zero-emissions vehicles with access to land described in subparagraph (A) or (B).
(3) Secretary.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

(4) Zero-emissions Vehicle Infrastructure.—The term ‘‘zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure’’ means infrastructure used to charge or fuel a zero-emissions vehicle.

(5) Vehicle.—The term ‘‘zero-emissions vehicle’’ means—

(A) a zero-emission vehicle (as defined in section 6102-94 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)); or

(B) a vehicle that produces zero exhaust emissions of any criteria pollutant (or precursor to any criteria pollutant) or greenhouse gas under any possible operational modes or conditions.

(b) Establishment of Green Spaces, Greenways, and Forest Management.—

(1) in general.—The Secretary shall collaborate with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture on an initiative, to be known as the ‘‘Green Spaces, Green Vehicles Initiative’’, to facilitate the installation and use of zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure on covered land.

(2) Secretary.—The Secretary, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall, consistent with any laws, rules, agreements, plans, land and resource management plans, or other organizing documents applicable to the applicable covered land, facilitate the installation and use of zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure on covered land—

(A) by entering into agreements with public, private, or nonprofit entities for the acquisition, installation, and operation, including use-fee processing and collection, on covered land of publicly accessible zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure that is directly related to the charging or fueling of a vehicle in accordance with this section;

(B) by acquiring, in coordination with the Administrator of General Services, zero-emissions vehicles, including shuttle vehicles, for the fleets of the Forest Service and the National Park Service;

(C) by informing the public, including by publishing a map on any relevant agency website, regarding the availability of existing and planned zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure on covered land; and

(D) by allowing for the use of charging infrastructure by employees of the Forest Service or the National Park Service to charge vehicles used by the employees in commuting to or from work.

(3) Considerations.—In determining the locations of zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure acquired and installed on covered land under paragraph (2), the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable, shall consider whether a proposed location would—

(A) complement, to the extent feasible, alternative fuel/energy systems of the United States;

(B) meet current or anticipated market demands for charging or fueling infrastructure;

(C) enable or accelerate the construction of charging infrastructure that would be unlikely to be completed without Federal assistance;

(D) support the use of zero-emissions vehicles by Federal fleets and visitors to Federal facilities; and

(E) support the use of electric grid through smart charging, battery storage, renewable generation capacity, or microgrids.

(4) Location of Infrastructure.—Any zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure acquired, installed, or operated under paragraph (2) shall be located on covered land.

(f) Funding.—

(1) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $50,000,000 for each fiscal year.

(2) Limitations on Use of Funds.—

(I) Federal Fleets.—Not more than 20 percent of any funds appropriated to carry out this subsection shall be used to acquire, install, or operate zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure under paragraph (2)(B).

(II) Urbanized Areas.—Not more than 30 percent of any funds appropriated to carry out this subsection shall be used to acquire, install, or operate zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure in an urbanized area (as designated by the Bureau of the Census).

(III) Administration.—Not more than 2 percent of any funds appropriated to carry out this subsection may be used for administrative costs.

(c) Authorization for Shuttle or Other Transportation Services on National Forest System Land and National Park System Land.—In entering into an agreement with an entity to provide shuttle or other transportation services on or to covered land, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable, shall give priority consideration to an entity that would provide the applicable services using zero-emissions vehicles.

(d) Alternative Fuel Use by Light-Duty Federal Vehicles.—Section 400A(a) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6730(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(5) For purposes of making a determination under paragraph (1) as to whether the acquisition of alternative fueled vehicles is practicable for the fleet of the Forest Service or the National Park Service, the Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as applicable, shall take into account the availability on National Forest System land or National Park System land, as applicable, of zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure (as defined in section 1711(a) of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020) acquired and installed under section 1711(b) of the American Energy Innovation Act of 2020.’’.

(e) Agreement for Shuttle or Other Transportation Services.—Section 400A(a) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6730(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(6) the strategy developed under paragraph (6)(A) of section 400A(a) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6730(a)) (including any updates to the strategy under section (c));’’.

(f) Zero-Emissions Vehicle Infrastructure.—The term ‘‘zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure’’ means infrastructure used to charge vehicles used by the employees in the operations of each of the Forest Service and the National Park Service to the greater of—

(I) a number that is equal to 125 percent of the number of zero-emissions vehicles in the fleet and shuttle operations of each agency on the date of enactment of this paragraph; and

(II) a number that is equal to 25 percent of all vehicles in the fleet and shuttle operations of each agency.

(g) Report.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes—

(1) the location of—

(A) any zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure acquired, installed, or operated, or planned to be acquired, installed, or operated, under subsection (b)(2)(A); and

(B) any zero-emissions vehicles acquired for the fleet of the Forest Service or the National Park Service under subsection (b)(2)(B);

(2) the amount of Federal funds expended to carry out each duty under subsection (b)(2); and

(3) any allocation of costs or benefits between Federal Government and private or nonprofit entities under an agreement entered into by the Secretary, the Secretary of the Interior, or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable, under subsection (b)(2).

(h) Justifications for Expenditure of Funds.—The justifications for the expenditure of funds to carry out subsection (b) during the period covered by the report, including, with respect to any zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure installed during the period covered by the report, an analysis of each of the considerations under subsection (f).
(II) the Department of Energy;
(III) the Environmental Protection Agency;
(IV) the Council on Environmental Quality;
(V) the General Services Administration; and
(ii) may include a representative of any other non-Federal stakeholder that the Secretaries consider to be appropriate.
(C) NON-FEDERAL STAKEHOLDERS.—The working group—
(i) shall include not less than 1 representative of each of—
(I) a manufacturer of electric vehicles or the relevant components of electric vehicles;
(II) an owner, operator, or manufacturer of electric vehicle charging equipment;
(III) the public utility industry;
(IV) a public utility regulator or association of public utility regulators;
(V) the transportation fueling distribution industry;
(VI) the energy provider industry;
(VII) the automotive dealing industry;
(VIII) the passenger transportation industry;
(IX) an expert in intelligent transportation systems and technologies;
(X) the Department of Energy;
(XI) an organization representing State and local level policies, incentives, and zoning efforts;
(XII) an organization representing State departments of energy or State energy planners;
(XIII) an expert in intelligent transportation systems and technologies;
(XIV) organized labor;
(XV) the automotive dealing industry;
(XVI) Tribal governments; and
(XVII) the property development industry; and
(ii) may include a representative of any other non-Federal stakeholder that the Secretaries consider to be appropriate.
(3) MEETINGS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The working group shall meet not less frequently than once every 120 days.
(B) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—A member of the working group may participate in a meeting of the working group via teleconference or similar means.
(4) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the duties of the working group, the working group shall coordinate and consult with any existing Federal interagency working groups on any other similar matters related to electric vehicles.
(b) J OINT REPORT AND STRATEGY ON ELECTRIC VEHICLE ADOPTION, OPPORTUNITIES, AND CHALLENGES.—
(C) INFORMATION.—
(A) I N GENERAL.—The Secretaries may electronically publish and update a resource guide to provide information to increase knowledge about electric vehicles and necessary charging infrastructure for consumers, State, local, and Tribal governments (including transit agencies or authorities, public tolling authorities, metropolitan planning organizations, public utility commissions, and public service companies), and businesses that sell motor vehicles.
(B) USE OF EXISTING GUIDES.—In developing the report and strategy under paragraph (1), the Secretaries and the working group shall consider existing efforts including State, local, private sector, and academic data and information relating to electric vehicles and, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate with the entities that publish that information—
(i) to prevent duplication of efforts by the Federal Government;
(ii) to leverage existing information and complementary efforts.
(c) ELECTRIC VEHICLE RESOURCE GUIDE.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries shall electronically publish and update a resource guide to provide information to increase knowledge about electric vehicles and necessary charging infrastructure for consumers, State, local, and Tribal governments (including transit agencies or authorities, public tolling authorities, metropolitan planning organizations, public utility commissions, and public service companies), and businesses that sell motor vehicles.
(2) INCLUSIONS.—A resource guide under paragraph (1) shall include—
(A) information on—
(i) the general characteristics of electric vehicles (including passenger vehicles, electric vehicles for public transportation, school buses, and electric vehicles for commercial use); and
(ii) the types of charging solutions available to consumers, including, to the maximum extent practicable, a digitally accessible compilation of existing mapping of public and private charging stations in the United States;
(B) information on electrifying business and government vehicle fleets;
(C) information on federal grant programs available to State and local governments for the purchase of electric vehicles for public transportation;
(D) a description of current financial and nonfinancial incentives for electric vehicles; and
(E) any other information that—
(i) is required to be submitted under subsection (a); and
(ii) the working group recommends and determines to be appropriate.
(3) USE OF EXISTING GUIDES.—In publishing and maintaining the resource guide under paragraph (1), the Secretaries and the working group shall consider existing efforts including State, local, private sector, and academic guides relating to electric vehicles and, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate with the entities publishing those guides—
(A) to prevent duplication of efforts by the Federal Government; and
(B) to leverage existing information and complementary efforts.
(d) RESOURCE GUIDE OUTREACH.—The Secretaries, in consultation with the working group, shall conduct outreach to consumers, State, local, and Tribal governments (including transit agencies or authorities, public tolling authorities, metropolitan planning organizations, public utility commissions, and public service companies), and businesses that sell motor vehicles.
organizations, public utility commissions, and public service companies), and businesses that sell motor vehicles through the websites of the Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, social media, and other methods—

(A) to provide the resource guide under paragraph (1) to interested stakeholders, including consumer groups and transportation-related organizations;

(B) to promote the use of electric vehicles in both government and industry fleets; and

(C) to educate individuals involved in the sale of motor vehicles about the benefits of electric vehicles.

(5) SUBSEQUENT RESOURCE GUIDES.—Not less frequently than every 2 years for the duration of the working group, the working group shall publish an update to the resource guide under paragraph (1), as appropriate, based on technological innovation and subsequent information.

(6) ACCESSIBILITY.—The Secretaries shall each maintain the resource guide under paragraph (1) on a designated website, which may be an existing website, of each Secretary relating to electric vehicles.

(7) TERMINATION.—The working group shall terminate on the date on which the third report under subsection (b) is submitted.

SA 1426. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 221(a), strike paragraph (1) and insert the following:

(1) HYBRID MICROWIND SYSTEM.—The term ‘hybrid micro-grid system’ means a micro-grid system that—

(A) comprises generation from both conventional and renewable energy resources; and

(B) may use grid-scale energy storage.

In section 221(a), strike paragraph (3) and insert the following:

(3) MICRO-GRID SYSTEM.—The term ‘micro-grid system’ means a localized grid that operates autonomously, regardless of whether the grid can operate in connection with another grid.

In section 221, add at the end the following:

(e) MUNICIPAL MICRO-GRID SYSTEMS.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the benefits of, and barriers to, implementing resilient micro-grid systems that are—

(A)(i) owned or operated by isolated communities or municipal governments; or

(ii) operated on behalf of municipal governments; and

(b) designed to maximize the use of—

(i) energy-generation facilities owned or operated by isolated communities; or

(ii) municipal energy-generation facilities.

(B) GRANTS TO OVERCOME BARRIERS.—The Secretary shall award grants of not more than $500,000 to not fewer than 10 municipal governments or isolated communities each year to assist in overcoming the barriers identified in the report under paragraph (1).

SA 1427. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURkowski and intended to be proposed to this amendment intended to be proposed to the bill S. 1407, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle H of title I, insert the following:

SEC. 180. SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING FEDERAL POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Electric transmission assets under the authority of the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Western Area Power Administration, and the Bonneville Power Administration (referred to in this section as the ‘Federal power marketing administrations’) should not be sold.

(2) The sale of Federal power marketing administration assets would result in utility rate increases for consumers;

(3) utilities managed by the Federal power marketing administrations are a necessary financial resource that enables the Federal power marketing administrations to meet operation and maintenance needs and applicable purchase power and wheeling requirements;

(4) funds appropriated to the Federal power marketing administrations are repaid by customers of the Federal power marketing administrations and

(5) the Congressional Budget Office should not score purchase power and wheeling activities carried out by the Federal power marketing administrations.

SA 1428. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. MARKET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURkowski and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part I of subtitle B of title II, add the following:

SEC. 220. WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION FOR EMPLOYEES RESPONSIBLE FOR EN-SURING THE RELIABILITY, RESILIENCE, AND SECURITY OF THE ELECTRIC GRID.

Section 215A of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o–1) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(‘g) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION.—

‘(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ELECTRIC RELIABILITY ORGANIZATION; REGIONAL RELIABILITY ORGANIZATION; SECURITY STANDARD.—The terms ‘Electric Reliability Organization’, ‘regional organization’, and ‘security standard’ have the meanings given the terms in section 1003 of the Federal Power Act.

(B) ELECTRIC GRID.—The term ‘electric grid’ means—

‘(i) all aspects of the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, whether interstate or intrastate; and

(ii) the supply chain and services used in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity.

(C) EMPLOYEE.—The term ‘employee’ means an individual who is an employee, contractor, subcontractor, grantee, or agent of an employer.

(D) EMPLOYER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘employer’ means an individual or entity in the public or private sector, including any Federal, State, or local government agency, that employs or retains the services of an individual who has access to—

(I) critical electric infrastructure information or other information relating to critical electric infrastructure, including through an act in the ordinary course of the duties of the employee or an individual associated with, or acting pursuant to a request of, the employee;

(ii) any other information relating to the reliability, resilience, or security of the electric grid.

(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘employer’ includes an officer, employee, contractor, subcontractor, grantee, or agent of an individual or entity described in clause (i).

(E) FUNDING.—The Secretaries shall carry out this section using existing funds made available to the Secretary of Transportation; and

(f) TERMINATION.—The working group shall terminate on the date on which the third report under subsection (b) is submitted.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) electric transmission assets under the authority of the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Western Area Power Administration, and the Bonneville Power Administration (referred to in this section as the ‘Federal power marketing administrations’) should not be sold;

(B) the sale of Federal power marketing administration assets would result in utility rate increases for consumers;

(C) utilities managed by the Federal power marketing administrations are a necessary financial resource that enables the Federal power marketing administrations to meet operation and maintenance needs and applicable purchase power and wheeling requirements;

(D) funds appropriated to the Federal power marketing administrations are repaid by customers of the Federal power marketing administrations and

(E) the Congressional Budget Office should not score purchase power and wheeling activities carried out by the Federal power marketing administrations.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) provided or caused to be provided information that the employee or individual associated with, or acting pursuant to a request of, the employee reasonably believed to evidence a violation of any provision of Federal or State law (including regulations) relating to fire safety or the protection or security of electric infrastructure (including critical electric infrastructure), critical electric infrastructure information, or other information relating to the reliability, resilience, or security of the electric grid, including a reliability standard, such as a Critical Infrastructure Protection Standard, if that information is provided to—

(I) the Commission;

(ii) the Electric Reliability Organization;

(iii) a regional entity; or

(iv) a Regional Transmission Organization;

(B) provided or caused to be provided information that the employee or individual associated with, or acting pursuant to a request of, the employee reasonably believed to evidence a violation of any provision of Federal or State law (including regulations) relating to fire safety or the protection or security of electric infrastructure (including critical electric infrastructure), critical electric infrastructure information, or other information relating to the reliability, resilience, or security of the electric grid, including a reliability standard, such as a Critical Infrastructure Protection Standard, if that information is provided to—

(I) the Commission;

(ii) the Electric Reliability Organization;

(iii) a regional entity; or

(iv) a Regional Transmission Organization;

(v) an Independent System Operator;

(vi) the Secretary;

(vii) the Secretary of Homeland Security;

(viii) the Attorney General;

(ix) Congress;

(x) a State regulatory authority or State inspector general;

(xi) an individual with supervisory authority over the employee, including in communications that are part of the job duties of the employee;

(xii) any other individual working for the employer who the employee or associated or requested individual reasonably believes has the authority—

(I) to investigate, discover, or terminate the misconduct; or

(II) to take any other action to address the misconduct;

(B) assisted in an investigation regarding the violation of any provision of Federal or State law described in subparagraph (A) if the information is provided to an individual or entity described in clauses (i) through (x) of that subparagraph;

(C) has filed or caused to be filed, or plans immediately to file, a petition (with the appropriate Federal court) to file or cause to be filed, a proceeding relating to any violation or alleged
violation of any provision of Federal or State law (including regulations) described in subparagraph (A); or

(D) testified, participated, or otherwise assisted in or related to any judicial or administrative proceeding taken by the Commission, an Electric Reliability Organization, a regional entity, a State regulatory authority, or a State in connection with an alleged violation of any provision of Federal or State law (including rules and regulations) relating to the protection, security, reliability, or resilience of the energy infrastructure (including critical electric infrastructure), critical electric infrastructure information, or other information that relates to the reliability, security, or safety of the electric grid, including a reliability standard, such as a Critical Infrastructure Protection standard.

"(3) EXPEDITED ACTIONS.—An action under this subparagraph shall be commenced by not later than 180 days after the date on which the alleged violation occurs.

"(4) JUDY TRIAL.—A party to an action under this subparagraph shall be entitled to trial by jury.

"(5) NONENFORCEABILITY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—WAVINGS RIGHTS AND REMEDIES OR REQUI- MIRGMENT OF ARBITRATION DISPUTES.

""(A) WAIVER OF RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.—The rights and remedies provided under this subsection may not be waived by any agreement, policy, form, or condition of employment, including by a predispute arbitration agreement.

"(B) PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION AGREEMEN- TS.—An agreement to arbitrate a dispute arising under this subsection shall be valid or enforceable if the agreement requires arbitration of a dispute arising under this subsection:"

SA 1429. Mr. HENRICH (for himself and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

"TITLE IV—AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

SEC. 4001. ENERGY CREDITS FOR ENERGY STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle F of title IX of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking "paragraph (3)(A)(i)" and inserting "clause (i) or (vii) of paragraph (3)(A)(i)".

(b) STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES.—Subparagraph (A) of section 48A(3)(A)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking "paragraph (3)(A)(i)" and inserting "clause (i) or (vii) of paragraph (3)(A)(i)".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SA 1430. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title I, add the following:

"SEC. 18. METHANE LEAK DETECTION AND MITIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle F of title IX of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16291 et seq.) is amended by—

(1) by striking "ENERGY" in the heading of section 25D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and inserting "OR ENERGY STORAGE"; and

(2) by striking "paragraph (3)(A)(i)" both places it appears and inserting "clause (i) or (vi) of paragraph (3)(A)(i)".

(b) Q UALIFIED BATTERY STORAGE TECHNOLOGY EXPENDITURE.—The term 'qualified battery storage technology expenditure' means an expenditure for battery storage technology which—

(A) is installed on or in connection with a dwelling unit located in the United States and used as a residence by the taxpayer, and

(B) has a capacity of not less than 3 kilo- watt hours.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to expenditures paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 969B. METHANE LEAK DETECTION AND MITIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall carry out a program of methane leak detection and mitigation research, development, demonstration, and commercial application for technologies and methods that help reduce methane emissions (referred to in this section as the 'program').

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall—

(1) develop cooperative agreements with State or local governments or private enti- ties to provide technical assistance—

(A) to prevent or respond to methane leaks, including detection, mitigation, and identification of methane leaks throughout the natural gas infrastructure (including natural gas storage, pipelines, and natural gas production sites); and

(B) to protect public health in the event of a major methane leak;

(2) promote demonstration and adoption of effective methane emissions reduction technologies in the private sector;

(3) in coordination with representatives from private industry, State and local gov- ernments, and institutions of higher edu- cation, create a publicly accessible resource for best practices in the design, construct- ion, maintenance, performance, monitoring, and incident response for—

(A) pipeline systems;

(B) wells; (including compressor stations; (D) storage facilities; and

(E) other vulnerable infrastructure;

(4) identify high-risk characteristics of pipelines, wells, and other methane leak risk factors, or other key factors that increase the likelihood of methane leaks; and
"(5) in collaboration with private entities and institutions of higher education, quantify and map significant geologic methane seeps across the United States.

(c) Consolidation.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall consider—

"(1) historical data relating to methane leaks;

"(2) public health consequences;

"(3) public safety;

"(4) novel materials and designs for pipelines, compressor stations, components, and wells (including casing, cement, and wellheads);

"(5) regional geologic traits; and

"(6) induced and natural seismicity.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section—

"(1) $22,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

"(2) $21,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

"(3) $26,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

"(4) $28,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

"(5) $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58; 119 Stat. 600) is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to subtitle F of title IX the following:

"Sec. 969B. Methane leak detection and mitigation.

SA 1431. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SECTION IV—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 4001. REMOVAL OF LIMITS ON LIABILITY FOR OFFSHORE FACILITIES.

Section 1004(a)(3) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2704(a)(3)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(v) provide transformative solutions to improve the management, clean-up, and disposal of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel; and; and

SA 1432. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 409, line 25, strike "and".

On page 410, line 3, strike "and" and insert "and".

On page 410, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

"(v) provide transformative solutions to improve the management, clean-up, and disposal of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel; and; and

SA 1433. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 4001. OIL-SPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND.

(a) LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES AND AUTHORITY TO BORROW.—Section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

"(1) in subsection (a)(3)—

(A) by striking paragraph (2);

(B) by striking "EXpenditures" and all that follows through "Amounts in" and inserting "EXpenditures,—Amounts in"; and

(C) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (F) as paragraphs (1) through (6), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking paragraph (2);

(B) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2); and

(C) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated—

(i) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B); and

(3) in subsection (e)(3)—

(A) by striking "(or is unable by reason of subsection (c)(2))"; and

(B) by striking "and such subsection".

SEC. 4002. ADVANCE PAYMENTS.

Section 1002 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall promulgate regulations that allow for payments to be made from the Fund to States and political subdivisions of States for actions taken to prepare for and mitigate substantial threats from the discharge of oil."

SA 1436. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE V—CLOSING BIG OIL TAX LOOPHOLES

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Close Big Oil Tax Loopholes Act."

Subtitle A—Close Big Oil Tax Loopholes

SEC. 502. REPEALS OF FOREIGN TAX CREDIT RULES APPLICABLE TO MAJOR INTEGRATED OIL COMPANIES WHICH ARE DUAL CAPACITY TAXPAYERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subsections (c), (g), and (i) as subsections (b), (h), and (j), respectively, and by inserting after subsection (m) the following new subsection:

"(p) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any amount paid or accrued by a dual capacity taxpayer which is a major integrated oil company (within the meaning of section 167(h)(6)) to a foreign country or possession of the United States for any period shall not be considered a tax—

"(1) if, for such period, the foreign country or possession does not impose a generally applicable income tax; or

"(2) to the extent such amount exceeds the amount (determined in accordance with regulations) which—

"(I) is paid by such dual capacity taxpayer pursuant to the generally applicable income tax imposed by the country or possession, or

"(II) would be paid in such country or possession, if there were no generally applicable income tax imposed by the country or possession.

Note: In this paragraph shall be construed to imply the proper treatment of any such amount not in excess of the amount determined under subsection (b), (dual capacity taxpayer). For purposes of this subsection, the term "dual capacity taxpayer" means, with respect to any foreign country or possession of the United States, a person who—

"(A) is subject to a levy of such country or possession, and

"(B) receives (or will receive) directly or indirectly a specific economic benefit (as determined in accordance with regulations) from such country or possession.

"(3) GENERALLY APPLICABLE INCOME TAX.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "generally applicable income tax" means an income tax (or a series of income taxes) which is generally imposed under the laws of a foreign country or possession on income derived from the conduct of a trade or business within such country or possession.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Such term shall not include a tax unless it has substantial application, by its terms and in practice, to—

"(i) persons who are not dual capacity taxpayers;

"(ii) persons who are citizens or residents of the foreign country or possession."
Section 21. Repeal of Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Royalty Relief

(a) In general.—Sections 344 and 345 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15904, 15905) are repealed.

(b) Administration.—The Secretary of the Interior shall not be required to provide for royalty relief under subsection (a) beginning with the first lease sale held on or after the date of enactment of this Act for which a final notice of sale has not been published.

Section 31. Deficit Reduction

The net amount of any savings realized as a result of the enactment of this title and the amendments made by this title (after any expenditures authorized by this title and the amendments made by this title shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for Federal budget deficit reduction or, if there is no Federal budget deficit, for reducing the Federal debt in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury considers appropriate.

Section 32. Budgetary Effects

The budgetary effects of this title, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Budgetary Effects Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 1105a), shall be determined by reference to the latest statement entitled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this title, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

Section 34. NUCLEAR LICENSE TRANSFERS

Subtitle B.—Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Natural Gas

Title 25. DEFICIT REDUCTION

The net amount of any savings realized as a result of the enactment of this title and the amendments made by this title (after any expenditures authorized by this title and the amendments made by this title shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for Federal budget deficit reduction; or, if there is no Federal budget deficit, for reducing the Federal debt in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury considers appropriate.

Section 36. BUDGETARY EFFECTS

The budgetary effects of this title, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Budgetary Effects Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 1105a), shall be determined by reference to the latest statement entitled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this title, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

Section 37. MR. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MUKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

Subtitle D—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

SA 1438. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title I, add the following:

Title 15. NUCLEAR LICENSE TRANSFERS

Section 103 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2133) is amended—

(1) in subsection d., in the second sentence, by striking "any any" and inserting "any any";

(2) by redesignating subsection f. as subsection e.; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"I. Public Hearing on License Transfers—

(1) Definitions.—In this subsection, the term 'applicable license' includes—

(A) a provisional operating license;

(B) a facility operating license;

(C) a general license for independent spent fuel storage instruction;

(D) any other license covering—

(i) the operation or decommissioning of a commercially-owned nuclear power plant; or

(ii) the storage of waste at an operating or decommissioned commercially-owned nuclear power plant.

(2) Public Hearing Required.—If a request for a hearing or a notice for the hearing is timely filed by a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any other party with an interest that may be affected by a proposed transfer of an applicable license (including an applicable license issued under this section, section 104 b., or any other applicable law), the Commission shall schedule a public hearing on the transfer of the applicable license or the transfer of any authority to conduct licensed activities
before holding a public hearing on the proposed transfer.”.

SA 1439. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. 2.** CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS OR DETECTORS IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) carbon monoxide alarms are not required by federally assisted housing programs, when not required by State or local codes;

(2) numerous federally assisted housing residents have lost their lives due to carbon monoxide poisoning;

(3) the effects of carbon monoxide poisoning occur immediately and can result in death within minutes;

(4) carbon monoxide exposure can cause permanent brain damage, life-threatening cardiac complications, fetal death or miscarriage, and death, among other harmful health conditions;

(5) carbon monoxide poisoning is especially dangerous for unborn babies, children, elderly individuals, and individuals with cardiovascular disease, among others with chronic health conditions;

(6) the majority of the 4,600,000 families receiving Federal housing assistance are families with young children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities, making them especially vulnerable to carbon monoxide poisoning;

(7) more than 400 people die and 50,000 additional people visit the emergency room annually as a result of carbon monoxide poisoning;

(8) carbon monoxide poisoning is entirely preventable and early detection is possible with the use of carbon monoxide alarms; and

(9) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention warns that carbon monoxide poisoning is entirely preventable and recommends the installation of carbon monoxide alarms.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Nothing in the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date this Act is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) STUDY.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the Consumer Product Safety Commission, shall conduct a study and issue a publicly available report on requiring carbon monoxide alarms in federally assisted housing that is not covered in the amendments made by this section.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

SA 1440. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other
purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title II, add the following:

SEC. 21. REPORT TO ASSESS THE DEPENDENCE ON ULTRA RARE EARTH ELEMENTS PRODUCED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) assesses the threat presented by the dependence of the United States on rare earth elements produced in foreign countries; and

(2) examines ways in which to revive and sustain the United States industrial base with respect to rare earth elements, specifically with respect to—

(A) traditional mining of rare earth elements;

(B) nontraditional corrosive extraction of rare earth elements from ore and coal; and

(C) nontraditional noncorrosive extraction of rare earth elements from ore and coal.

SA 1441. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 449, line 11, insert “and coal mine refuse and tailings” after “mines”.

SA 1442. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 8. MORATORIUM ON OIL AND GAS LEASING IN CERTAIN AREAS OF GULF OF MEXICO.

Section 104(a) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1311 note; Public Law 109–432) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “June 30, 2022” and inserting “June 30, 2023”.

SA 1443. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 9. RARE EARTH REFINERY COOPERATIVE.—

(A) FINDINGS; STATEMENT OF POLICY.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(A) Rare earth elements are critical for advanced energy technologies, national defense, and other commercial and industrial applications.

(B) The People’s Republic of China (referred to in this paragraph as “China”) has leveraged its monopoly control over the rare earth value chain to force corporations from the United States, Europe, Japan, and South Korea to transfer manufacturing facilities, technology, and jobs to China in exchange for secure supply agreements.

(B) The increasingly aggressive mercantile behavior of China has led to involuntary transfers of technology, manufacturing, and jobs, which have undermined the balances with the United States and trading partners of the United States.

(D) The Comptroller General of the United States has confirmed that the monopoly control of China over the rare earth value chain has resulted in vulnerabilities in the procurement of multiple United States weapons systems.

(E) Direct links exist between rare earth mineralogy and thorium.

(F) Thorium is a radioactive element commonly associated with the lanthanide elements in most rare earth deposits located in the United States and elsewhere.

(G) Regulations regarding thorium represent a barrier to the development of a rare earth industry that is based in the United States.

(H) Meeting the Strategic national interest objectives of the United States and economic and environmental goals are best achieved through the creation of a rare earth cooperative.

(I) A rare earth cooperative could—

(i) greatly increase the production of rare earth elements;

(ii) ensure environmental safety; and

(iii) lower the risk of the production and financial risks faced by rare earth producers in the United States.

(J) Historically, agricultural and electric cooperatives have stood as one of the greatest success stories of the United States.

(2) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to advance domestic re-mining of rare earth and the safe storage of thorium in anticipation of the potential future industrial uses of thorium, including energy, because—

(A) thorium has a mineralogical association with valuable rare earth elements;

(B) there is a great need to develop domestic refining capacity to process domestic rare earth element deposits; and

(C) the economy of the United States would benefit from the rapid development and control of its national property relating to the commercial development of technology utilizing thorium.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACTINIDE.—The term “actinide” means a natural element associated with any of the series of 15 metallic elements between actinium, with atomic number 89, and lawrencium, with atomic number 103, on the periodic table.

(2) COOPERATIVE.—The term “Cooperative” means the Thorium-Bearing Rare Earth Refinery Cooperative established under subsection (c).

(3) CORPORATION.—The term “Corporation” means the Thorium Storage, Energy, and Industrial Products Corporation established under subsection (d)(1).


(5) RARE EARTH ELEMENT.—The term “rare earth element” means a natural element associated with—

(A) the rare earth element scandium, with atomic number 21, or yttrium, with atomic number 39; and

(B) any of the series of 15 metallic elements between actinium, with atomic number 57, and lutetium, with atomic number 71, on the periodic table; or

(C) any of the series of 15 metallic elements between actinium, with atomic number 89, and lawrencium, with atomic number 103, on the periodic table.

(6) SECURING RARE EARTHS.—The following materials shall be considered to be an unrefined and unprocessed ore, as defined in section 404 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation:

(A) any material accepted by the Cooperative under paragraph (1)(B)(v).

(B) thorium-bearing rare earth ore that is—

(i) a byproduct or coproduct of another mined commodity; and

(ii) produced under a supply agreement with the Cooperative.

(3) PRODUCERS OF RARE EARTHS.—A producer that acts under a supply contract with the Cooperative may, under the rules for unrefined and unprocessed ore under part 40 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, process, manage, and transport any material with respect to which the contract applies.

(4) LIABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation—
(A) the Federal Government shall not be liable for any activities of the Cooperative under this subsection; and

(B) the Cooperative shall establish and secure sufficient financial surety bonding and other insurance, consistent with private industry standards, for the management and storage of radioactive materials and other waste and hazards.

(c) FEDERAL SUPPORT.—

(1) MEDIATION AND ADJUSTMENT PROVISION.—The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Defense shall provide initial assistance to the Cooperative and the Secretary of Defense shall provide initial assistance to the Corporation, by establishing peer-to-peer meetings with allies of the United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, other allied foreign governments, Federal and State agencies, science and technology research institutions, and commercial enterprises to consumers of rare earth elements and energy.

(2) ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN SUPPORT.—

(A) GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAMS.—The Cooperative, and the Cooperative, and the Secretary shall apply for funding assistance provided by any relevant grant or loan program carried out by the Department, the Department of Defense, or the Department of Commerce, including, with respect to the Corporation—

(i) the Small Modular Reactor Licensing Technical Support Program of the Department; and

(ii) any program of the Office of Advanced Reactor Technologies of the Department.

(B) RESEARCH AND DATA SUPPORT TO THE CORPORATION.—The National Laboratories shall provide technical and data support to the Corporation on parity with transfers made before enactment of this Act by the National Laboratories to the Chinese Academy of Sciences and any other foreign entity.

(C) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY POLICY.—The Secretary shall adopt and execute a policy that promotes the United States, acting in conjunction with the Corporation, as a global leader in thorium energy systems, and that the Secretary shall—

(i) encourage the development of commercial uses and markets for thorium, including energy applications; and

(ii) hold and maintain financial surety bonding and insurance consistent with private industry standards.

(D) INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.—The Corporation may establish not less than 1 division, each of which shall be known as an “Industrial Products Corporation” for the certification, licensing, insuring, and commercial development of all nonenergy uses for thorium (including thorium isotopes and thorium dioxide) and other products.

(E) ENERGY APPLICATIONS.—The Corporation may establish not less than 1 energy products division, or energy applications division for the certification, licensing, insuring, commercial development, deployment, lease, and licensing of such products and services, including—

(A) developing intellectual property;

(B) acquiring technology;

(C) developing, manufacturing, operating, or leasing commercial thorium energy systems; and

(D) developing, manufacturing, operating, or leasing related thermal processing systems.

(F) INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation may sell or distribute intellectual property established under this subsection; and

(B) FOREIGN INVESTORS.—Any foreign investor in the Corporation shall make a voluntary filing with the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States established under section 721(k) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 456k)).

(6) LIABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no activity of the Cooperative under this subsection shall serve in those roles for as long as provided under the terms of governance developed under paragraph (6); and

(7) LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION.—

(A) Maximum Amount.—The maximum amount of an innovation and supply chain resiliency loan means to an manufacturing small business concern, the average annual amount of revenue of the manufacturing small business concern for the period preceding the date on which the manufacturing small business concern receives the first disbursement of an innovation and supply chain resiliency loan, plus an amount equal to the mean of the annual amount of an innovation and supply chain resiliency loan.

(B) Authority of the Secretary of Defense.—The Secretary of Defense may monitor the output of the Cooperative and the Corporation with respect to the national security objectives set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding required under section (f)(3).

SA 1444. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation and supply chain resiliency and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 1. INNOVATION AND SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE LOANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) the term “manufacturing small business concern” means an eligible small business concern that—

(i) is assigned a code described in paragraph (7); and

(ii) is not more than 300 percent larger than the applicable size standard established for categorizing a business concern as a small business concern under section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)); and

(B) the term “capital deepening” means, with respect to an manufacturing small business concern, the average annual amount of revenue of the manufacturing small business concern for the period preceding the date on which the manufacturing small business concern receives the first disbursement of an innovation and supply chain resiliency loan;

(C) the term “innovation and supply chain resiliency loan” means a loan guaranteed under the authority under paragraph (2);

(D) the term “Loan Loss Reserve Fund” means the Loan Loss Reserve Fund established under paragraph (1); and

(E) the terms “return” and “return information” have the meanings given those terms in section 6103(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(2) AUTHORITY.—On and after the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator may guarantee the timely payment of a loan secured by property made to and a revolving line of credit provided to an manufacturing small business concern, in accordance with this subsection.

(3) LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION.—

(A) Maximum Amount.—The maximum amount of an innovation and supply chain resiliency loan shall be $50,000,000.

(B) Authority of the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary, and the Secretary of Defense an an audit report, which shall—

(A) be conducted by an outside auditing firm; and

(B) for the period covered by the report, evaluate the progress and success of the Cooperative and the Corporation in meeting all targets and objectives set forth by the Secretary, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies.

(2) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—The Secretary of Defense may monitor the output of the Cooperative and the Corporation with respect to the national security objectives set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding required under section (f)(3).
(C) USE OF FUNDS.—
(i) In general.—A manufacturing small business concern shall use not less than 50 percent of the amounts received under an innovation and supply chain resiliency loan for capital deepening.
(ii) Limitation.—A tangible long-term fixed asset acquired with amounts received under an innovation and supply chain resiliency loan and used for capital deepening under clause (i) shall be located in the United States.

(D) PROCEDURES.—
(i) In general.—A manufacturing small business concern that receives an innovation and supply chain resiliency loan shall, over the 3-year period beginning 2 years after the date on which the manufacturing small business concern receives the first disbursement of the loan, increase the revenue of the manufacturing small business concern by an average annual amount equal to not less than 15 percent of the loan principal above the historical average revenue of the manufacturing small business concern.
(ii) COUNTING OF EXPORT SALES.—For purposes of clause (i), the amount of revenue of a manufacturing small business concern that is attributable to exports shall be counted as being derived from the amount of such revenue.
(iii) COMPLIANCE WITH BENCHMARKS.—
(I) Preliminary.—Except as provided in item (bb), at the end of the period described in clause (i), each manufacturing small business concern receiving an innovation and supply chain resiliency loan shall be principal a performance incentive fee in an amount equal to 1 percent of the total amount to be disbursed to the manufacturing small business concern under the innovation and supply chain resiliency loan, which shall be added to the outstanding principal loan balance.
(bb) Waiver.—A lender shall waive the performance incentive fee under item (aa) with respect to a manufacturing small business concern if the manufacturing small business concern increases the revenue of the manufacturing small business concern in accordance with clause (i).
(ii) SUBSEQUENT DISBURSEMENTS.—A lender may disburse subsequent disbursements, of an innovation and supply chain resiliency loan to a manufacturing small business concern until after the date on which the revenue of the manufacturing small business concern over the most recent 3-year period have increased by an average annual amount equal to not less than 15 percent of the loan principal above the historical average revenue of the manufacturing small business concern.
(iv) CREDITING OF ADDITIONAL FEES.—A lender shall submit to the Administrator a deposit in the Loan Loss Reserve Fund, any fee received under clause (i)(I), less a reasonable cost-of-collection percentage retained by the lender, as determined by the Administrator.
(v) EXTENSIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall promulgate regulations establishing a process under which an manufacturing small business concern may apply for an extension of the timeframe established under this paragraph.

(4) PROVISION OF FUNDS.—
(A) In general.—A manufacturing small business concern shall use not more than 60 percent of the total amount of the loan.
(B) MINIMUM PERIOD FOR SECOND DISBURSEMENT.—The second disbursement of a loan under this paragraph—
(i) may not be provided to a manufacturing small business concern until after the date that is 3 years after the date on which the manufacturing small business concern receives the first disbursement; and
(ii) may only be provided to a manufacturing small business concern in accordance with paragraph (B).
(C) GROWTH INCENTIVE.—During the 4-year period beginning on the date on which a manufacturing small business concern that has a small business concern under the size standards established under section 3(a)(2) of that Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)(2)), the manufacturing small business concern shall be deemed to be a small business concern for purposes of any contracting program, preference, or set aside under the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) or any other Act.

(6) INNOVATION AND SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY LOAN LOSS RESERVE FUND.—
(I) Establishment.—There is established in the Treasury a fund, to be known as the Loan Loss Reserve Fund, into which shall be deposited—
(I) performance incentive fees collected under paragraph (3)(D)(ii)(I); and
(ii) any other fees collected under this subsection—
(I) in the manner and amount that the Administrator determines to be in accord with sound banking and accounting practice; and
(II) to ensure that the Loan Loss Reserve Fund complies with the requirement under subparagraph (C).
(II) Distribution of funds.—Amounts in the Loan Loss Reserve Fund shall be available to satisfy unmet debt obligations for guarantees made under this subsection.
(C) CAPITAL RATIO.—
(I) Definition.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘‘capital ratio’’ means, with respect to a date, the quotient obtained by dividing the amount of the Loan Loss Reserve Fund, as of that date, by the outstanding guarantees under this subsection, as of that date.
(II) Requirement.—Beginning in fiscal year 2022, the Administrator shall ensure that the Loan Loss Reserve Fund maintains a capital ratio that is not less than .005 and not greater than .01.

(7) INVOLVEMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.—
(A) In general.—A business concern shall be considered to be involved in a manufacturing industry if the business concern is in the manufacturing sector and, subject to subparagraph (B), is, in 2020 (or, as of the date on which the lender makes a loan or provides a revolving line of credit to a manufacturing small business concern) assigned to any of the following codes or any 6-digit code associated with any of the following codes:
(i) 3311 (manufacturing and distribution).
(ii) 3312 (machinery manufacturing).
(iii) 3313 (primary metal manufacturing).
(iv) 3314 (electrical equipment and supplies manufacturing).
(v) 3315 (foundries).

(B) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—Amounts in the Loan Loss Reserve Fund shall be available to satisfy unmet debt obligations for guarantees made under this subsection.
(C) CAPITAL RATIO.—
(I) Definition.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘‘capital ratio’’ means, with respect to a date, the quotient obtained by dividing the amount of the Loan Loss Reserve Fund, as of that date, by the outstanding guarantees under this subsection, as of that date.
(II) Requirement.—Beginning in fiscal year 2022, the Administrator shall ensure that the Loan Loss Reserve Fund maintains a capital ratio that is not less than .005 and not greater than .01.

(7) INVOLVEMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.—
(A) In general.—A business concern shall be considered to be involved in a manufacturing industry if the business concern is in the manufacturing sector and, subject to subparagraph (B), is, in 2020 (or, as of the date on which the lender makes a loan or provides a revolving line of credit to a manufacturing small business concern) assigned to any of the following codes or any 6-digit code associated with any of the following codes:
(i) 3311 (manufacturing and distribution).
(ii) 3312 (machinery manufacturing).
(iii) 3313 (primary metal manufacturing).
(iv) 3314 (electrical equipment and supplies manufacturing).
(v) 3315 (foundries).

(B) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—Amounts in the Loan Loss Reserve Fund shall be available to satisfy unmet debt obligations for guarantees made under this subsection.
(C) CAPITAL RATIO.—
(I) Definition.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘‘capital ratio’’ means, with respect to a date, the quotient obtained by dividing the amount of the Loan Loss Reserve Fund, as of that date, by the outstanding guarantees under this subsection, as of that date.
(II) Requirement.—Beginning in fiscal year 2022, the Administrator shall ensure that the Loan Loss Reserve Fund maintains a capital ratio that is not less than .005 and not greater than .01.

(7) INVOLVEMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.—
(A) In general.—A business concern shall be considered to be involved in a manufacturing industry if the business concern is in the manufacturing sector and, subject to subparagraph (B), is, in 2020 (or, as of the date on which the lender makes a loan or provides a revolving line of credit to a manufacturing small business concern) assigned to any of the following codes or any 6-digit code associated with any of the following codes:
(i) 3311 (manufacturing and distribution).
(ii) 3312 (machinery manufacturing).
(iii) 3313 (primary metal manufacturing).
(iv) 3314 (electrical equipment and supplies manufacturing).
(v) 3315 (foundries).

(B) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—Amounts in the Loan Loss Reserve Fund shall be available to satisfy unmet debt obligations for guarantees made under this subsection.
(C) CAPITAL RATIO.—
(I) Definition.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘‘capital ratio’’ means, with respect to a date, the quotient obtained by dividing the amount of the Loan Loss Reserve Fund, as of that date, by the outstanding guarantees under this subsection, as of that date.
(II) Requirement.—Beginning in fiscal year 2022, the Administrator shall ensure that the Loan Loss Reserve Fund maintains a capital ratio that is not less than .005 and not greater than .01.
(11) SIGNIFICANT ENGAGEMENT.—The Administrator and the Secretary of Commerce shall, by rule, determine what constitutes significant engagement for the purposes of clauses (9) and (10).

(8) MAINTENANCE OF LIST OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the enactment of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter, the Administrator shall update the codes described in paragraph (7)(A) to ensure that the codes reflect manufacturing industries.

(B) CRITERIA FOR CONSIDERATION.—In updating a code under subparagraph (A) to ensure that the code reflects a manufacturing industry, the Administrator shall consider—(i) whether the percentage of spending on research and development per worker in the industry covered by the code is in the upper 75 percentiles of such spending, as compared with all industries in the United States;

(ii) whether the percentage of workers in the industry covered by the code, the duties of whom require a high degree of training in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, is above the national average, as compared with all industries in the United States;

(iii) the role of the industry covered by the code in—

(I) the manufacturing sector of the economy of the United States; and

(II) the United States supply chain.

(9) NO SECONDARY MARKET SALES.—Notwithstanding section 502 of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a), the guarantee and annual fees under subparagraph (8) may be waived 25 percent of the otherwise applicable guarantee and annual fees under this subsection.

(10) PROJECTED FEES.—When the Administrator changes fees under this paragraph, the Administrator shall—(i) publish the projected annual fee rate for each category of loan under paragraph (9); and

(ii) make a sustained and substantial effort to engage—

(A) resource partners of the Administrator;

(B) the Minority Business Development Agency;

(C) the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation;

(D) national and regional chambers of commerce, particularly those that work with small business concerns in underserved markets;

(E) national and regional business councils, particularly those that work with small business concerns in underserved markets;

(F) public entities that work with small business concerns in underserved markets;

(G) the offices of Federal agencies responsible for the Small Business Innovation Research Program and Small Business Technology Transfer Program of the Federal agencies; and

(H) institutions of higher education, research institutions, and other academic institutions that are engaged in the study or promotion of manufacturing in the United States.

(11) RATE OF INTEREST.—An innovation and supply chain resiliency loan shall have a rate of interest that is not more than the applicable maximum percentage rate of interest for a loan guaranteed under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)).

(12) GUARANTEE AND YEARLY FEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (11) and (13), the guaranteed portion of an innovation and supply chain resiliency loan may not be sold by the lender.

(B) DUTIES.—

(i) The Administrator shall promulgate regulations under this paragraph in consultation with the Small Business Administration.

(ii) The Small Business Administration shall update the codes described in paragraph (7)(A) to and (B) to ensure that the codes reflect the primary purpose of the loan.

(iii) The Administrator shall promulgate regulations under this paragraph after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, to establish—

(A) the projected annual fee rate for each category of loan under paragraph (9); and

(B) the maximum extent practicable.

(iv) The provisions of this paragraph shall be administered within a HUBZone.

(13) CREDITWORTHINESS.—For purposes of an innovation and supply chain resiliency loan, creditworthiness shall be determined in the same manner as is required under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (15 U.S.C. 661 et seq.).

(14) PROVISION OF RETURNS AND RETURN INFORMATION.—As a condition of a loan guarantee, the Administrator shall, upon request of the applicant, provide information concerning the use of the proceeds of the loan to the Administrator.

(15) OUTREACH PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall develop and implement an outreach program to inform and recruit manufacturing small business concerns to apply for innovation and supply chain resiliency loans, under which the Administrator shall make a sustained and substantial effort to engage—

(A) resource partners of the Administrator;

(B) the Minority Business Development Agency;

(C) the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation;

(D) national and regional chambers of commerce, particularly those that work with small business concerns in underserved markets;

(E) national and regional business councils, particularly those that work with small business concerns in underserved markets;

(F) public entities that work with small business concerns in underserved markets;

(G) the offices of Federal agencies responsible for the Small Business Innovation Research Program and Small Business Technology Transfer Program of the Federal agencies; and

(H) institutions of higher education, research institutions, and other academic institutions that are engaged in the study or promotion of manufacturing in the United States.

(I) THE NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION WORKING GROUP.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory committee to be known as the ‘‘National Small Business Innovation Working Group’’ referred to in this paragraph as the ‘‘advisory committee’’.

(B) DUTIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The advisory committee shall advise the Administrator with respect to activities proposed or undertaken to carry out the mission of the advisory committee under this subsection.

(ii) CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS.—Activities of the advisory committee under clause (i) shall include making recommendations to the Administrator regarding—

(I) effective and efficient implementation of the innovation and supply chain resiliency loan program established in this subsection;

(II) the overall performance and structure of the innovation and supply chain resiliency loan program established under this subsection, and measures that may improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the program; and

(III) applications for extensions made under the process established under paragraph (3)(D)(v).

(iii) CONSIDERATIONS.—In evaluating applications under paragraph (3)(D)(v), the advisory committee shall—

(A) take into account the inflation-adjusted percentage increase in the gross domestic product of the economy of the United States;

(B) consider the economic impacts of the project that is the subject of the application; and

(C) consider the specific needs of the applicant in the underserved market; and

(iv) the applicant’s prospects for future ability to meet the growth benchmarks established under paragraph (3)(D)(i) if granted an extension;

(v) the technological and scientific promise of the uses to which the proceeds of the loan have been and will be directed;

(vi) the local and regional economic development implications of the uses to which the proceeds of the loan have been and will be directed; and

(vii) the importance to national or economic security of the uses to which the proceeds of the innovation and supply chain resiliency loan have been and will be directed.

(2) APPOINTED MEMBERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The advisory committee shall be composed of appointed members and ex officio members. All members of the advisory committee other than ex officio members shall be voting members.

(B) APPOINTED MEMBERS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall appoint to the advisory committee—

(A) 1 shall be such individual as the Administrator determines shall have the appropriate expertise and knowledge about the field of innovation and supply chain resiliency loan have been and will be directed.

(B) 4 shall be individuals distinguished in the academic study of manufacturing.

(C) 4 shall be representatives of the commercial lending community.

(D) 4 shall be individuals distinguished in the field of innovation policy.

(E) 1 shall be such individual as the Administrator may consider appropriate.

(F) 1 shall be such individual as the Administrator may consider appropriate.

(G) 3 shall be Federal officers or employees of the United States.

(H) 1 shall be such individual as the Administrator may consider appropriate.

(I) 1 shall be such individual as the Administrator may consider appropriate.

(J) 3 shall be Federal officers or employees of the United States.

(K) 2 shall be such individuals as the Administrator determines shall have the appropriate expertise and knowledge about the field of innovation and supply chain resiliency loan have been and will be directed.

(3) TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), members of the advisory committee appointed under subparagraph (C)(i)(I) shall serve for a term of 3 years.

(B) STAGGERED TERMS.—The Administrator shall appoint the initial members of the advisory committee under subparagraph (A) for terms of 1, 2, or 3 years to ensure the staggered rotation of 1/3 of the members of the advisory committee each year.

(C) SERVICE BEYOND TERM.—A member of the advisory committee appointed under subparagraph (A) may continue to serve after the expiration of the term of the members until a successor is appointed.

(4) OFFICERS.—If the majority of the advisory committee appointed under subparagraph (A) does not serve the full term...
applicable under subparagraph (D), the individual appointed to fill the resulting vacancy shall be appointed for the remainder of the term of the predecessor of the individual.

(F) STAFF.—At the discretion of the advisory committee, the voting members of the advisory committee shall, from among the members of the advisory committee appointed under subparagraph (C), designate an individual to serve as the chairperson of the advisory committee. In the event that the advisory committee in unable to select an individual for this purpose, the Administrator shall designate a chairperson from among the members of the advisory committee appointed under subparagraph (C)(i)(I).

(H) COMPENSATION AND REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.—

(i) APPOINTED MEMBERS.—Members of the advisory committee appointed under subparagraph (C)(i)(I) shall receive compensation for each day (including travel time) engaged in carrying out the duties of the advisory committee in an amount not to exceed $15,000,000,000 in guarantees; and

(ii) EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.—Ex officio members of the advisory committee may not receive compensation for service on the advisory committee in addition to the compensation otherwise received for duties carried out as officers of the United States.

(I) STAFF.—The Administrator shall provide to the advisory committee such staff, information, and other assistance as may be necessary to carry out the duties of the advisory committee.

(J) DURATION.—Notwithstanding section 14(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), the advisory committee shall continue in existence until otherwise provided by law.

(K) EXEMPTIONS.—The advisory committee shall be exempt from the requirements of sections 10(a), 10(b), and 11 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. 552c).

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided, the rules issued under, and any applicable terms with respect to, the program carried out under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636a) shall apply with respect to the loan guarantee program under this subsection.

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—The Administrator may not make, with respect to guarantees under subsection (a), an authorization for any day (including travel time) in fiscal year 2021, more than $3,000,000,000 in guarantees; and in fiscal year 2022, more than $5,000,000,000 in guarantees; and in fiscal year 2023, more than $10,000,000,000 in guarantees; and in fiscal year 2024, more than $15,000,000,000 in guarantees; and in fiscal year 2025, more than $15,000,000,000 in guarantees.

SA 1445. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in thermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 1. MINI-MAJOR MINI-MODIFICATIONS.

(a) FEES, INNOVATION AND SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE, DEFERRENTS; RESERVE FUND.


(1) in section 303 (15 U.S.C. 683)—

(A) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), in the fifth sentence, by striking "counsel"

(B) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), in the fifth sentence, by striking "counsel"

(C) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), in the fifth sentence, by striking "counsel"

(d) in fiscal year 2021, more than $3,000,000,000 in guarantees; and in fiscal year 2022, more than $5,000,000,000 in guarantees; and in fiscal year 2023, more than $10,000,000,000 in guarantees; and in fiscal year 2024, more than $15,000,000,000 in guarantees; and in fiscal year 2025, more than $15,000,000,000 in guarantees.
President suspend or prohibit the covered transaction (as defined in section 34(d) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(d)).

The Secretary of Commerce shall, by rule, determine what constitutes significant engagement for the purpose of subclause (I).

Any small business concern—

(i) a foreign person sought to merge with, acquire, take over, or otherwise obtain control of the small business concern through a covered transaction (as defined in section 721(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565)); and

(ii) a person that is deemed to be required under clause (i) from a covered small business concern described in that clause, the covered small business concern shall be responsible for paying the Small Business Innovation and Resiliency Dividend directly to the Administration.

(i) TERMINATION.—If a covered company is dissolved, or otherwise terminates operations, or is acquired by another entity on behalf of the covered small business concern through a covered transaction, the Administration has recovered 300 percent of the amount of the initial investment of the Administration with respect to the covered company.

(ii) EXCEPTIONS.—

(III) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, by rule, determine what constitutes significant engagement for the purpose of subclause (I).

(i) a foreign person sought to merge with, acquire, take over, or otherwise obtain control of the small business concern through a covered transaction (as defined in section 721(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565)); and

The Department of Commerce is dissolved, or otherwise terminates operations.

(iii) TERMINATION.—If a covered company is dissolved, or otherwise terminates operations, or is acquired by another entity on behalf of the covered small business concern through a covered transaction, the Administration has recovered 150 percent of the amount of the initial investment of the Administration with respect to the covered company.

(ii) EXCEPTIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall, by rule, determine what constitutes significant engagement for the purpose of subclause (I).

(ii) a person that is deemed to be required under clause (i) from a covered small business concern described in that clause, the covered small business concern shall be responsible for paying the Small Business Innovation and Resiliency Dividend directly to the Administration.

(II) INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING.—If a covered small business concern in which a covered company invests is the subject of an initial public offering before the date on which the covered company satisfies clause (i), the covered company shall continue carrying out that clause with respect to the covered small business concern on which the Administration has recovered 300 percent of the amount of the initial investment of the Administration with respect to the covered company.

(i) PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS.—If, as of the date that is 30 years after the date on which a covered company invested in a covered small business concern, the covered small business concern has repaid less than 50 percent of the original principal with respect to that investment, the covered small business concern shall be required to pay to the covered company an amount that is equal to 50 percent of that original principal amount, which the covered company shall transfer to the Administration.

(IV) PUNITIVE DAMAGES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (II), a punitive or punitive damages in an amount that is 600 percent of the amount of that investment—

(aa) the covered small business concern is purchased by another entity on behalf of the covered small business concern, the headquarter operations for the covered small business concern, or substantial operations of the small business concern are established or moved outside of the United States;

(bb) the production of goods produced by the covered small business concern (or produced by another entity on behalf of the covered small business concern), the headquarter operations for the covered small business concern, or substantial operations of the small business concern are established or moved outside of the United States.

(ii) PAYMENTS.—Punitive damages that a covered small business concern are required to pay to a covered company under subclause (I) shall be—

(aa) paid to the covered company on the date on which the action that triggers the payment of damages under that subclause occurs; and

(bb) upon collection by the covered company, transferred to the Administrator, who shall deposit the amounts in the SBC Reserve Fund established under section 321(a).

(iii) TERMINATION.—If a covered company is dissolved, or otherwise terminates operations, before the date on which the covered company is able to collect punitive damages required under subparagraph (A) from a covered small business concern described in that subclause, the covered small business concern shall be responsible for paying the punitive damages directly to the Administration.

(v) APPLICABILITY OF RULES REGARDING DEFAULT AND INSOLVENCY.—The rules of the Administrator with respect to the default or insolvency of a small business investment company shall apply to a covered company under this subsection.

(II) CALCULATION OF SUBSIDY RATE.—All fees, interest, and profits received and retained by the Administration under this subsection shall be includable in the calculations made by the Director of Management and Budget to offset the cost (as that term is defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 681a)) to the Administration of purchasing and guaranteeing debentures and participating securities under this Act.

(III) ISSUANCE AND GUARANTEE OF TRUST CERTIFICATES.—The Administrator is authorized to issue trust certificates representing ownership of all or a fractional part of debentures issued by covered companies and guaranteed by the Administration under this subsection in the same manner, and subject to the same requirements, as provided in subsection 318(b)(2).

(IV) ACCOUNTING.—Any payment made to the Administrator under this subsection, including the payment of a Small Business Innovation and Resiliency Dividend, shall be remitted to the account associated with the program carried out under this title.; and (2) by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 321. RESERVE FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury an SBC Reserve Fund (referred to in this section as the ‘fund’), which shall be an account separate from any other account, and funds available for use by the Administrator and shall be credited with the amounts described in subsection (b).

(b) CREDITS.—The fund shall be credited with the proceeds described in section 303(b)—

(i) in the manner and amount that the Administrator determines to be in accord with sound actuarial and accounting practices; and

(ii) to ensure that the fund complies with the requirement under subsection (d).

(c) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—Amounts in the fund shall be available for payment of any debt obligations for purchasing and guaranteeing debentures under this title.

(d) CAPITAL RATIO.—In this subsection, the term ‘capital ratio’ means, with respect to a date, the quotient obtained by dividing the amounts in the fund, as of that date, by the outstanding guarantees under this title, as of that date.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—Beginning in fiscal year 2022, the Administrator shall ensure that the fund maintains a capital ratio that is not less than 0.005 and not greater than 0.03.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—Commitments to guarantee loans for debentures under section 303 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 638) shall not exceed the following amounts:

(1) In each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022—

(A) $7,000,000,000 for such commitments under subsection (b) of such section 303 (referred to in this subsection as ‘section 303(b) commitments’); and

(B) $4,000,000,000 for commitments under the program established under subsection (i) of such section 303, as added by subsection (a) of this section, referred to in this subsection as “innovation and supply chain resiliency debenture commitments”).
SEC. 4001. EXTENSION OF ENERGY CREDIT FOR OFFSHORE WIND FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 48(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(F) QUALIFIED OFFSHORE WIND FACILITIES.—

"(i) In general.—In the case of any qualified offshore wind facility—

"(I) subparagraph (C)(ii) shall be applied by substituting ‘January 1 of the applicable year’ for ‘January 1, 2021’,

"(II) subparagraph (E) shall not apply, and

"(III) for purposes of this paragraph, section 48(a)(5)(F)(ii) shall be applied by substituting ‘January 1 of the applicable year (as determined under section 48(a)(5)(F)(ii))’ for ‘January 1, 2021’.

"(ii) APPLICABLE YEAR.—

"(I) In general.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘applicable year’ means the later of—

"(aa) calendar year 2027, or

"(bb) the calendar year subsequent to the first calendar year in which the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, determines that the United States has increased its offshore wind capacity by not less than 3,000 megawatts as compared to such capacity on January 1, 2021.

"(II) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN FACILITIES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—On an application for rehearing not later than 30 days after the date on which the merits of an application for rehearing not later than 30 days after the date on which the application is filed with the Commission.

"(B) TIMING.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall issue an order ruling on the merits of the application for rehearing not later than 30 days after the date on which the application is filed with the Commission.

"(ii) TOLLING ORDERS.—If an order issued under clause (i) does not rule on the merits of the application for rehearing, the Commission shall rule on the merits of the application for rehearing not later than 30 days after the date on which the application is filed with the Commission.

"(III) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—An application that is deemed denied under subclause (I) or (II) may be reviewed by a court of appeals of the United States in accordance with sub-section (b)."

SEC. 24 . JUDICIAL REVIEW OF FERC DECISIONS.

(a) NATURAL GAS ACT.—Section 19(a) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717r(a)) is amended—

"(1) in the sixth sentence, by striking ‘Until the record’ and inserting the following:

"(G) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—Until the record’;

"(2) in the fifth sentence, by striking ‘No proceeding’ and inserting the following:

"(D) APPLICATION REQUIRED FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW.—No proceeding’;

"(3) by striking the fourth sentence and inserting the following:

"(B) TIMING.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall issue an order ruling on the merits of the application for rehearing not later than 30 days after the date on which the order under clause (i) is issued.

"(II) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ISSUE ORDER OR RULE ON THE MERITS.—If the Commission has neither granted nor denied an application for rehearing by the date described in clause (i), the application shall be deemed denied on that date.

"(III) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—An application that is deemed denied under subclause (I) or (II) may be reviewed by a court of appeals of the United States in accordance with sub-section (b)."

"(4) in the third sentence, by striking ‘Upon such application’ and inserting the following:

"(C) DECISION ON APPLICATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—On an application for rehearing under this subsection,;

"(B) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—An application that is deemed denied under subclause (I) or (II) may be reviewed by a court of appeals of the United States in accordance with sub-section (b)."

"(5) in the second sentence, by striking ‘Upon such application’ and inserting the following:

"(C) DECISION ON APPLICATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—On an application for rehearing under this subsection,;

"(B) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—An application that is deemed denied under subclause (I) or (II) may be reviewed by a court of appeals of the United States in accordance with sub-section (b)."

SA 1447. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

Subtitle D—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Title IV—Amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986

SEC. 24 . FERC CONSIDERATION OF STATE FINANCIAL INCENTIVES IN WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Section 201(b)(1) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824(b)(1)) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘, or over State regulations, including financial incentives or fees, promoting the development of facilities for the generation of electric energy, unless the regulation directly targets a wholesale rate or charge subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission.’

SA 1448. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

Subtitle D—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Title IV—Amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986

SEC. 24 . JUDICIAL REVIEW OF FERC DECISIONS.

(a) NATURAL GAS ACT.—Section 19(a) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717r(a)) is amended—

"(1) in the sixth sentence, by striking ‘Until the record’ and inserting the following:

"(G) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—Until the record’;

"(2) in the fifth sentence, by striking ‘No proceeding’ and inserting the following:

"(D) APPLICATION REQUIRED FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW.—No proceeding’;

"(3) by striking the fourth sentence and inserting the following:

"(B) TIMING.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall issue an order ruling on the merits of the application for rehearing not later than 30 days after the date on which the order under clause (i) is issued.

"(II) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ISSUE ORDER OR RULE ON THE MERITS.—If the Commission has neither granted nor denied an application for rehearing by the date described in clause (i), the application shall be deemed denied on that date.

"(III) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—An application that is deemed denied under subclause (I) or (II) may be reviewed by a court of appeals of the United States in accordance with sub-section (b)."

"(4) in the third sentence, by striking ‘Upon such application’ and inserting the following:

"(C) DECISION ON APPLICATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—On an application for rehearing under this subsection,;

"(B) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—An application that is deemed denied under subclause (I) or (II) may be reviewed by a court of appeals of the United States in accordance with sub-section (b)."

SA 1449. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms.
SA 1450. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. JONES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

TITLE IV—AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

SEC. 4001. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS REGARDING QUALIFIED IMPROVEMENT PROPERTY.

(a) In General.—Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking the item relating to subparagraphs (B) through (D) at the end of clause (vii) and inserting—

(B) in paragraph (6)(A), by inserting made by the taxpayer after any improvement; and

(2) in the table contained in subsection (g)(3)(B)—

(A) by striking the item relating to subparagraph (D)(v), and

(B) by inserting after the item relating to subparagraph (E)(vi) the following new item:

"(E)(vii) any qualified improvement property.

SEC. 24. FERC QUORUM REQUIREMENTS.

Section 401(b) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7171(b)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (D)(v), and

(ii) by the taxpayer'' after any improvement', and

by striking the period at the end of clause (vi) and inserting ''

SEC. 23. EXPERIENCED WORKER PROGRAM.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall establish an Energy Experienced Worker Program, to be known as the “Department of Energy Experienced Worker Program”, for the purpose of awarding grants and entering into cooperative agreements with, private national nonprofit organizations to receive grants under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.) to use the talents of individuals in the United States who are age 55 or older and are not employees of the Department to provide technical, professional, and administrative services to support the mission of the Department.

(b) Grants and Cooperative Agreements—

(1) In General.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to Federal grants and cooperative agreements, the Secretary may make grants under this agreement with, private national nonprofit organizations to receive grants under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.) to use the talents of individuals in the United States who are age 55 or older and in programs authorized by other provisions of law administered by the Secretary, consistent with those provisions of law.

(2) Requirements.—Prior to awarding a grant or entering into a cooperative agreement under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure that the grant or cooperative agreement would not:

(A) result in the displacement of individuals currently employed by the Department, including partial displacement through reductions in non-overtime hours, wages, or employment benefits;

(B) result in the use of an individual under the Department of Energy Experienced Worker Program for a job or function in a case in which a Federal employee is in a layoff status, or substantially equivalent job within the Department; or

(C) affect existing contracts for services.

SEC. 1453. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 4. ENERGY DIPLOMACY AND SECURITY WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) In General.—Section 1(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(c)) is amended—

(i) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5) and

(ii) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

"(4) ENERGY RESOURCES.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—Subject to the numerical limitations specified in paragraph (1), there is authorized to be established in the Department of State an Assistant Secretary of State for Energy Resources;

(B) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Assistant Secretary established by this section shall be responsible for the development of international energy-related activities related to, and support for the advancement of foreign policy dedicated to, energy matters within the Department of State for—

(i) formulating and implementing international policies, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, designed at protecting and advancing United States energy security interests and promoting responsible development of global energy resources by effective United States bilateral and multilateral relations;

(ii) ensuring that the Department of State’s analyses and decision making processes related to matters involving global energy development account for the effects the developments have on—

(1) United States national security;

(2) quality of life and public health of communities, and particularly vulnerable and underserved populations affected by, or proximate to, energy development, transmission, and distribution projects;

(3) United States economic interests; and

(4) emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to global climate change; and

(iv) working internationally to—

(1) support socially and environmentally responsible development of energy resources that mitigate carbon emissions, and the distribution of such resources for the benefit of the United States and United States allies and trading partners for their energy security, national security, and economic development needs;

(2) promote availability of clean energy technologies, including carbon capture and storage, and a well-functioning global market for energy resources, technologies, and expertise for the benefit of the United States and United States allies and trading partners;

(3) resolve international disputes regarding the exploration, development, production, or distribution of energy resources;

(4) support the economic, security, and commercial interests of United States persons operating in the energy markets of foreign countries; and

(v) support and coordinate international efforts to—

(1) alleviate energy poverty;

(2) build energy security and climate security and other relevant functions within the Department of State currently undertaken by the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs of the Department of State;

(3) lead the United States’ commitment to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative;

(4) coordinating energy activities within the Department of State and with relevant Federal agencies;

(5) working internationally to—

(1) support socially and environmentally responsible development of energy resources that mitigate carbon emissions, and the distribution of such resources for the benefit of the United States and United States allies and trading partners for their energy security, national security, and economic development needs;

(2) promote availability of clean energy technologies, including carbon capture and storage, and a well-functioning global market for energy resources, technologies, and expertise for the benefit of the United States and United States allies and trading partners;

(3) resolve international disputes regarding the exploration, development, production, or distribution of energy resources;

(4) support the economic, security, and commercial interests of United States persons operating in the energy markets of foreign countries; and

(5) support and coordinate international efforts to—

(1) alleviate energy poverty;

(2) build energy security and climate security and other relevant functions within the Department of State currently undertaken by the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs of the Department of State;
SA 1454. Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2308(a)(6), strike "and socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals" and insert "socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals, and individuals in rural areas".

In section 2308(b)(3)(F), strike "and socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals," and insert "socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals, and individuals in rural areas,".

In section 2308(c)(1)(C), strike clauses (ii) and (iv) and insert the following:

(iii) increase outreach to displaced and unemployed energy sector workers;

(iv) available to provide training to displaced and unemployed energy sector workers to reenter the energy workforce; and

(v) increase outreach and make resources available to rural communities; and

In section 2308(f)(1), strike "and displaced and unemployed energy workers" and insert "displaced and unemployed energy workers, and individuals in rural areas".

In section 2308(f)(2), strike subparagraphs (B) and (C) and insert the following:

(B) institutions that serve veterans, with the objective of increasing the number of veterans in the energy industry by ensuring that veterans have the credentials and training necessary to secure careers in the energy industry;

(C) institutions that serve displaced and unemployed energy workers to increase the number of individuals trained for jobs in the energy industry; and

(D) rural-serving institutions of higher education;

In section 2308(f)(3), strike "and displaced and unemployed energy workers" and insert "displaced and unemployed energy workers, and individuals in rural areas".

In section 2308(f)(4), strike "and displaced and unemployed energy workers" and insert "displaced and unemployed energy workers, and individuals in rural areas".

SA 1455. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part I of subtitle B of title II, add the following:

SEC. 220. CYBER SENSE PROGRAM.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall establish a voluntary Cyber Sense program (referred to in this section as the "program") to test the cybersecurity of products and technologies intended for use in the bulk-power system (as defined in section 215(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o(a))).

(b) Program Requirements.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) establish a testing process under the program to test the cybersecurity of products and technologies intended for use in the bulk-power system, including products relating to operational technologies, such as supervisory control and data acquisition systems;

(2) for products and technologies tested under the program, maintain and report on cybersecurity vulnerability reporting processes and a related database;

(3) provide technical assistance to electric utilities, product manufacturers, and other electricity sector stakeholders to develop solutions to mitigate identified cybersecurity vulnerabilities in products and technologies tested under the program;

(4) biennially review products and technologies tested under the program for cybersecurity vulnerabilities and provide analysis with respect to how those products and technologies respond to and mitigate cyber threats;

(5) develop guidance that is informed by analysis and testing results under the program for electric utilities for the procurement of products and technologies;

(6) provide reasonable notice to, and solicit comments from, each public utility referred to in the section as the "program") to establish a voluntary Cyber Sense program (referred to in the section as the "program") to test the cybersecurity of products and technologies intended for use in the bulk-power system.

(b) C ONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 931 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6213) is amended—

(4) Energy Efficiency Measures.—The term ‘energy efficiency measures’ means, with respect to a property served by or in the service area or jurisdiction, as applicable, of an eligible entity, structural improvements and investments in commercial technologies to increase energy efficiency (including cost-effective on- or off-grid renewable energy, energy storage, or demand response systems).

SA 1456. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of chapter 1 of part A of title I of subtitle A of title II, add the following:

SEC. 1. COMMUNITY ENERGY SAVINGS PROGRAM.

(a) In General.—The Energy Policy and Conservation Act is amended by inserting after section 362 (42 U.S.C. 6322) the following:

"SEC. 362A. COMMUNITY ENERGY SAVINGS PROGRAM.

(a) Purpose.—The purpose of this section is to help individuals and small businesses achieve cost savings by providing loans to implement cost-effective energy efficiency measures.

(b) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ‘community development financial institution’ means a financial institution certified by a community development financial institution fund administered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means—

(A) a public power group;

(B) a community development financial institution; and

(C) an eligible unit of local government.

(3) ELIGIBLE UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘eligible unit of local government’ means an agency or political subdivision of a State.

(4) ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES.—The term ‘energy efficiency measures’ means, with respect to a property served by or in the service area or jurisdiction, as applicable, of an eligible entity, structural improvements and investments in commercial technologies to increase energy efficiency (including cost-effective on- or off-grid renewable energy, energy storage, or demand response systems).

(b) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means the program established under subsection (a).

(c) Public Power Group.—The term ‘public power group’ means—

(A) a public utility;

(B) an electric or energy cooperative;

(C) a public power district; and

(D) a group of one or more electric or energy cooperatives (commonly referred to as a ‘joint action agency’, ‘generation and transmission cooperative’, ‘mutual power association’, or ‘State cooperative association’).

(10) QUALIFIED CONSUMER.—The term ‘qualified consumer’ means a consumer served by or in the service area or jurisdiction, as applicable, of an eligible entity that has the ability to repay a loan made under subsection (f), as determined by the eligible entity.

(11) Secretary.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Energy.

(12) State.—The term ‘State’ means—

(A) a State;

(B) the District of Columbia;

(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and

(D) any other territory or possession of the United States.

(c) Establishment.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) notify eligible units of local government under which the Secretary shall provide grants to States and Indian tribes to provide loans to eligible entities in accordance with this section.

(d) Grant Fund Allocation.—
(1) In General.—Of the amount appropriated under subsection (k) for each fiscal year, the Secretary shall allocate as grant funds—

(A) 98 percent to be provided to States in accordance with paragraph (2); and

(B) 2 percent to be provided to Indian tribes in accordance with paragraph (3).

(2) ALLOCATION TO STATES.—Of the amount allocated for all States under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall—

(A) allocate not less than 1 percent to each State described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of subsection (b)(12);

(B) allocate not less than 0.5 percent to each State described in subparagraph (D) of that subsection; and

(C) of the amount remaining after the allocations under subparagraphs (A) and (B), allocate funds to States based on the population of each State as determined in the latest available decennial census conducted under section 1(h)(1) of title 13, United States Code.

(3) ALLOCATION TO INDIAN TRIBES.—Of the amount allocated for Indian tribes under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall allocate funds to each Indian tribe participating in the program in that fiscal year based on a formula established by the Secretary that takes into account any factor that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(4) IN ALLOCATION FORMULAS.—Not later than 90 days before the beginning of each fiscal year for which grants are provided to States and Indian tribes under this section, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register the formulas for allocation established under this subsection.

(5) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Of the amount allocated to a State or Indian tribe under this subsection, not more than 15 percent shall be used by the State or Indian tribe for the administrative costs of administering loans.

(e) LOANS BY STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES TO ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—

(1) In General.—Under the program, a State or Indian tribe shall make loans to eligible entities to make loans to qualified consumers—

(A) to implement cost-effective energy efficiency measures; and

(B) in accordance with subsection (f).

(2) STATE ENERGY OFFICES.—A State shall carry out paragraph (1) through the State energy office that is responsible for developing a State energy conservation plan under section 362.

(3) PRIORITY.—In making loans under paragraph (1), a State or Indian tribe shall give priority to public power groups.

(4) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) In General.—Subject to subparagraph (C), as a condition of receiving a loan under this subsection, an eligible entity shall—

(i) establish a list of energy efficiency measures that are expected to decrease the energy costs of qualified consumers; and

(ii) prepare an implementation plan for use of the loan funds, including the use of any interest to be received under subsection (f)(4);

(B) LIMITATION.—A special advance shall be provided to an eligible entity under subparagraph (A) only during the 10-year period beginning on the date on which the loan is issued to the eligible entity.

(C) AMOUNT.—The amount of a special advance provided under subparagraph (A) shall not be greater than 5 percent of the approved loan amount.

(D) REPAYMENT.—Repayment of a special advance provided under subparagraph (A) shall be made in equal monthly installments not exceeding 10 years.

(E) REVOLVING LOAN FUND.—

(A) In General.—As a condition of participating in the program, a State or Indian tribe shall agree to make the funds repaid to the State or Indian tribe under loans offered under this subsection to issue new loans under this subsection.

(B) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Not more than 10 percent of the repaid funds described in subparagraph (A) may be used for the administrative cost of issuing new loans from those repaid funds.

(2) Loans by Eligible Entities to Qualified Consumers.—

(A) In General.—A loan made by an eligible entity to a qualified consumer using loan funds provided to a State or Indian tribe under subsection (e) shall be used to finance energy efficiency measures for the purpose of decreasing the energy use or costs of the qualified consumer by an amount that ensures, to the maximum extent practicable, that the applicable energy standard described in subparagraph (B) shall not be an undue financial burden on the qualified consumer, as determined by the eligible entity.

(i) shall not be used to fund purchases of, or modifications to, personal property unless the personal property is or becomes attached to real property as a fixture;

(ii) may be used to upgrade a manufactured home, regardless of the classification of the home as real or personal property; and

(iv) may be used to finance the replacement of a manufactured home—

(A) in the case of a manufactured home replacement, not more than 20 years; and

(B) in the case of any other energy efficiency measure, not more than 15 years.

(2) REPAYMENT.—

(A) In General.—Subject to subparagraph (B), a loan described in paragraph (1)(A) shall be repaid by the qualified consumer through charges added to an existing or new electric or recurring service bill for the property of the qualified consumer for, or at which, energy efficiency measures are being implemented or financed.

(B) ALTERNATIVE REPAYMENT.—Repayment under subparagraph (A) shall not preclude—

(i) the voluntary prepayment of the loan by the qualified consumer; or

(ii) the use of any additional repayment mechanism, including a tariffed on-bill mechanism, that—

(A) has appropriate risk mitigation features, as determined by the eligible entity; and

(B) is required due to the qualified consumer no longer being a customer of the eligible entity.

(3) ENERGY ASSESSMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Prior to the installation of energy efficiency measures at the property of a qualified consumer that receives a loan from an eligible entity under this section, and to assist in the selection of the energy efficiency measures to be installed, the eligible entity shall conduct an energy assessment or audit to determine the impact of proposed energy efficiency measures on—

(i) the energy costs and consumption of the qualified consumer; and

(ii) the health and safety of the occupants of the property on which the energy efficiency measures are to be installed.

(B) FIELD OR ONLINE ASSESSMENT.—An energy assessment or audit under subparagraph (A) may be conducted in the field or online, as determined by the State or Indian tribe that has issued a loan to the eligible entity under subsection (e).

(C) INTEREST.—A loan described in paragraph (1)(A) may bear interest at not more than 5 percent, which may be used—

(A) to establish a loan loss reserve for the eligible entity; and

(B) to offset the personnel and program costs of the eligible entity in providing the loan; and
“(C) for any other related purpose, as determined by the eligible entity, in consultation with the State or Indian tribe that has issued a loan to the eligible entity under subsection (e).”

“(5) OUTSIDE CONTRACTS.—An eligible entity may enter into 1 or more contracts with 1 or more qualified entities, as determined by the Secretary, for an Indian tribe that has issued a loan to the eligible entity under subsection (e).”

“(A) to assist the eligible entity in administering the loans described in paragraph (1)(A); and

“(B) to carry out any of the requirements of an eligible entity described in subsection (e)(4)(A).”

“(6) DIRECT LOANS FROM STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES.—A State or Indian tribe may act as an eligible entity under subsection (f) to provide loans directly to qualified consumers—

“(1) in accordance with that subsection; and

“(2) if the State or Indian tribe satisfies the requirements under subsection (e)(4), as determined by the Secretary.”

“(b) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.—

“(1) PLAN.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall establish and begin carrying out a plan—

“(A) to measure and verify the success of the program in implementing energy efficiency measures;

“(B) to provide training to the employees of eligible entities relating to carrying out the requirements of eligible entities under this section; and

“(C) to provide technical assistance to States, Indian tribes, and eligible entities relating to carrying out the requirements of this section.

“(2) PUBLIC AWARENESS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall establish and begin carrying out a plan to make eligible entities and the general public aware of the program, including by developing a marketing program to raise awareness of the program.

“(3) OUTSIDE CONTRACTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into 1 or more contracts with 1 or more qualified entities, as determined by the Secretary, for an Indian tribe participating in the program in order to streamline the accounting requirements for eligible entities under the program while maintaining the adequate assurances of the repayment of the loans made to those eligible entities under the program.

“(B) USE OF SUBCONTRACTORS AUTHORIZED.—A qualified entity that enters into a contract with the Secretary under subparagraph (A) for more subcontracts to assist the qualified entity in carrying out the contract.

“(C) ACCOUNTING.—The Secretary, and each State and Indian tribe participating in the program, shall take appropriate steps to streamline the accounting requirements for eligible entities under the program while maintaining the adequate assurances of the repayment of the loans made to those eligible entities under the program.

“(1) EFFECT ON AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this subpart shall impair, impair, or modify the authority of the Secretary to offer loans or grants under any other law.

“(2) REPORT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 months after the date on which the program is established, and 90 days after the end of each fiscal year during which the program is in effect, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress and make publically available a report that describes, with respect to the program—

“(i) the number of applications received by each State and Indian tribe from eligible entities for that fiscal year;

“(ii) the number of loans made by each State and Indian tribe for that fiscal year—

“(I) to eligible entities; and

“(II) directly to qualified consumers;

“(C) the eligible entities that are the recipients of the loans described in subparagraph (B)(i); and

“(D) the manner in which the program was advertised to eligible entities and the general public.

“(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult with the eligible Indian tribe in preparing the report submitted under paragraph (1).

“(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

“(2) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—The funding provided to a State or Indian tribe under subsection (d) for each fiscal year shall be used to supplement, not supplant, any Federal, State, or other funds otherwise made available to that State or Indian tribe under—

“(A) a State energy conservation plan established under part D of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6321 et seq.); or

“(B) the Weatherization Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons established under part A of title IV of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6861 et seq.).

“(C) STATE ENERGY CONSERVATION PLANS.—Section 362(d)(5) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6222(d)(5)) is amended—

“(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘or’’ at the end; and

“(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ‘‘or’’ after the semicolon; and

“(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) which may include the community energy savings program referred to in section 362A.

“(D) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Public Law 94–163; 89 Stat. 972) is amended—

“(1) by adding at the end the following:

“362A. Community energy savings program.”.

“SA 1457. Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITILE IV—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 4001. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING STATE PRIMACY WITH RESPECT TO THE REGULATION OF HYDRAULIC FRACTURING ON STATE LAND AND PRIVATE LAND.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) States maintain primacy for the regulation of hydraulic fracturing for oil and natural gas production on State land and private land.

(2) the President has no authority to declare a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing on State land and private land; and

(3) the President should not attempt to declare a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing on Federal land (including the Outer Continental Shelf) or land held in trust for an Indian Tribe, unless the moratorium is authorized by an Act of Congress.

“SA 1459. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1869, to require the disclosure of ownership of high-security space leased to accommodate a Federal agency, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SEC. 4001. INVESTMENT CREDIT FOR WASTE HEAT TO POWER PROPERTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 48A(c)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

“(1) at the end of clause (vii), by striking ‘‘or’’;

“(2) at the end of clause (vii), by inserting ‘‘or’’ after the comma; and

“(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(viii) waste heat to power property.”.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 48A(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

“(1) by adding at the end of clause (vii), by inserting ‘‘or’’ after the comma; and

“(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) WASTE HEAT TO POWER PROPERTY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘waste heat to power property’’ means—

“(i) comprising a system which generates electricity through the recovery of a qualified waste heat source; and

“(ii) the construction of which begins before January 1, 2027.

“(B) QUALIFIED WASTE HEAT RESOURCE.—The term ‘‘qualified waste heat resource’’ includes—

“(i) exhaust heat or flared gas from an industrial process that does not have, as its primary process, the production of electricity, and

“(ii) a pressure drop in any gas for an industrial or commercial process.

“(C) LIMITATIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) at any waste heat to power property taken into account under this section shall not exceed the excess of—

“(I) the fair market value of comparable property which does not have the capacity to capture and convert a (qualified waste heat resource) to electricity—

“(ii) CAPACITY LIMITATION.—The term ‘‘waste heat to power property’’ shall not include any property comprising a system if such system has a capacity in excess of 50 megawatts.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to periods after the date of enactment of this Act, in taxable years ending after such date, under rules similar to the rules of section 48(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990).
Award Management, but it is not currently required to collect beneficial ownership information and lacks an adequate system for doing so.

(3) The General Services Administration and Federal agencies with leasing authority may not know if foreign owners have a stake in the buildings leased by the agencies, either through ownership of legal entities or through ownership in United States-incorporated legal entities, even when the leased space is used for classified operations or to store sensitive data; and

(4) according to a report of the Government Accountability Office, dated January 2017, that examined the risks of foreign ownership of Government-owned buildings, “leasing space in foreign-owned buildings could present security risks such as espionage and unauthorized cyber and physical access”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BENEFICIAL OWNER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term “beneficial owner” means, with respect to a covered entity, an individual, an organization, or a group of individuals, entities, or groups, that has a direct or indirect right, power, or interest to direct the activities of the covered entity or any other nongovernmental entity.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The term “beneficial owner” does not include, with respect to a covered entity—

(i) a minor child;

(ii) a person acting as a nominee, intermediary, custodian, or agent on behalf of another person;

(iii) a person acting solely as an employee of the covered entity and whose control over the covered entity derives only from the employment status of the person;

(iv) a person whose only interest in the covered entity is through a right of inheritance, unless the person also meets the requirements of subparagraph (A); or

(v) a creditor of the covered entity, unless the creditor also meets the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(C) ANTI-ABUSE RULE.—The exceptions under subparagraph (B) shall not apply if used for the purpose of evading, circumventing, or avoiding the requirements of this Act.

(2) CONTROL.—The term “control” means, with respect to a covered entity—

(A) having the authority or ability to determine how a covered entity is utilized; or

(B) having some decision-making power for the use of the covered entity.

(3) COVERED ENTITY.—The term “covered entity” means—

(A) a person, corporation, company, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group; or

(B) any governmental entity or instrumentality of a government.

(4) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term “Executive agency” has the meaning given the term in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(5) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term “Federal agency” means any Executive agency or any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government.

(6) FEDERAL LESSEE.—The term “Federal lessee”—

(A) means the Administrator of General Services, the Architect of the Capitol, or the head of any other Federal agency, other than the Department of Defense, that has independent statutory leasing authority; and

(B) does not include the head of an element of the intelligence community.

(7) FEDERAL TENANT.—The term “Federal tenant”—

(A) means a Federal agency that is occupying or will occupy a high-security leased space for which a lease agreement has been secured on behalf of the Federal agency; and

(B) does not include any element of the intelligence community.

(8) FOREIGN ENTITY.—The term “foreign entity” means a covered entity that is headquartered or incorporated in a country that is not the United States.

(9) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means an individual who is not a United States person.

(10) HIGH-Security LEASED SPACE.—The term “high-security leased space” means a space leased by a Federal lessee that—

(A) will be occupied by Federal employees for nonmilitary activities; and

(B) has a facility security level of III, IV, or V, as determined by the Federal tenant in consultation with the Interagency Security Committee, the General Services Administration, and the Intelligence Community.

(11) HIGHEST-LEVEL OWNER.—The term “highest-level owner” means the entity that owns or controls an immediate owner of the offeror of a lease, or that owns or controls 1 or more entities that control an immediate owner of the offeror.

(12) IMMEDIATE OWNER.—The term “immediate owner” means an entity, other than the offeror of a lease, that has direct control of the offeror, including ownership or interlocking management, identity of interests among family members, shared facilities and equipment, and the common use of employees.

(13) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given the term in the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(14) SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMIC BENEFITS.—The term “substantial economic benefits” means, with respect to a natural person described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii), having an entitlement to the funds or assets of a covered entity that, as a practical matter, enables the person, directly or indirectly, to manage, control, or direct the covered entity.

(15) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means an individual who—

(A) is a citizen of the United States; or

(B) is an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States.

(16) WIDELY HELD.—The term “widely held” means a fund that has not less than 100 natural persons as direct or indirect investors.

SEC. 3. DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP OF HIGH-SECURITY SPACE LEASED FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) REQUIRED DISCLOSURES.—Before entering into a lease agreement with a covered entity involving a change of ownership under section 502, a Federal lessee shall require the covered entity to identify and disclose whether the immediate or highest-level owner of the high-security leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign entity, in any form of business, ownership, or control, that will be used for high-security space in writing, and consult with the Federal tenant, regarding security agreements, and certificates of ownership, if any, prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

(b) TIMING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A Federal lessee shall require a covered entity to provide the information described in subsection (a) when first submitting a proposal in response to a solicitation for offers issued by the Federal lessee.

(2) UPDATES.—A Federal lessee shall require a covered entity to submit an update of the information described in paragraph (a) annually, beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date on which the Federal tenant began occupancy, with information including—

(A) the list of immediate or highest-level owners of the covered entity during the preceding 1-year period of Federal occupancy; or

(B) other information, specified in regulations, relating to each such immediate or highest-level owner.

SEC. 4. IMMEDIATE, HIGHEST-LEVEL, AND BENEFICIAL OWNERS.

(a) PLAN.—The General Services Administration shall develop a government-wide plan for identifying all immediate, highest-level, or beneficial owners of high-security leased spaces before entering into a lease agreement with a covered entity for the accommodation of a Federal tenant in a high-security leased space.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) CONTENTS.—The plan described in subsection (a) shall include a process for collecting and utilizing information on each immediate, highest-level, or beneficial owner of high-security leased space:

(A) Name.

(B) Current residential or business street address.

(C) An identifying number or document that verifies identity of a United States person, foreign person, or foreign entity.

(2) DISCLOSURES AND NOTIFICATIONS.—The plan described in subsection (a) shall require a covered entity involving a change of ownership during the period of Federal occupancy to disclose information to a Federal lessee in a written proposal submitted in response to a solicitation for offers issued by the Federal lessee.

(D) EXCLUDE COUNTRY OF BUSINESS, NATIONALITY, OR OTHER INFORMATION.

(E) REPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION.—The General Services Administration shall—

(1) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, submit the plan described in subsection (a) to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives;

(2) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, implement the plan described in subsection (a); and

(3) not later than 1 year after the implementation of the plan described in subsection (a), and each year thereafter for 9 years, submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives on the status of the implementation of the plan, including the number of disclosures made under subsection (b)(2).

SEC. 5. OTHER SECURITY AGREEMENTS FOR LEASED SPACE.

A lease agreement between a Federal lessee and a covered entity for the accommodation of a Federal agency in a building or other improvement that will be used for high-security leased space shall include language that provides that—
The Older Americans Act of 2020

This Act may be cited as the “Supporting Older Americans Act of 2020.”

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“(1) to carry out section 202(a)(21) (relating to the National Eldercare Locator Service), $2,180,660 for fiscal year 2020, $2,311,500 for fiscal year 2021, $2,450,190 for fiscal year 2022, $2,597,000 for fiscal year 2023, and $2,753,093 for fiscal year 2024;”

“(2) to carry out section 215, $1,988,060 for fiscal year 2020, $2,107,344 for fiscal year 2021, $2,231,784 for fiscal year 2022, $2,367,811 for fiscal year 2023, and $2,509,880 for fiscal year 2024;”

“(3) to carry out section 202 (relating to Elderly Support Activities under this title), $1,371,740 for fiscal year 2020, $1,454,044 for fiscal year 2021, $1,541,287 for fiscal year 2022, $1,633,764 for fiscal year 2023, and $1,731,130 for fiscal year 2024;”

“(4) to carry out section 203(b) (relating to the Aging and Disability Resource Centers), $8,697,330 for fiscal year 2020, $9,208,570 for fiscal year 2021, $9,761,084 for fiscal year 2022, $10,346,749 for fiscal year 2023, and $10,967,554 for fiscal year 2024.”

“SEC. 102. PERSON-CENTERED, TRAUMA-INFORMED SERVICES.

Section 101(2) (42 U.S.C. 3001(2)) is amended by inserting “(including access to person-centered, trauma-informed services as appropriate) after “agreement”.”

“SEC. 103. AGING AND DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTERS.

Section 102(4) (42 U.S.C. 3002(4)) is amended—

“(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “in collaboration with (as appropriate) area agencies on aging, centers for independent living, as described in part C of chapter 1 of title VII of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 796f et seq.), and other aging or disability entities” after “providers;”;

“(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by inserting “services, supports, and” after “plan for long-term;” and

(B) by inserting “and choices” after “desires;”;

“(3) in subparagraph (D), by striking “part C of title VII of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 796f et seq.), and other community-based entities,” and inserting “part C of chapter 1 of title VII of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and other community-based entities, including other aging or disability entities,”.”

“SEC. 104. ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY.

The Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) is amended—

“(1) in section 102(8) (42 U.S.C. 3002(8)), by adding at the end the following:

“(C) The term ‘State assistive technology entity’ means the agency, office, or other entity designated under subsection (c)(1) of section 4 of the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 3003) to carry out State activities under such section;”

“(2) in section 306 (42 U.S.C. 3026)—

(A) in subsection (a)(6)—

(i) in subparagraph (G), by striking “; and;” and inserting “; or;”;

(ii) in subparagraph (H), by striking “appropriate;” and inserting “appropriate;” and;”;

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(II) to the extent feasible, coordinate with the State agency to disseminate information about the State assistive technology entity and access to assistive technology options for serving older individuals;”;

(B) in subsection (b)(3)—

(i) in subparagraph (K)—

(I) by aligning the margins of the subparagraph with the margins of subparagraph (J); and

(II) by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (L) as subparagraph (M); and

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (K) the following:

“(L) assistive technology devices and services; and”;

and

“(3) in section 411(a) (42 U.S.C. 3023(a))—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, aligned with evidence-based practice,” after “applied social research”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “consistent with section 506 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d)” after “other technologies”;

“SEC. 105. VACCINATION.

Section 102(14) (42 U.S.C. 3002(14)) is amended—

“(1) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “immunization status,” after “oral health;” and

“(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting “screening for” after “disinfectious disease, and vaccine-preventable disease, as well as” after “cardiovascular disease).”;

“SEC. 106. MALNUTRITION.

The Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) is amended by adding after subparagraph (K) the following:

“(L) by inserting a semicolon;”

“(2) in section 301(14), by inserting “including screening for” after “nutrition screening”;

“(2) in section 303(1), by striking “and food insecurity” and inserting “, food insecurity, and malnutrition”;

“SEC. 107. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES.

Section 102(14)(D) (42 U.S.C. 3002(14)(D)), as amended by section 105(2), is further amended by inserting “and screening for” after “vaccine-preventable disease”;

“SEC. 108. ADDRESSING CHRONIC PAIN MANAGEMENT.

Section 102(14)(D) (42 U.S.C. 3002(14)(D)), as amended by section 107, is further amended by inserting “and screening for” after “suicide risk” after “depression”;

“SEC. 110. SCREENING FOR FALL-RELATED TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY, ADDRESSING PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES AND EMERGING HEALTH THREATS, NEGATIVE HEALTH EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIAL ISOLATION.

Section 102(14)(D) (42 U.S.C. 3002(14)(D)), as amended by section 108, is further amended by inserting “and screening for” after “suicide risk” after “depression”;

“(1) in paragraph (30), by striking “; and” and inserting “; or;”;

“(2) in paragraph (31), by striking “or” and inserting “; or;”;

“(3) in paragraph (32), by striking “and” and inserting “; or;”;

“(4) in paragraph (33), by inserting a semicolon;”

“(5) in paragraph (34), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

“(6) in subparagraph (O), by redesignating, by striking “(A) through (K)” and inserting “(A) through (N)”.

“SEC. 111. CLARIFICATION REGARDING BOARD AND CARE FACILITIES.

Section 102(35)(C) (42 U.S.C. 3002(35)(C)) is amended by striking “for purposes of sections 307(a)(12) and 712.”

“SEC. 112. PERSON-CENTERED, TRAUMA-INFORMED SERVICES DEFINITION.

Section 102 (42 U.S.C. 3002), as amended by section 112, is further amended—

“(1) by redesignating paragraph (41) through (54) as paragraphs (42) through (55), respectively; and

“(2) by inserting after paragraph (40) the following:

“(41) The term ‘person-centered, trauma-informed’, with respect to services, means—

(A) use a holistic approach to providing services or care;

(B) not approve an application submitted by an applicant for a grant for an activity under a provision of this Act for which such applicant previously received a grant under such provision unless the Assistant Secretary determines—

“(A) the activity for which such application was submitted is being operated, or was operated, effectively to achieve its stated purpose; and

“(B) such applicant has complied with the assurances provided to the Assistant Secretary with the application for such previous grant;”;

and

“(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) The Assistant Secretary shall publish, on an annual basis, a list of centers and demonstration projects funded under each title of this Act. The Assistant Secretary shall ensure that this information is also directly provided to State agencies and area agencies on aging.”

“(b) ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF OLDER INDIVIDUALS IN DISASTERS.—Section 202(a) (42 U.S.C. 3012(a)) is amended—

“(1) in paragraph (30), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

“(2) in paragraph (31), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

“(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(32) provide technical assistance to, and share best practices with, State agencies and area agencies on aging on how to collaborate and coordinate activities and develop long-range emergency preparedness plans with local and State emergency response agencies, relief organizations, local and State governments, Federal agencies as appropriate and any other institutions that have responsibility for disaster relief service delivery.”
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SEC. 115. INCREASED FOCUS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY ON NEGATIVE HEALTH EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIAL ISOLATION.
Section 202(a) (42 U.S.C. 3012(a)), as amended by section 114(b), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(39) to develop social isolation network stakeholders, including caregivers, develop objectives, priorities, and a long-term plan for supporting State and local efforts involving education about prevention of, detection of, and response to negative health effects associated with social isolation among older individuals, and submit a report to Congress on this effort; and"

SEC. 116. NOTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF UPDATES TO POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND PROCEDURES THROUGH A UNIFORM E-FORMAT.
Section 202(a) (42 U.S.C. 3012(a)), as amended by sections 114(b) and 115, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(34) provide (to the extent practicable) a standardized notification to State agencies, area agencies on aging, providers of services under this Act, and grantees or contract awardees under this Act, through an electronic format (e-mail or other electronic notification), of the availability of, or updates to, policies, practices, and procedures under this Act."

SEC. 117. EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAM ADAPTATION.
(a) FUNCTION OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—Section 202 (42 U.S.C. 3012) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(28), by inserting before the semicolon "(including information and technical assistance on delivery of such services in different settings)"; and

(2) in subsection (b)(9)(b), by inserting before the semicolon "(including delivery of such services in different settings)"

(b) EVIDENCE-BASED DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION SERVICES.—Section 361(a) (42 U.S.C. 3030m(a)) is amended in the second sentence by inserting "provide technical assistance to agencies the aging network delivering services to older individuals experiencing the long-term and adverse consequences of trauma;"

SEC. 118. BUSINESS ACÚMEN PROVISIONS AND CLARIFICATION REGARDING OUTSIDE FUNDING FOR AREA AGENCIES ON AGING.
(a) ASSISTANCE RELATING TO GROWING AND SUSTAINING DELIVERY CAPACITY.—Section 202(b)(9) (42 U.S.C. 3012(b)(9)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (18), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (19), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 119. DEMONSTRATION ON DIRECT CARE WORKERS.
Section 411(a) (42 U.S.C. 3013(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (18), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (19), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(14) the establishment and operation of a national resource center that shall—

(A) provide technical assistance to agencies the aging network delivering services to older individuals experiencing the long-term and adverse consequences of trauma;

(B) share best practices with the aging network; and

(C) make subgrants to the agencies best positioned to advance and improve the delivery of person-centered, trauma-informed services for older individuals experiencing the long-term and adverse consequences of trauma;"

SEC. 120. NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER FOR OLDER INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCING THE LONG-TERM AND ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES OF TRAUMA.
Section 411(a) (42 U.S.C. 3013(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(B) The Center shall—

(1) provide tools, such as basic financial management, retirement planning, and other tools that promote financial literacy and help to identify and prevent exploitation (including fraud), and integrate these with information on health and long-term care;

(2) annually disseminate a summary of outreach activities provided, including work to provide user-friendly consumer information and publications, including materials;

(3) develop targeted outreach strategies; and

(4) provide technical assistance to State agencies and to other public and nonprofit private agencies and organizations; and

(5) develop partnerships and collaborations to address program objectives.""

SEC. 121. NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER FOR WOMEN AND RETIREMENT.
Section 215 (42 U.S.C. 3020e–1) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(B) annually disseminate a summary of outreach activities provided, including work to provide user-friendly consumer information and publications, including materials;"

SEC. 122. FAMILY CAREGIVERS.
(a) ADMINISTRATION.—Section 202 (42 U.S.C. 3012) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(1) The Assistant Secretary shall carry out the RAISE Family Caregivers Act (42 U.S.C. 3093);"

(b) SUNSET.—Section 6 of the RAISE Family Caregivers Act (42 U.S.C. 3093) is amended by striking "3 years" and inserting "4 years''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2(3) of the RAISE Family Caregivers Act (42 U.S.C. 3092(b)) is amended by inserting "acting through the Assistant Secretary for Aging'' before the period at the end.

SEC. 123. INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.
(a) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall, in performing the functions of the Administration on Aging under section 202(a)(5) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3020a(a)(5)) related to health (including mental and behavioral health) services, coordinate with the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use and the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

(1) in the planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of evidence-based policies, programs, practices, and other activities pertaining to the prevention of suicide among older individuals, including the implementation of evidence-based suicide prevention programs and strategies identified by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other entities, as applicable; and

(2) in providing and incorporating technical assistance related to the Suicide Prevention Technical Assistance Center established under section 520C of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290b–34).

(b) PROGRAM DESIGN.—Section 202(a)(5) (42 U.S.C. 3020a(a)(5)) is further amended by inserting "cultural experiences, activities, and services, including in the arts," after "education.''

SEC. 124. MODERNIZING THE INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON HEALTHY AGING AND AGE-FRIENDLY COMMUNITIES.
(a) FEDERAL AGENCY CONSULTATION.—Section 203(b) (42 U.S.C. 3013(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (18), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (19), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 125. MODERNIZATION.—Section 203(c) (42 U.S.C. 3013(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "the Federal officials" and inserting "other Federal officials";

(B) by striking "Committee on Aging" and inserting "Committee on Healthy Aging and Age-Friendly Communities"; and

(C) by inserting "and the development of a national set of recommendations, in accordance with paragraph (6), to support the ability of older individuals to age in place and access homeschooled prevention services, preventive health care, promote age-friendly communities, and address the ability of older individuals to access long-term care support services, including access to caregivers and home- and community-based health services" before the period.

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) Modernization of the interagency coordination model shall, in performing the functions of the Administration on Aging under section 202(a)(5) of the Older Americans Act of 2020, relate to safety of seniors.''

SEC. 126. MODERNIZATION.
"(a) MODERNIZATION.—Section 203(c) (42 U.S.C. 3013(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "the Federal officials" and inserting "other Federal officials";

(B) by striking "Committee on Aging" and inserting "Committee on Healthy Aging and Age-Friendly Communities"; and

(C) by inserting "and the development of a national set of recommendations, in accordance with paragraph (6), to support the ability of older individuals to age in place and access homeschooled prevention services, preventive health care, promote age-friendly communities, and address the ability of older individuals to access long-term care support services, including access to caregivers and home- and community-based health services" before the period.

(2) by adding at the end the following:

The first term, after the date of enactment of the Supporting Older Americans Act of 2020, shall start not later than 1 year after such date of enactment.''

SEC. 127. MODERNIZATION.
"(a) MODERNIZATION.—Section 203(c) (42 U.S.C. 3013(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "the Federal officials" and inserting "other Federal officials";

(B) by striking "Committee on Aging" and inserting "Committee on Healthy Aging and Age-Friendly Communities"; and

(C) by inserting "and the development of a national set of recommendations, in accordance with paragraph (6), to support the ability of older individuals to age in place and access homeschooled prevention services, preventive health care, promote age-friendly communities, and address the ability of older individuals to access long-term care support services, including access to caregivers and home- and community-based health services" before the period.

(2) by adding at the end the following: "The first term, after the date of enactment of the Supporting Older Americans Act of 2020, shall start not later than 1 year after such date of enactment.''

SEC. 128. MODERNIZATION.
"(a) MODERNIZATION.—Section 203(c) (42 U.S.C. 3013(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "the Federal officials" and inserting "other Federal officials";

(B) by striking "Committee on Aging" and inserting "Committee on Healthy Aging and Age-Friendly Communities"; and

(C) by inserting "and the development of a national set of recommendations, in accordance with paragraph (6), to support the ability of older individuals to age in place and access homeschooled prevention services, preventive health care, promote age-friendly communities, and address the ability of older individuals to access long-term care support services, including access to caregivers and home- and community-based health services" before the period.
(ii) striking "for older individuals and recommendations" and all that follows through "accessibility of such programs and services and inserting "that impact older individuals and".

(C) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking "identify, promote, and implement (as appropriate),";

(ii) by deleting (i), by striking "and" after the semicolon;

(iii) in clause (ii), by inserting "and" after the semicolon; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

"(iii) best practices identified in coordination with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention by a Federal Interagency National on Aging, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other Federal agencies, as appropriate, to reduce and prevent falls among older individuals, that incorporate evidence-based falls prevention programs and home modifications, which recommendations shall supplement and not unnecessarily duplicate activities authorized under section 833D of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 286m-1f), relating to safety of seniors;"

(D) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by inserting "ways to" before "collect";

(ii) by striking "older individuals and"; and

(iii) by striking "the individuals to ensure and all that follows through "information, that older individuals to ensure that such information is accessible";

(E) in subparagraph (D), by striking "work with" and all that follows through "member agencies to ensure" and inserting "ways to ensure";

(F) in subparagraph (E), by striking "seek input" and all that follows through "foundations" and seeking input from and consulting with nonprofit organizations, academic or research institutions, community-based organizations, philanthropic organizations, or other entities supporting age-friendly communities;";

(G) in subparagraph (F), by striking "identify" and inserting "identifying"; and

(H) by amending subparagraph (G) to read as follows:

"(G) ways to improve coordination to provide housing, health care, and other supportive services to older individuals.");

(4) in paragraph (7)(A)(i), by striking "services for older individuals" and inserting "services for older individuals"; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

"(9) In this subsection, the term "age-friendly community" means a community that—

(A) is taking measurable steps to—

(i) include adequate and accessible housing, public spaces and buildings, safe and secure paths, variable route transportation services, and programs and services designed to support health and well-being;

(ii) respect and include older individuals in social, civic participation, volunteerism, and employment; and

(iii) facilitate access to supportive services for older individuals;

(B) is not an assisted living facility or long-term care facility; and

(C) has a plan in place to meet local needs for housing, transportation, civic participation, family support, social connectedness, and accessible public spaces.");

(5) in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of section 205(a) (42 U.S.C. 3016a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

"(C) The Assistant Secretary may provide technical assistance, including through the regional offices of the Administration, to State agencies, area agencies on aging, local government agencies, or leaders in age-friendly communities (as defined, for purposes of section 203(c) ), in section 203(c)(9) regarding—

"(i) dissemination of, or consideration of ways to implement, best practices and recommendations of the Coordinating Committee on Healthy Aging and Age-Friendly Communities established under section 203(c) ; and

"(ii) methods for managing and coordinating existing programs to meet the needs of growing age-friendly communities.".

SEC. 125. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR A NUTRITIONIST OFFICIAL UNDER THE AS- SISTANT SECRETARY.

Section 205(a)(2)(D)(i) of title 42, United States Code (42 U.S.C. 3016a(2)(D)(i)), as redesignated by section 126(c)(1), is amended to read as follows:

"(i) be a registered dietician or registered dietitian nutritionist.".

SEC. 126. REPORT ON SOCIAL ISOLATION.

(a) PREPARATION OF REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, in carrying out activities under section 206(a) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3017(a)), prepare a report on programs authorized by sections 205(a) and 205(b) et seq., and supported or funded by the Administration on Aging, that include a focus on addressing social isolation associated with social isolation through targeting older individuals identified as being in greatest social need, as appropriate.

(2) IMPACT.—Such report shall identify:

(A) whether social isolation is being adequately addressed under such programs, including, to the extent practicable—

(i) the prevalence of social isolation in rural areas and in urban areas;

(ii) the negative public health effects associated with social isolation; and

(iii) the negative health effects or services, including nutrition services, in addressing the negative health effects associated with social isolation among older individuals; and

(B) public awareness of and efforts to address the negative health effects associated with social isolation.

(3) TYPICAL PROGRAMS.—Such report shall identify whether programs described in paragraph (1)—

(A) support projects in local communities and interventions associated with such communities to decrease the negative health effects associated with social isolation among older individuals and; or

(B) support projects to screen older individuals for negative health effects associated with social isolation and;

(C) include a focus on decreasing the negative health effects associated with social isolation.

(4) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Such report shall, as appropriate, include recommendations for reducing the effects associated with social isolation and to address any negative health effects identified under clauses (ii) and (iii) of subparagraph (A), and subparagraph (B), of paragraph (2).

(b) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit an interim report to the committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives with jurisdiction over the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), and the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate, on the status of the evaluation underway to develop the final report required under this section.

(2) FUTURE REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a final report that meets the requirements of this section to the committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives with jurisdiction over the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) and the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate.

SEC. 127. RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.

(a) CENTER.—Section 201 (42 U.S.C. 3011) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(g)(1) The Assistant Secretary shall, as appropriate, coordinate the research and evaluation functions of this Act under Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation Center for the Aging Network (in this subsection referred to as the 'Center'), which shall be headed by a director designated by the Assistant Secretary from individuals described in paragraph (4).

(2) The purpose of the Center shall be—

(A) to coordinate, as appropriate, research, research dissemination, evaluation, demonstration projects, and related activities carried out under this Act;

(B) to provide assessment of the programs and interventions authorized under this Act; and

(C) to increase the repository of information on evidence-based programs and interventions available to the aging network, which information shall be applicable to expanding programs and interventions and help in the development of new evidence-based programs and interventions.

(3) The Secretary shall include, as appropriate, conducting, promoting, coordinating, and providing support for—

(A) research and evaluation activities that support the objectives of this Act, including—

(i) evaluation of new and existing programs and interventions authorized by this Act, and

(ii) research on and assessment of the relationship between programs and interventions under this Act and the health outcomes, social determinants of health, and quality of life, and independence of individuals served under this Act;

(B) demonstration projects that support the objectives of this Act, including activities to bring effective demonstration projects to scale with a prioritization of projects that address the needs of underserved populations, and promote partnerships among aging services, community-based organizations, and Medicare and Medicaid providers, plans, and health (including public health systems);

(C) outreach and dissemination of research findings; and

(D) technical assistance related to the activities described in this paragraph.

(4) The director shall be an individual with substantial knowledge of and experience in aging and health policy, and research administration.

(5) Not later than October 1, 2020, and at 5-year intervals thereafter, the director shall prepare and publish in the Federal Register for public comment a draft of a 5-year plan that—

(A) outlines priorities for research, research dissemination, evaluation, demonstration projects, and related activities;

(B) explains the basis for such priorities; and

(C) describes how the plan will meet the needs of underserved populations.

(6) The director shall coordinate, as appropriate, the research, research dissemination, evaluation, and demonstration projects, and related activities with appropriate agency program staff, and, as appropriate, with other Federal departments and agencies involved in research in the field of aging.

(7) Not later than December 31, 2020, and annually thereafter, the director shall prepare, and submit to the Secretary, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and
Pensions of the Senate, the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate, and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, a report on the activities funded under this section and program and activity des-
cribed under paragraph (3) of this subsection.

(b) The director shall coordinate, as appropriate, all research and evaluation authorities under this Act.

(1) by redesigning subsections (b) through (g) as subsections (c) through (h), respectively; and
(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

"(b) Not later than July 1, 2020, the Sec-

retary shall provide, directly or through grant or contract, for an evaluation of pro-

grams under this Act, which shall include, to the extent practicable, an analysis of the re-

lationship of such programs, including dem-

onstrations of them under title IV of this Act, to health care expenditures under the Medicare program established under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.), and the Medicaid program estab-

lished under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.). The Secretary shall oversee analyses of data obtained in con-

nected program evaluations to determine, where feasible, the relationship of programs under this Act to health care ex-

penditures, including under the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

(c) REPORT ON HEALTH CARE EXPENDIT-

URES.—Section 207 (42 U.S.C. 3018) is amend-

ed by adding at the end the following:

"(1) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;
(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;
(3) the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate;
(4) the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives; and
(5) the Special Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

TITLE II—IMPROVING GRANTS FOR STATE AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS ON AGING

SEC. 201. SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH.
Section 301(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 3021(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking "and" at the end;
(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the pe-

riod at the end and inserting "; and"; and
(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(E) measures impacts related to social de-

terminants of health of older individuals."

SEC. 202. YOUNGER ONSET ALZHEIMER’S DIS-

EASE.
The Act (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) is amend-

ed—

(1) in section 202(3) (42 U.S.C. 3022(3)), by inserting "of any age" after "an individual"; and
(2) in section 711(6) (42 U.S.C. 3068(6)), by inserting "of any age" after "individual."
than the amount expended by the State agency with funds received under title VII for fiscal year 2019; and

"(B) funds made available to the State agency pursuant to section 712 shall be used to supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, and local funds expended to support activities described in section 712.");.

SEC. 207. COORDINATION WITH RESOURCE CENTERS.

(a) AREA PLANS.—Section 306(a) (42 U.S.C. 3026(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (16), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (17), by striking the period at the end and inserting a comma; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(18) provide assurances that the area agency on aging will collect data to determine—

"(A) the services that are needed by older individuals whose needs were the focus of all centers funded under title IV in fiscal year 2019; and

"(B) the effectiveness of the programs, policies, and services provided by such area agency on aging in assisting such individuals; and

"(19) provide assurances that the area agency on aging will use outreach efforts that will identify individuals eligible for assistance, with special emphasis on those individuals whose needs were the focus of all centers funded under title IV in fiscal year 2019.;.

(b) STATE PLANS.—Section 307(a) (42 U.S.C. 3027(a)), as amended by section 118(c), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(30) The plan shall contain an assurance that the State shall prepare and submit to the Assistant Secretary annual reports that describe—

"(A) data collected to determine the services that are needed by older individuals whose needs were the focus of all centers funded under title IV in fiscal year 2019; and

"(B) data collected to determine the effectiveness of the programs, policies, and services provided by area agencies on aging in assisting such individuals; and

"(C) outreach efforts and other activities carried out to satisfy the assurances described in paragraphs (18) and (19) of section 306(a).".;

SEC. 208. SENIOR LEGAL HOTLINES.

Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall prepare and submit to Congress a report containing—

(1) information on which States or localities operate senior legal hotlines;

(2) information on how such hotlines operated by States or localities are funded;

(3) information on the usefulness of senior legal hotlines in the coordination and provision of legal assistance; and

(4) recommendations on additional actions that should be taken related to senior legal hotlines.

SEC. 209. INCREASE IN LIMIT ON USE OF ALLOTED FUNDS FOR STATE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.

Section 306 (42 U.S.C. 3028) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking "subsection (b)(1)" and inserting "subsection (b)"; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in each of paragraphs (1) and (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking "(ii)") and inserting "subparagraph (B)"; and

(II) by striking "greater of" and all that follows through "for all that follows".

(3) as paragraphs (2) through (4), respectively; and

(4) by inserting before paragraph (2) the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘cultural experiences (including the arts)’, for the purpose of determining the total amount of the allotments made to a State under sections 304(a)(1) and 373(f); or

"(ii)"; and

(iii) by inserting "such total amount" and inserting "such total amount"; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking "$500,000" and inserting "$750,000.".

SEC. 210. IMPROVEMENTS TO NUTRITION PROGRAMS.

Section 303(b)(5) (42 U.S.C. 3029b(b)(5)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(D) The State, in consultation with area agencies on aging, shall ensure the process used by the State in transferring funds under this paragraph (including (such as the authority and timing of such transfers) is simplified and clarified to reduce administrative barriers and direct limited resources to the service needs at the community level. Such process shall be modified to attempt to lessen the administrative barriers of such transfers, and help direct limited resources to where they are needed the most as the unmet need for nutrition services grows.");.

SEC. 211. REVIEW OF REPORTS.

Section 308(b) (42 U.S.C. 3029b(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(B) The Assistant Secretary shall review the reports submitted under section 307(a)(38) and include aggregate data in the report required by section 207(a), including data on—

"(A) the effectiveness of the programs, policies, and services provided by area agencies on aging in assisting older individuals whose needs were the focus of all centers funded under title IV in fiscal year 2019; and

"(B) outreach efforts and other activities carried out to satisfy the assurances described in paragraphs (18) and (19) of section 306(a), to identify such older individuals and their service needs.

SEC. 212. OTHER PRACTICES.

Section 315 (42 U.S.C. 3030c-2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) RESPONSE TO AREA AGENCIES ON AGING.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon request from an area agency on aging, the State shall make available any policies or guidance pertaining to policies established under this section.

"(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph (including requirements relating to policies established under this section) shall be construed to create rights that are enforceable by an area agency.

"(3) CONTENTS.—In performing the study, the Assistant Secretary shall—

(A) consider means of obtaining information in rural and underserved communities; and

(B) consider using existing tools (existing as of the date the Assistant Secretary begins the study) that have been developed through the Performance Outcome Measurement Project.

"(2) ISSUANCE.—The Assistant Secretary shall analyze and determine which methods are the least burdensome and most effective for measuring and evaluating the discrepancy described in paragraph (1).

"(3) ANALYSIS.—The Assistant Secretary shall analyze and determine which methods are the least burdensome and most effective for measuring and evaluating the discrepancy described in paragraph (1);

"(f) RECOMMENDATION.—

"(1) PREPARATION.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Supporting Older Americans Act of 2020, the Assistant Secretary shall prepare recommendations—

"(A) on how to measure, with the least burden and the most effectiveness, the discrepancy described in subsection (a)(1) (such as measurement through the length of waitlists); and

"(B) on how to measure, with the least burden and the most effectiveness, the discrepancy described in subsection (a)(1) (such as measurement through the length of waitlists).

SEC. 213. SCREENING FOR NEGATIVE HEALTH EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIAL ISOLATION AND TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY.

Section 321(a)(8) (42 U.S.C. 3030d(a)(8)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" and inserting "screening, screening for negative health effects associated with social isolation,"; and

(2) by inserting "and traumatic brain injury screening" after "falls prevention services screening,"

SEC. 214. SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND SENIOR CENTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 321(a)(5) (42 U.S.C. 3030d(a)(5)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as paragraphs (2) through (4), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2) the following:

"(1) CAREGIVER ASSESSMENT.—The term ‘caregiver assessment’ means a defined process of gathering information to identify the specific needs, barriers to carrying out caregiving responsibilities, and existing supports of a family caregiver or older relative caregiver, as identified by the caregiver involved.

"(2) SUPPORTIVE SERVICES.—Section 321(a)(7) (42 U.S.C. 3030d(a)(7)) is amended by inserting "cultural experiences (including the arts)," after "art therapy,",.

SEC. 215. CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE, MEDICALLY TAILORED MEALS.

Section 339(b)(3)(A)(iii) (42 U.S.C. 3030g-21(3)(A)(iii)) is amended by inserting "includ[ing] meals adjusted to cultural considerations and preferences and medically tailored meals" before the comma at the end.

SEC. 216. NUTRITION SERVICES STUDY.

Subpart 3 of part 6 of title III (42 U.S.C. 3030g-21 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 339B. NUTRITION SERVICES IMPACT STUDY.

(a) STUDY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall perform a study to assess how to measure and evaluate the discrepancy between actual services and theoretical need for such services in the home delivered nutrition services program and the congregate nutrition services program under this part, which shall include assessing various methods (such as those that States use) to measure and evaluate the discrepancy (such as measurement through the length of waitlists).

"(2) CONTENTS.—In performing the study, the Assistant Secretary shall—

(A) consider means of obtaining information in rural and underserved communities; and

(B) consider using existing tools (existing as of the date the Assistant Secretary begins the study) that have been developed through the Performance Outcome Measurement Project.

"(3) ANALYSIS.—The Assistant Secretary shall analyze and determine which methods are the least burdensome and most effective for measuring and evaluating the discrepancy described in paragraph (1).

"(4) PREPARATION.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Supporting Older Americans Act of 2020, the Assistant Secretary shall prepare recommendations—

"(A) on how to measure, with the least burden and the most effectiveness, the discrepancy described in subsection (a)(1) (such as measurement through the length of waitlists); and

"(B) on how to measure, with the least burden and the most effectiveness, the discrepancy described in subsection (a)(1) (such as measurement through the length of waitlists).

SEC. 217. NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS FOR NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM.—Section 372(a) (42 U.S.C. 3030s(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as paragraphs (2) through (4), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following:

"(1) CAREGIVER ASSESSMENT.—The term ‘cultural assessment’ means a defined process of gathering information to identify the specific needs, barriers to carrying out caregiving responsibilities, and existing supports of a family caregiver or older relative caregiver, as identified by the caregiver involved.

"(2) SUPPORTIVE SERVICES.—Section 321(a)(7) (42 U.S.C. 3030d(a)(7)) is amended by inserting "cultural experiences (including the arts)," after "art therapy,",.

EXPLANATION.
(i) family caregivers and older relative caregivers; and
(ii) the older individuals to whom the caregivers described in clause (i) provide care.
(C) to limit the potential impact of using caregiver assessments on
(D) an analysis of how caregiver assessments are used to identify the specific needs, barriers to carrying out caregiving responsibilities, and existing supports of family caregivers and older relative caregivers, with particular consideration to supporting—
(1) a caregiver specified in this subparagraph who is providing for individuals with disabilities, or, if appropriate, with a serious illness; and
(2) caregivers with disabilities;
(E) recommendations for furthering the use of caregiver assessments, as appropriate, including in rural or underserved areas; and
(F) recommendations for assisting State agencies and area agencies on aging, particularly in rural or underserved areas, in implementing the use of caregiver assessments.
(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 6 months after the report specified in paragraph (1), the Assistant Secretary shall submit the report to the committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with jurisdiction over this Act, and the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate.

DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—
(A) the terms “caregiver assessment” and “older relative caregivers” have the meanings given in section 372(a) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3030s–1); and
(B) the term “family caregiver” has the meaning given the term in section 302 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 3022); and
(C) the terms “State agency” and “tribal organization” have the meanings given in section 301 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 3021).

CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 631(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 3057k–1(11)(b)) is amended by striking “(c), (d), and (e)” and inserting “(c), (d), and (f)”.

SEC. 218. NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM CAP.

(a) FEDERAL SHARE.—Subsection (b)(2), as redesignated by section 217(b)(3) of this Act, of section 3057k–1(a) (42 U.S.C. 3057k–1(a)), is further amended—
(1) by redesignating paragraphs (15) and (16) as paragraphs (17) and (18), respectively; and
(2) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following:

(i) bringing to scale and sustaining evidence-based falls prevention programs that will reduce the number of falls, fear of falling, and fall-related injuries in older individuals, including older individuals with disabilities;
(ii) bringing to scale and sustaining evidence-based chronic disease self-management programs that empower older individuals, including older individuals with disabilities, to better manage their chronic conditions;
(iii) projects that address negative health effects associated with social isolation among older individuals; and

SEC. 301. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 111(b) (42 U.S.C. 3023(b)) is amended to read as follows:

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—
(i) aging network support activities under this section, $14,514,550 for fiscal year 2020, $15,385,423 for fiscal year 2021, $16,306,548 for fiscal year 2022, $17,267,661 for fiscal year 2023, and $18,324,285 for fiscal year 2024; and
(ii) older rights support activities under this section, $15,613,440 for fiscal year 2020, $16,508,132 for fiscal year 2021, $17,543,261 for fiscal year 2022, $18,595,857 for fiscal year 2023, and $19,771,608 for fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 302. PUBLIC AWARENESS OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY.

Section 111(a) (42 U.S.C. 3023(a)) is amended—
(1) by striking “impairments” and inserting “impairments,” and
(2) by striking “, and mental disorders” and inserting “, mental disorders, and traumatic brain injury.”

SEC. 303. FALLS PREVENTION AND CHRONIC DISEASE SELF-MANAGEMENT EDUCATION.

Section 111(a) (42 U.S.C. 3023(a)), as amended by sections 119 and 120, is further amended—
(1) by redesignating paragraphs (15) and (16) as paragraphs (17) and (18), respectively; and
(2) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following:

(15) bringing to scale and sustaining evidence-based chronic disease self-management programs that empower older individuals, including older individuals with disabilities, to better manage their chronic conditions;

SEC. 304. DEMONSTRATION TO ADDRESS NEGATIVE HEALTH IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIAL ISOLATION.

Section 411(a)(22) (42 U.S.C. 3032a(22)), as amended by sections 119, 120, and 123, is further amended—
(1) in paragraph (17), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;
(2) by redesignating paragraph (18) as paragraph (19); and
(3) by inserting after paragraph (17), the following:

(18) projects that address negative health effects associated with social isolation among older individuals; and

SEC. 305. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND INNOVATION TO IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION FOR OLDER INDIVIDUALS.

Section 416(b)(2) (42 U.S.C. 3032b(b)(2)) is amended—
(1) in subparagraph (B), by inserting before the semicolon “, call center, website or Internet-based portal, mobile application, or other technological tools”;
(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;
(3) by redesignating paragraph (D) as subparagraph (G); and
(4) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

(5) improving the aggregation, availability, and accessibility of information on options for transportation services for older individuals, including information on public transit, on-demand transportation services, volunteer-based transportation services, and other private transportation providers; and
“(ii) providing older individuals with the ability to schedule trips both in advance and on demand, as appropriate;”

“(E) identifying opportunities to share resources and costs of transportation services for older individuals;”

“(F) coordinating individualized trip planning responses to requests from older individuals for transportation services,”

SEC. 309. GRANT PROGRAM FOR MULTIGENERATIONAL COLLABORATION

Section 417 of title 42, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) GRANTS AND CONTRACTS.—The Assistant Secretary shall award grants to and enter into contracts with eligible organizations to carry out projects, serving individuals in younger generations and older individuals, to—

“(1) provide opportunities for older individuals to participate in multigenerational activities and civic engagement activities that contribute to the health and wellness of older individuals and individuals in younger generations by promoting—

“(A) meaningful roles for participants;”

“(B) intergenerational relationships;”

“(C) reduced social isolation and improved participant social connectedness;”

“(D) improved economic well-being for older individuals and individuals in younger generations by promoting—

“(1) increased lifelong learning; or

“(2) support for caregivers of families by—

“(i) providing support for older relative caregivers (as defined in section 372(a)) raising children (such as support for kinship navigator programs); or

“(ii) involving volunteers who are older individuals in support and information to families who have a child with a disability or chronic illness, or other families in need of such family support;”

“(1) the multigenerational activities and civic engagement activities, including multigenerational nutrition and meal service programs;”

“(2) promote volunteerism, including by providing opportunities for older individuals to become a mentor to individuals in younger generations; and

“(4) facilitate the development of, and participation in, multigenerational activities and civic engagement activities.”;

“(2) by striking subsection (g);

“(3) by redesignating subsections (b) through (f) as subsections (c) through (g), respectively;

“(4) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) GRANT AND CONTRACT PERIODS.—Each grant awarded and contract entered into under subsection (a) shall be for a period of not less than 36 months;

“(b) by amending subsection (c), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

“(c) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible organization shall use funds made available under a grant awarded, or a contract entered into, under this section to carry out a project described in subsection (a).

“(2) PROVISION OF PROJECTS THROUGH GRANTERS.—In awarding grants and entering into contracts under this section, the Assistant Secretary shall ensure that such grants and contracts are for the projects that satisfy each requirement under paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (a).”;

“(b) in subsection (d), as so redesignated—

“(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, intent to carry out, or intent to partner with local organizations or multiservice organizations to carry out, and carrying out”; and

“(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “;” and inserting a semicolon;

“(C) in paragraph (4), by striking the period and inserting “;” and “;

“and by adding at the end the following:

“(D) eligible organizations proposing multigenerational projects that utilize shared site programs, such as solicited child care and long-term care facilities.”;

“(7) by amending subsections (f) and (g), as so redesignated—

“(f) ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATIONS.—Organizations eligible to receive a grant or enter into a contract under subsection (a) shall—

“(1) be a State;”

“(2) be a Native American tribe or tribal organization;”

“(3) be a Tribal Public Health Organization;”

“(4) be a community-based organization;”

“(5) be an entity that demonstrates success in serving underserved communities and individuals;”

“(6) be an entity that can provide professional services within the last 5 years or is under supervision following release from prison or jail within the last 5 years;”;

“(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “or” at the end;

“(ii) in subparagraph (V), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

“(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(A) on a competitive basis, within the last 5 years or are under supervision following release from prison or jail within the last 5 years;”;

“(B) in subsection (b)(2)—

“(i) in subparagraph (F), by striking “or” at the end;

“(ii) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

“(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(A) has been incarcerated within the last 5 years or is under supervision following release from prison or jail within the last 5 years.”;

“(B) TRANSITION PERIOD.—This section shall take effect 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.”

SEC. 402. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 517(a)(1) of title 42, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 517. APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) In General.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title $28,000,000 for fiscal year 2020, $453,680,000 for fiscal year 2021, $480,900,800 for fiscal year 2022, $509,754,848 for fiscal year 2023, and $540,339,139 for fiscal year 2024.”.

TITLE V—ENHANCING GRANTS FOR NATIVE AMERICANS

SEC. 501. REAUTHORIZATION.

Title VI (42 U.S.C. 3057 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in part D (42 U.S.C. 3057t et seq.), by amending section 643 to read as follows:

“SEC. 643. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title—

“(a) for parts A and B, $37,192,560 for fiscal year 2020; $39,398,714 for fiscal year 2021; $41,626,636 for fiscal year 2022; and $44,094,235 for fiscal year 2023, and $46,799,889 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(b) for part C, $10,759,920 for fiscal year 2020, $11,405,515 for fiscal year 2021, $12,089,846 for fiscal year 2022, $12,815,237 for fiscal year 2023, and $13,584,151 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(C) the Assistant Secretary makes available for parts A and B no less than the amount of resources made available for fiscal year 2019.”;

“(2) by redesigning part D, as so amended, as part E; and

“(3) by inserting after part C the following:

“PART D—SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR HEALTHY AGING AND INDEPENDENCE

SEC. 636. PROGRAM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary may carry out a competitive demonstration program for making grants to tribal organizations or organizations serving Native Hawaiians with applications approved under part A and B, to pay for the Federal share of carrying out programs, to enable the organizations described in this subsection to
build their capacity to provide a wider range of in-home and community supportive services to enable older individuals to maintain their health and independence and to avoid long-term care institutional placement.

(b) SUPPORTIVE SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), supportive services described in subsection (a) may include any of the activities described in section 323(a).

(2) PRIORITY.—The Assistant Secretary, in making grants under this section, shall give priority to organizations that will use the grant funds for supportive services described in subsection (a) that are for in-home assistance, transportation, information and referral, or management, health and wellness programs, legal services, family caregiver support services, and other services that directly support the independence of the older individuals served.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed or interpreted to prohibit the provision of supportive services under part A or B.

TITLE VI—MODERNIZING ALLOTMENTS FOR VULNERABLE ELDER RIGHTS PROTECTION ACTIVITIES AND OTHER PROGRAMS

SEC. 601. REAUTHORIZATION; VULNERABLE ELDER RIGHTS PROTECTION ACTIVITIES.

Section 702 (42 U.S.C. 3058a) is amended by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

"(a) OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out chapter 2, $18,066,960 for fiscal year 2020, $19,150,967 for fiscal year 2021, $20,300,025 for fiscal year 2022, $21,587,927 for fiscal year 2023, and $22,889,108 for fiscal year 2024.

(b) OTHER PROGRAMS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out chapters 3 and 4, $5,107,110 for fiscal year 2020, $5,413,537 for fiscal year 2021, $5,738,349 for fiscal year 2022, $6,082,650 for fiscal year 2023, and $6,447,609 for fiscal year 2024."

SEC. 602. VOLUNTEER STATE LONG-TERM CARE OMBUDSMAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Section 712a(a)(5) (42 U.S.C. 3058a(a)(5)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(E) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION FOR VOLUNTEER OMBUDSMAN REPRESENTATIVES.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as prohibiting the Ombudsman from providing financial support to an individual designated under subparagraph (A) as a volunteer to represent the Ombudsman program. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as prohibiting or otherwise providing financial support to such an individual for any costs, such as transportation costs, incurred by the individual in serving as such volunteer."

SEC. 603. PREVENTION OF ELDER ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND EXPLOITATION.

Section 721(b)(12) (42 U.S.C. 3058h(b)(12)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(2) in paragraph (A), by striking "comprehensive outreach and education," after "technical assistance,"; and
(3) in paragraph (B), by striking "and" and inserting "the term "covered agency"");

SEC. 604. PRINCIPLES FOR PERSON-DIRECTED SERVICES AND SUPPORTS DURING SENIOR WELLNESS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Administration for Community Living.

(2) COVERED AGENCY.—The term "covered agency" means—

(A) a State agency or area agency on aging;

(B) a Federal agency other than the Department of Health and Human Services, and

a unit of that Department other than the Administration on Aging, that the Assistant Secretary determines performs functions for which the principles are relevant, and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

(3) PRINCIPLES.—The term "principles" means the Principles for Person-directed Services and Supports during Serious Illness, an updated version of the Principles for Person Directed Long-term Care: Family Member or Other Individual Supportive Services, for older individuals and individuals with disabilities and any considerations for improving coordination, which may include an indication of the Federal agency or department that is best suited to coordinate such Federal programs; and

(4) STATE AGENCY.—The term "State agency" has the meaning in section 102 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3002).

(b) DISSEMINATION.—The Administrator shall disseminate the principles to appropriate stakeholders within the aging network, as determined by the Assistant Secretary, and to covered agencies. The covered agencies may use the principles in setting priorities for service delivery and care plans in programs carried out by the agencies.

(c) FEEDBACK.—The Administrator shall solicit, on an ongoing basis, feedback on the principles from covered agencies, experts in the fields of aging and dementia, and stakeholders who provide or receive disability services.

(d) REPORT.—Not less often than once, but not more often than annually, during the 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall prepare and submit to Congress a report describing the feedback received under subsection (c) and indicating if any changes or updates are needed to the principles.

SEC. 605. EXTENSION OF THE SUPPORTING GRANDPARENTS RAISING GRANDCHILDREN PROGRAM.

Section 3(f) of the Supporting Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Act (Public Law 115–196) is amended by striking "3" and inserting "4".

SEC. 606. BEST PRACTICES FOR HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED OMBUDSMEN.

Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall issue a report updating the best practices for home and community-based ombudsmen that were included in the report entitled "Best Practices for Home and Community-Based Ombudsmen" issued by the National Direct Service Workforce Resource Center of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and prepared by the Research and Training Center at the University of Minnesota and The Lewin Group (January 2013).

SEC. 607. SENIOR HOME MODIFICATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and issue a report containing—

(1) an inventory of Federal programs, administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, or any other Federal agency or department determined appropriate by the Comptroller General, that support evidence-based falls prevention, home assessments, and home modifications for older individuals and individuals with disabilities;

(2) statistical data, for recent fiscal years, on the number of older individuals and individuals with disabilities served by each Federal program described in paragraph (1) and the approximate amount of Federal funding invested in each program;

(3) a demographic analysis of individuals served by each program for recent fiscal years;

(4) an analysis of duplication and gaps in populations supported by the Federal programs described in paragraph (1); and

(5) what is known about the impact of the Federal programs described in paragraph (1) on health status and health outcomes in populations supported by such programs.

SEC. 608. FEDERAL PROGRAM TO FACILITATE COORDINATION OF FEDERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (b), the Administrator of the Administration for Community Living shall establish a Federal Program to Facilitate Coordination of Federal Provisions existing prior to the date of enactment of this Act that support evidence-based falls prevention, home assessment, and home modifications for older individuals and individuals with disabilities and any considerations for improving coordination, which may include an indication of the Federal agency or department that is best suited to coordinate such Federal programs; and

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "Federal Program to Facilitate Coordination of Federal Provisions" means a program, established under section 608, that is intended to facilitate coordination of Federal provisions existing prior to the date of enactment of this Act that support evidence-based falls prevention, home assessment, and home modifications for older individuals and individuals with disabilities.

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 701. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

The Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 102(a)(1)(A) (42 U.S.C. 3002(a)(1)(A)), by striking paragraphs (5) and (6) and inserting "(5) the definition of "specialized transportation service" as defined in the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3002(h));";
(2) in section 202(a)(23) (42 U.S.C. 3012(a)(23)), by striking "sections 307(a)(18) and 713(d)(1) and inserting "; and
(3) in section 202(e)(1)(A) (42 U.S.C. 3012(e)(1)(A)), by moving the left margin of clause (2) 5 ems to the left;

(4) in sections 203(c)(7) (42 U.S.C. 3013(c)(7)), 207(b)(2)(B) (42 U.S.C. 3018(b)(2)(B)), and 215(i) (42 U.S.C. 3026e–1(i)), by striking "Committee on Education and Labor" and inserting "Committee on Education and the Workforce"; and

(5) in section 207(b)(1)(A) (42 U.S.C. 3018(b)(1)(A)), by striking "Administrator of the Health Care Finance Administration" and inserting "Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services".

SEC. 702. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE SUPPORTING GRANDPARENTS PROGRAM.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue a report updating the best practices for home and community-based ombudsmen that were included in the report entitled "Best Practices for Home and Community-Based Ombudsmen" issued by the National Direct Service Workforce Resource Center of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and prepared by the Research and Training Center at the University of Minnesota and The Lewin Group (January 2013).
MUKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 172, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following:

(1) INCLUSION OF ENHANCED GEOTHERMAL SYSTEMS.

SEC. 18. BAKKEN ENERGY FOR NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) STUDY ON BUILDING ETHANE AND OTHER NATURAL-GAS-LIQUIDS-RELATED PETROCHEMICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the modeling scenarios developed under subsection (b) with respect to systems that use intermittent power generation and economic diversification.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall describe—

(A) the expected costs for—

(i) systems with various amounts of intermittent power generation, from 0 to 100 percent; and

(ii) ratepayers in those systems;

(B) the reliability and economic liabilities of systems that use intermittent sources of power generation for less than 30 percent of the energy of the system, including—

(i) rate impacts on the business and manufacturing sectors;

(ii) the potential impact on the economic output of manufacturers who are reliant on consistent energy generation; and

(iii) health and safety impacts in various weather scenarios, including not fewer than 1 scenario of extreme cold in which wind generation cannot occur; and

(C) any recommendations of the Secretary for potential legislative changes to increase reliability and resiliency within the electric grid.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) S TATUS REPORTS.—Prior to completion of the study conducted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to both houses of Congress a report that includes—

(A) the identification of potential benefits of the proposed infrastructure to national and economic security, including the identification of potential risks to national and economic security of significant foreign ownership and control of United States domestic petrochemical resources; and

(B) an examination of, with respect to the proposed infrastructure—

(i) types of additional infrastructure needed to fully optimize the potential national security benefits;

(ii) whether geopolitical diversity in areas to which the ethane and other natural gas liquids will be exported from the producing region would undermine or bolster national security;

(iii) the necessity of evaluating the public interest with respect to exports of ethane, propane, butane, and other natural gas liquids, to ensure the potential strategic national and economic security benefits are protected within the United States.

SEC. 18. BAKKEN AND THREE FORKS NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that assesses the feasibility of establishing a storage and distribution hub for natural gas liquids or any natural gas liquids component—

(1) in the vicinity of the Bakken and Three Forks shale plays in order to address supply chain constraints in the Midwest and other opportunities as a result of increased production of natural gas liquids from shale developments.

(b) COMPONENTS.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the storage and distribution hub, an examination of—

(1) potential locations;

(2) economic feasibility;

(3) geologic and aboveground storage capabilities; and

(4) infrastructure needs; and

(5) any economic benefits or benefits to energy security.

SA 1465. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MUKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subsection H of title I, add the following:

SEC. 18. BAKKEN AND THREE FORKS NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that assesses the feasibility of establishing a storage and distribution hub for natural gas liquids or any natural gas liquids component—

(1) in the vicinity of the Bakken and Three Forks shale plays in order to address supply chain constraints in the Midwest and other opportunities as a result of increased production of natural gas liquids from shale developments.

(b) COMPONENTS.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the storage and distribution hub, an examination of—

(1) potential locations;

(2) economic feasibility;

(3) geologic and aboveground storage capabilities; and

(4) infrastructure needs; and

(5) any economic benefits or benefits to energy security.
Committees on Energy and Commerce and Armed Services of the House of Representatives, from time to time, may request and receive from the Secretary status reports with respect to the study, including any facts.

(2) Submittal and publication of report.—On completion of the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—
(A) submit to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Armed Services of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the study; and
(B) publish the report on the website of the Department.

SA 1466. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title I, add the following:

SEC. 18. REPORT ON ENERGY-WATER CENTER OF EXCELLENCE.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the potential benefits and feasibility of establishing an energy-water center of excellence within the National Laboratories.

SA 1467. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title I, add the following:

SEC. 1711. PROHIBITION ON FUNDS FOR CERTAIN MANUFACTURERS OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ROLLING STOCK.

Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this subtitle may not be used for a grant to, or partnership or collaboration with, any manufacturer of public transportation rolling stock for which Federal financial assistance is prohibited under section 5323(u) of title 49, United States Code.

SA 1468. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 27, line 5, strike “is cybersecurity” and “by cybersecurity standards of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, as appropriate”.

On page 27, line 19, insert “and the Secretary of Homeland Security” after “Service”.

On page 29, line 13, insert “and the cybersecurity guidance of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security” after “verification”.

On page 31, line 1, insert “and the cybersecurity guidance of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security” after “verification”.


Beginning on page 33, strike line 23 and all that follows through page 34, line 2, and insert the following:

“(A) the Secretary of Energy;
(B) the Secretary of Homeland Security;
and
(C) other appropriate Federal agencies; and

On page 454, line 22, insert “the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “with”.

On page 459, line 16, insert “...in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security...” after “Secretary.”

On page 462, line 2, insert “...in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security...” after “with”.

On page 464, line 11, strike “appropriate Federal agencies” and insert “the Secretary of Homeland Security and, as determined appropriate, other Federal agencies”.

On page 468, line 9, insert “...in consultation with the Federal Acquisition Security Council...” after “Secretary.”

On page 497, line 18, insert “...in coordination with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security,” after “provide.”

Beginning on page 50, strike line 3 and all that follows through page 59, line 4, and insert the following:

(C) INCLUSION OF MULTIFAMILY BUILDINGS PARTICIPATING IN FEDERAL ASSISTANCE OR LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAMS.—In making selections under subparagraph (A), the Secretary may include—
(i) a multifamily building in a public housing project;
(ii) a multifamily building in a multifamily housing project receiving rental assistance under subsection (b) of section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f) that is attached to the structure pursuant to subsection (d)(2) of such section 8; and
(iii) a multifamily building for which the mortgage secured by the building is guaranteed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

On page 70, strike “but for not more than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish targets for the number of smart buildings to be commissioned that are certified by key Federal agencies by 3 years and 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act.”

(4) FEDERAL AGENCY DESCRIBED.—The key Federal agencies referred to in paragraph (2)(A) shall include buildings operated by—
(A) the Department of the Army;
(B) the Department of Defense;
(C) the Department of the Air Force;
(D) the Department of the Navy;
(E) the Department of the Interior;
(F) the Department of Veterans Affairs;
(G) the General Services Administration; and
(H) the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SA 1470. Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2301, redesignate paragraphs (14) through (16) as paragraphs (15) through (17), respectively.

In section 2301, insert after paragraph (13) the following:

(14) RURAL AREA.—The term ‘rural area’ means an area that is not an urban area (within the meaning of final rules of the Department of Housing and Urban Development) or located within the outer boundaries of any urbanized area as determined under title X, subtitle C, of the Omnibus Consolidated Soccer and Housing Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–113).

In section 2304(a)(6), strike “...and socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals...” and insert “...and individuals in rural areas...”.

In section 2304(b)(3)(F), strike “...and socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals...” and insert “...and individuals in rural areas...”.

In section 2304(c)(1)(C), strike clauses (iii) and (iv) and insert the following:

(iii) Increase outreach to displaced and unemployed energy sector workers;
(iv) Make resources available to provide training to displaced and unemployed energy sector workers to reenter the energy workforce; and
(v) Increase outreach and make resources available to rural communities; and

In section 2304(d)(1)(A) and (B), strike “...and displaced and unemployed energy workers...” and insert “...and displaced and unemployed energy workers, and individuals in rural areas...”.

In section 2304(d)(2), strike subparagraphs (B) and (C) and insert the following:

(B) Institutions that serve veterans, with the objective of increasing the number of veterans in the energy industry by ensuring that veterans have the credentials and training necessary to secure careers in the energy industry;
(C) Institutions that serve displaced and unemployed energy workers to increase the number of individuals trained for jobs in the energy industry; and
(D) Rural-serving institutions of higher education;

In section 2304(f)(3), strike “...and displaced and unemployed energy workers...” and insert “...and displaced and unemployed energy workers, and individuals in rural areas...”.

In section 2304(f)(4), strike “...and displaced and unemployed energy workers...” and insert “...and displaced and unemployed energy workers, and individuals in rural areas...”.

SA 1471. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI
and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1. COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS THAT SUPPORT RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.

Section 11 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1413) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(m) COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS THAT SUPPORT RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal Home Loan Bank is authorized to purchase investment-grade securities from nonmember lenders that—

“(A) are organized as cooperatives;

“(B) have received financing from the Federal Financing Bank; and

“(C) have demonstrated experience in making loans to cooperatives that are eligible to receive loans or commitments for loans from the Rural Utilities Service (or any successor agency).

“(2) SECURED INVESTMENTS.—The securities described in paragraph (1) shall be secured investments collateralized by loans of the cooperative lender.

“(3) DISCRETION.—The purchase of the securities described in paragraph (1) shall be at the discretion of each Federal Home Loan Bank, consistent with such regulations, restrictions, and limitations as may be prescribed by the Agency.”.

SA 1472. Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF REFINED COAL PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 48(e)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (E) and (F) as subparagraphs (F) and (G), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

“(E) CONVENTIONAL BIOFUEL.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall make available for sale to obligated parties conventional biofuel credits at 10 cents per gallon.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The regulations promulgated to carry out clause (1) shall—

“(i) ensure that the credits made available for sale under that clause are available at any time; and

“(ii) shall not limit the number of conventional biofuel credits made available in any calendar year.

“(F) TRANSFER OF REVENUE TO HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.—Section 9503(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7) and by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

“(6) REVENUE FROM SALE OF CONVENTIONAL BIOFUEL CREDITS.—There are hereby appropriated to the Highway Trust Fund amounts equivalent to the revenues received from the sale of conventional biofuel credits described in section 211(o)(7)(E) of the Clean Air Act.”.

SA 1474. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 256, line 2, insert “and extraction” after “natural gas use”.

SA 1475. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. Hoeven) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 3. REPEAL OF EXTENSION OF CREDIT FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCED FROM WIND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 48(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by section 127 of division Q of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, is amended by striking “January 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(b) ELECTRON TO TREAT QUALIFIED FACILITIES AS ENERGY PROPERTY.—Section 48(a)(5)(C)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by section 127 of division Q of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, is amended by striking “January 1, 2021” and inserting “January 1, 2021”.

SA 1476. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. Cardin) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE V. NUCLEAR POWER

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Nuclear Powers America Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. ENERGY CREDIT FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY PROPERTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 48(a)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended in clause (vi) by striking “or”, by inserting “or” at the end of clause (vii), and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(viii) qualified nuclear energy property.”.

(b) ELIGIBLE FOR 30-PERCENT CREDIT.—Section 48(a)(2)(A)(I) of such Code is amended by striking “and” in clause (ii) and by adding at the end the following new subclause:

“(V) energy property described in paragraph (3)(A)(viii) but only with respect to property placed in service before January 1, 2027,”.

(c) QUALIFIED NUCLEAR ENERGY PROPERTY.—Section 48(c) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) QUALIFIED NUCLEAR ENERGY PROPERTY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified nuclear energy property’ means any amounts paid or incurred for the development, construction, and any other expenditures described in section 293(a) with respect to, a qualifying nuclear power plant.

“(B) QUALIFYING NUCLEAR POWER PLANT.—The term ‘qualifying nuclear power plant’ means a nuclear power plant which—

“(i) submitted an application for license renewal to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in accordance with part 54 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, before January 1, 2027; or

“(ii) certified to the Secretary (at such time and in such form and in such manner as the Secretary prescribes) that such plant will submit an application for license renewal to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in accordance with part 54 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, before January 1, 2027.

“(C) SPECIAL RULES.—

“(i) BASIS.—For purposes of subsection (a), the cumulative amounts paid or incurred by the taxpayer during the taxable year with respect to a qualifying nuclear power plant, which are properly chargeable to capital account, shall be treated as the basis of the
qualified nuclear energy property placed in service for that taxable year.

"(ii) Placed in service.—For purposes of subsection (a), qualified nuclear energy property shall include a certification pursuant to subsection (b) but does not file an application of license renewal to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in accordance with part 54 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, before January 1, 2027.

"(d) Phaseout of 30-Percent Credit Rate for Nuclear Energy Property.—Section 48(a) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"'(8) Phaseout for Qualified Nuclear Energy Property.—In the case of qualified nuclear energy property, the energy percentage determined under paragraph (2) shall be equal to—

"'(A) in the case of any property placed in service after December 31, 2025, and before January 1, 2026, 26 percent, and

"'(B) in the case of any property placed in service after December 31, 2025, and before January 1, 2027, 24 percent.

"(e) Coordination With Credit for Production From Advanced Nuclear Power Facilities.—The last sentence of section 48(a)(5) is amended by inserting "or 35J after "section 45J."'.

"(f) Transfer of Credit by Certain Public Entities.—

"(1) General.—Section 48 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"'(e) Special Rule for Qualified Nuclear Energy Property.—

"'(1) In general.—In the case of any qualified nuclear energy property, if, with respect to a credit under subsection (a) for any taxable year—

"'(A) the taxpayer would be a qualified public entity, and

"'(B) such entity elects the application of subsection (a) with respect to such property, the eligible project partner specified in such election shall be treated as the taxpayer for purposes of this title with respect to such credit (or such portion thereof).

"'(2) Definitions.—For purposes of this subsection—

"'(A) Qualified Public Entity.—The term 'qualified public entity' means—

"'(i) a Federal, State, or local government entity, or any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof,

"'(ii) a mutual or cooperative electric company 

"'(iii) a not-for-profit electric utility which has or has received a loan or loan guarantee under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936.

"'(B) Eligible Project Partner.—The term 'eligible project partner' means—

"'(i) any person responsible for operating, maintaining, or repairing the qualified nuclear power plant to which the credit under subsection (a) relates,

"'(ii) any person who participates in the provision of a steam supply system to the qualifying nuclear power plant to which the credit under subsection (a) relates, or

"'(iii) any person who participates in the provision of a steam supply system to the qualifying nuclear power plant to which the credit under subsection (a) relates, or

"'(iv) any person who has an ownership interest in such facility.

"'(3) Treatment of Transfer Under Private Use Rules.—For purposes of section 141(b)(1), any benefit derived by an eligible project partner in connection with an election under this subsection shall not be taken into account as a private business use.

"'(4) Effective Date.—Section 48(a)(2)(A) of such Code is amended by striking "and (7)" and inserting "and (7) and (8)."

"(g) Confirming Amendment.—Section 48(a)(2)(A) of such Code is amended by striking "and (7)" and inserting "and (7) and (8)."

"(h) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to periods after December 31, 2019, in taxable years ending after such date, under rules similar to the rules of section 48(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as in effect on the day before the enactment of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990).

"SA 1477. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title II, add the following:

"SEC. 2102. MONITORING MINERAL INVESTMENTS UNDER BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

"(a) Report Required.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of Interior, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the United States Trade Representative, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on investments in minerals under the Belt and Road Initiative of the People’s Republic of China that includes an assessment of—

"'(1) notable past mineral investments;

"'(2) whether and how such investments have increased the extent of control of minerals by the People’s Republic of China;

"'(3) any efforts by the People’s Republic of China to counter or influence the goals of the Energy Resource Governance Initiative of the Department of State; and

"'(4) the strategy of the People’s Republic of China with respect to mineral investments.

"(b) Monitoring Mechanism.—In conjunction with each report required by subsection (a), the Director shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of any minerals with respect to which—

"'(1) the People’s Republic of China, directly or through the Belt and Road Initiative—

"'(A) is increasing its concentration of extraction and processing;

"'(B) is acquiring significant mining and processing facilities;

"'(C) is maintaining or increasing export restrictions; or

"'(D) has achieved substantial control of the supply of minerals used within an industry or related minerals; or

"'(2) there is a significant difference between domestic prices in the People’s Republic of China and prices paid to the People’s Republic of China.

"(c) Critical Mineral Evaluation.—For any mineral included on the list required by subsection (b) that is not already designated as critical by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 2101, the Director shall—

"'(1) determine, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the United States Trade Representative, whether the mineral is strategic and critical to the defense or national security of the United States; and

"'(2) make a recommendation to the Secretary with respect to the designation of the mineral under section 2101.

"(d) Annual Updates.—The Director shall update the report required by subsection (a) and list required by subsection (b) not less frequently than annually.

"(e) Form.—Each report or list required by this section shall be submitted in unclassified but may include a classification annex.

"(f) Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.—In this section, the term...
PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR
Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 196, S. 1869.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1869) to require the disclosure of ownership of high-security space leased to accommodate a Federal agency, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Secure Federal Leases from Espionage and Suspicious Entities Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources has reported that the Federal Government often leases high-security space from private sector landlords;

(2) the General Services Administration collects highest-level and immediate ownership information through the System of Award Management, but it is not currently required to collect beneficial ownership information and lacks an adequate system for doing so;

(3) the General Services Administration and Federal agencies with leasing authority may not know if foreign owners have a stake in the buildings leased by the agencies, either through foreign-incorporated legal entities or through ownership in United States-incorporated legal entities, even when the leased space is used for classified operations or to store sensitive data; and

(4) according to a report of the Government Accountability Office, dated January 2017, that examined the risks of foreign ownership of Government-leased real estate, "leasing space in foreign-owned buildings could present security risks such as espionage and unauthorized cyber and physical access".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BENEFICIAL OWNER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term "beneficial owner" means, with respect to a covered entity, each natural person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, under-standing, relationship, or otherwise—

(i) exercises control over the covered entity; or

(ii) has a substantial interest in or receives substantial economic benefits from the assets of the covered entity.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The term "beneficial owner" does not include, with respect to a covered entity—

(i) a minor child;

(ii) a person acting as a nominee, intermediary, custodian, or agent on behalf of another person;

(iii) a person acting solely as an employee of the covered entity and whose control over or economic benefits from the covered entity derives solely from the employment status of the person;

(iv) a person whose only interest in the covered entity is through a right of inheritance, unless the person also meets the requirements of subparagraph (A); or

(v) a creditor of the covered entity, unless the creditor also meets the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(2) COVERED ENTITY.—The term "covered entity" means—

(A) a person, corporation, company, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group;

(B) any governmental entity or instrumentality of a government.

(C) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term "Executive agency" has the meaning given the term in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(D) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term "Federal agency" means any Executive agency or any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government.

(E) FEDERAL LESSEE.—The term "Federal lessee" means the Administrator of General Services, the Architect of the Capitol, or the head of any Federal agency, other than the Department of Defense, that has independent statutory leasing authority.

(F) FEDERAL TENANT.—The term "Federal tenant" means a Federal agency that is occupying or will occupy a high-security leased space for which a lease agreement has been secured on behalf of the Federal agency.

(G) FOREIGN ENTITY.—The term "foreign entity" means an entity that is headquartered or incorporated in a country that is not the United States.

(H) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term "foreign person" means an individual who is not a United States person.

(I) HIGH-SECURITY LEASED SPACE.—The term "high-security leased space" means a space leased by a Federal lessee that—

(A) will be occupied by Federal employees for nonmilitary activities; and

(B) has a facility security level of III, IV, or V, as determined by the Federal tenant in consultation with the Interagency Security Committee, the Department of Homeland Security, and the General Services Administration.

(J) HIGHEST-LEVEL OWNER.—The term "highest-level owner" means the entity that owns or controls an immediate owner of the offeror of a lease, or that owns or controls 1 or more entities that control an immediate owner of the offeror.

(K) IMMEDIATE OWNER.—The term "immediate owner" means an entity, other than the offeror of a lease, that has direct control of the offeror, including ownership or interlocking management, identity of interest among family members, shared facilities and equipment, and the common use of employees.
the covered entity during the preceding 1-year period of Federal occupancy; or

(b) the information required to be provided relating to each such immediate or highest-level owner.

SEC. 4. IMMEDIATE, HIGHEST-LEVEL, AND BENEFICIAL OWNERS.

(a) PLAN.—The General Services Administration shall develop a Government-wide plan for identifying all immediate, highest-level, or beneficial owners of high-security leased spaces before entering into a lease agreement with a covered entity for the accommodation of a Federal tenant in a high-security leased space.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) The plan described in subsection (a) shall include a process for collecting and utilizing the following information on each immediate, highest-level, or beneficial owner of a high-security leased space:

(A) Name.

(B) Current residential or business street address.

(C) An identifying number or document that verifies identity as a United States person, foreign person, or foreign entity.

(2) DISCLOSURES AND NOTIFICATIONS.—The plan described in subsection (a) shall—

(A) require the disclosure of any immediate, highest-level, or beneficial owner that is a foreign person;

(B) require that, if the Federal lessee is assigning the building or other improvement that will be used for high-security space to a Federal tenant, the Federal tenant shall be notified of the disclosure described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) exclude collecting ownership information on widely-held pooled investment vehicles, mutual funds, trusts, or other pooled-investment vehicles.

(13) SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMIC BENEFITS.—The term "substantial economic benefits" means, with respect to a natural person described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii), having an entitlement to the funds or assets of a covered entity that, as a practical matter, enables the person, directly or indirectly, to control, manage, or direct the covered entity.

(14) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term "United States person" means an individual who—

(A) is a citizen of the United States; or

(B) is an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States.

(15) WIDELY-HELD.—The term "widely-held" means not less than 100 natural persons as direct or indirect investors.

SEC. 3. DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP OF HIGH-SECURITY SPACE LEASED FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) REQUIRED DISCLOSURES.—Before entering into a lease agreement with a covered entity or approving a novation agreement with a covered entity involving a change of ownership under a lease that will be used for high-security leased space, a Federal lessee shall require the covered entity to identify and disclose whether the immediate or highest-level owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign entity, including the country associated with the ownership entity.

(b) NOTIFICATION.—If a disclosure is made under subsection (a), the Federal lessee shall notify the Federal tenant of the building or other property that will be used for high-security space in writing, and consult with the Federal tenant, regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures, if any, prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

(c) TIMING.

(1) IN GENERAL.—A Federal lessee shall require a covered entity to provide the information described in subsection (a) to a covered entity when first submitting a proposal in response to a solicitation for offers issued by the Federal lessee.

(2) UPDATES.—A Federal lessee shall require a covered entity to submit an update of the information described in subsection (a) annually, beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date on which the Federal tenant began occupancy, with information including—

(A) the identity of agreement or highest-level owners of the covered entity during the preceding 1-year period of Federal occupancy; or

(B) the information required to be provided relating to each such immediate or highest-level owner.

SEC. 5. OTHER SECURITY AGREEMENTS FOR LEASED SPACE.

A lease agreement between a Federal lessee and a covered entity involving a change of ownership under subsection (a), the Federal lessee shall have written procedures in place, signed by the Federal lessee and the covered entity, governing access to the high-security leased space in case of emergencies that may damage the leased property.

SEC. 6. APPLICABILITY.

Except where otherwise provided, this Act shall apply to any lease or novation agreement entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be withdrawn; that the Peters substitute amendment, which is at the desk, be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; that the Cotton amendment be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

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

Ms. MURKOWSKI. I know of no further debate on the bill. The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate on the bill, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 5214) was passed.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF DR. LI WENLIANG AND CALLING FOR TRANSPARENCY AND CO- OPERATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5214, and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 497.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 497) commemorating the life of Dr. Li Wenliang and calling for transparency and cooperation from the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Communist Party of China.

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

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; the Cotton amendment at the desk to the preamble be considered and agreed to; 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. 497) was agreed to.
Emergency of International Concern: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) honors the life and contributions of Dr. Li Wenliang, who felt sympathy to his family and to the families of all who have passed during this outbreak;
(2) expresses its support for the people of China as they face this unprecedented public health challenge;
(3) expresses gratitude to Dr. Li and all Chinese medical personnel and citizens for their efforts to spread awareness of 2019-nCoV and treat individuals who have contracted the disease;
(4) calls on the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Communist Party of China—
(A) to be open and transparent in investigating and responding to 2019-nCoV;
(B) to ensure that Chinese citizens and the international community have free and unfettered access, without censorship or social media controls, to information about 2019-nCoV;
(C) to cooperate fully with the United States Government, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in providing medical and scientific information, and developing treatment to combat 2019-nCoV;
(D) to cooperate fully with other governments, especially those in Southeast Asia, Africa, Latin America, and other regions whose health systems already face high burdens and are operating from a lower base of capability, as well as international health organizations in combating 2019-nCoV; and
(E) to cease efforts to exclude Taiwan from international organizations, including the World Health Organization and World International Civil Aviation Organization;
(5) affirms the vital importance of Dr. Li’s belief that “[t]here should be more openness and transparency” in China;
(6) affirms that freedom of expression is a social good that enables experts to sound public health warnings and helps citizens ensure that their government addresses weaknesses in crisis response; and
(7) strongly supports the people of China in their demand for freedom of speech.

DIGNITY IN AGING ACT OF 2019
Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 280, H.R. 4334.

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

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

The bill was read the third time.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I know of no further debate on the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate on the bill, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 4334), as amended, was passed.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 2020
Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:38 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, March 4, 2020, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS
Executive nominations received by the Senate:

THE JUDICIARY
J. PHILIP CALABRISI, OF OHIO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO, VICE CHRISTOPHER A. BOYOT, RETIRED.
JAMES E. KAY, JUNIOR, OF OHIO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF OHIO, VICE JACK ZOUHARY, RETIRED.
BRETT H. LUDWIG, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO, VICE JAMES RAY KNEPP II, RETIRED.
J. PHILIP CALABRESE, OF OHIO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO, VICE BRETT H. LUDWIG, RETIRED.

IN THE ARMY
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY, IN THE RANKS INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12301:

To be brigadier general
COL. CHRISTOPHER Z. BARRA
COL. JOHN C. RAPLEY
COL. JEFFREY S. MCCARTER
COL. DAVID A. MOYER
COL. FEDER SWANSON
IN THE AIR FORCE
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE OFFICER TITLE LIST U.S. CODE, TITLE 10, SECTION 624: TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE OFFICER TITLE LIST U.S. CODE, SECTION 624:

To be colonel

DAVID M. ADEL
JEREMY E. AMESTROM
JAMES G. ALEXANDER
MICHAEL J. ALEXANDER
JASON D. ALLLEN
MARK E. ALLEN
RAILAND A. ALLEN
SERGIO K. ANAYA
JEFFREY F. ANDERSON
MICHAEL S. ANDERSON
ELIZABETH A. APTEKAR
CHRISTOPHER M. AUGER
JOSEPH R. AUGUSTIN
SEAN P. AUER
BRENT R. BAK
KYLE.M. BASSARI
JOSEPH S. BARBARI
MATTHEW A. BARTLETT
ROBERT L. BARTLOW, JR.
JIMMY L. BARTLOW
SUSAN H. BAILES
RICHARD B. BICKMAN
ANDRE B. BIER
BRAD A. BISEMISH
JERRY W. BENNITT, JR.
DEAN E. BERCK
BRIAN L. BERTS
JASON D. BIEN
MARK C. BILGLEY
SCOTT R. BINGO
JIMMY B. BLEICH
JABOR F. BLOCHER
JOHN W. BLOCHIN
RICHARD D. BOATMAN
JONATHAN M. BOLOGNA
CHANDONI H. BOOHER
ALBERT J. BROSSIER III
JAMES A. BRENNING
CHARLES P. BRENDEGGIO III
AARON D. BROOKS
MELISSA D. BROOK
DANIEL L. BRUMFIELD
DAVID A. BUCHANAN
ERIC W. BUCHET
MARK W. BUCHHOLZ
AUSTIN F. BURRILL
MICHAEL S. BURGER
JAMES J. BURT
KATHELINE D. BUSK
JONATHAN R. BYRNES
MICHAEL P. CAMPOS
DAVID M. CANADY, JR.
JOHN F. CAPPELLA ZIELINSKI
ERIK E. CARL
CHRISTOPHER L. CARMICHAEL
DAVID A. CASE
MATTHEW A. CASTER
KIRT J. CASSELL
MATTHEW J. J. CASTILLO
JONATHAN B. CATO
KEVIN E. CHLIDAS
STEVEN W. CLARK
TOMAS M. CLORESEY
BRIAN L. CLough
BRENT S. CLUTTER
TAMEHSA P. COATNEY
MATTHEW L. COLLINS
KEVIN M. CONE
AARON J. COOPER
WILLIE L. COOPER III
BARTHA S. COSTA
MATTHEW J. COTTRILL
KEVIN M. CROFTON
MATTHEW C. CROWNELL
CHRISTOPHER J. DAMICO
JEFFREY B. DARDEN
REBECCA S. DASILVA
KEVIN A. DAVIDSON
DINZY R. DAVIES
MATTHEW S. DAVIS
SCOTT R. DAVIS
DONALD R. DAY
JEFFERSON B. DEXERRE
KENNETH R. DICEKEL, JR.
LAURA S. DJONG
JOSEPH D. DOROTHY
PATRICK T. DIERG
ADAM L. DIGIROLAMO
JASON L. DILLON
JOHN E. DINEUS
MAXWELL D. DINIES
SEAN F. DOHERTY
PHILIP C. DORSEY
DENNIS L. DRAKE
MICHAEL P. DRISCOLL
ALAN N. DRIEVER
LOUIS D. DUNCAN
JUSTIN M. DUVIGH
JAY P. DAVENPORT
JOSPEH J. EBERSITS
CALLISTOUN E. ELBORN
MITCHELL J. ELLER
THOMAS A. ELLER
STEPHEN J. ESPOSITO
LAWRENCE G. EVERT
PAUL J. FERGUSON
KENNETH A. FERRAND
AARON B. FRENCH
ROBERT A. FRIEZE
JEREMY C. FISHER
ROBERT M. FORD, JR.
JORDAN M. FORSEY
WAYNE M. FROST
JENNIFER J. FULLER
MATTHEW C. GATKE
JOHNNY L. GAULT
JOHN D. GALLOWAY, JR.
CATHRINIA A. GAMBLA
MICHAEL L. GATTE
AARON M. GIBBENS
WILLIAM T. GIBSON
KEVIN P. GOLAST
JOHN P. GOLDOEN
JEFFREY S. GOODYN
JESSE W. GOOLSH
ANTHONY C. GRAHAM
JORDAN G. GRANT
DAVID L. GRAY
JASON W. GROBAUGH
SCOTT A. GROH
ROBERT B. GURRIBREZ
MATTHEW J. HAAK
WESLEY R. HALE
FREDERICK M. HALEY III
CHRISTOPHER E. HALL
DAVID M. HALL
TUCKER B. HAMILTON
JORDER M. HANK
SEAN P. HANNAN
MICHAEL A. HANSEN
BRITT N. HARMIS
DANIEL W. HARRIS
ELIZABETH M. HARWOOD
BENJAMIN B. HATCH
MARK A. HAUSNER
CHRISTOPHER M. BAYVER
RONNIE D. HAWKINS
RANACK E. HAYNES
DANIEL J. RAYS
ROBERT W. RHEBET
BRIAN R. RILEY
MATTHEW C. RENELLY
JASON B. RENSING
ANGELA K. RIBSON
KEVIN A. ROBIN
SEAN M. HIGGINS
GABRIEL H. RYAN
RYAN L. RILL
CODY M. HOGAHLAND
BRITT H. HOBBS
EDWARD T. HOGAN
JASON M. HOLCOMB
JEREMY M. HOLMES
MARK D. HOLUTION
BRANNAN HOUTE
MATTHEW E. J. HUND
JOHN P. HUNDLEY
NATALIE E. RUSTON
TODD C. DUCOT
EDWARD J. DRICK
ERIK J. JENKINS
MICHAEL L. JANSEN
JEREMY M. JARVIS
DANIEL JAVORSKIS
JOSPEH C. JENKINS
MIKHAIL J. JENSEN
JEFFREY D. JOHN
ERIK W. JOHNSON
DAVID A. JOHNSEN
NATALIE K. KOLLY
MARK A. KASAYA
TEJASWINI C. KEETHA
ELIZABETH G. KELLER
MICHAEL S. KENNEBRICK
CHRISTOPHER A. KENNYDOM
STACY A. M. KIBARA
JASON M. KIM
RICHARD R. KING
MARGO A. KINNE
KEVIN P. KIPPE
JASON B. KIRKLAND
CHRISTOPHER J. KISER
SEAN P. KLMEE
COBY J. KLOEFLSTEIN
SCOTT D. KORJEKART
JOSHUA K. KRAVITZ
JOHN B. KRELLER
JEFFREY N. KRELLE
RODVLPH W. KUENEN, JR.
JASON E. KULCHAR
ALFREDO C. KUHLY
MICHAEL J. LAKE
PHILIP D. LANCASTER
ROBERT C. LANCE
CHRISTOPHER D. LANG
LAURIE A. LANFRAN
EDWIN A. LARSON
TODD M. LARSON
ADAM D. LARSON
VINCENT M. LAVOIE
MATTHEW T. LAURENTZ
JEREMY M. LAWS
STEPHEN D. LEDOSSI
DANIEL J. LEDOSSI
KINDRA L. LI
CHRISTIAN F. LICHTER
MORGAN P. LOHSE
KEVIN M. LOHSE
JAMES T. LOTSPEICH
MICHAEL J. LOWE
ROBERT L. LOWE III
PAUL W. LUCKY
JOSUE B. LUNDBERG
JENS D. LYNDHURST
STEPHEN G. LYON
LISA M. MARBUDD
TIMOTHY A. MACH
DANIEL L. MAGRUDER
MICHAEL P. MAHALL
WILLIAM H. MAHLISS
JEFFREY M. MARSHALL
ANDREW C. MARSCH
RICHARD A. MARTINO
PETER C. MARSTO
GREGORY C. MAY
TYREL O. MCARDLE
CHAD D. MCADAMS
ROBERT D. MCALLISTER
BRANDON L. MCBRAYER
COLE J. MCDONALD
CHRISTOPHER K. MCCLENNER
NATHAN A. MCDUDD
JAMES S. MCDONALD
MIDIAN M. MCDONALD
KENNETH A. MCDONALD
WILLIAM J. MCMANN
WILLIAM M. MCCANN
KRALEN L. MCGEEZE
CHAD W. MCKEON
KEVIN D. MICHEL
CHRISTINA A. MILLARD
PAUL J. MILLER
TY E. MILLER
JOHN PAUL F. MIRTEL
GRANT A. MIRBEE
JUSTIN F. MIRKOVITCH
DANIEL J. MIRP
BENJAMIN R. MONTMAYOR
MICHAEL J. MORGAL
KH交通安全
SCOTT C. MORGAN
JASON W. MORGAN
JEFF F. MOTA
CREIGHTON A. MULLINS
JAMES J. MUNIZ
NICHOLAS A. MUSGOHR
LANE W. MYERS
MATTHEW C. NURMAN
JORDAN P. NOVAK
MATTHEW A. NORWOOD
WILLIAM E. NOOTROD
RICK C. OAKLEY
RICHARD L. OBERT
MATTHEW J. O'BRIEN
WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN
DAVID M. OCH
JOHN P. OEGLER III
KEVIN M. OEDG
ROBERT R. OEEDE
AMANDA L. AKIN
MELANIE L. OLSON
RYAN L. ONIAL
SEBASTIAN A. ORSON
JASON H. PARKER
TRACY L. PARRISH
JOEL B. PAULS
SAMUEL P. PAYNE
NICHOLAS R. PETERSON
JAMES B. PETERSON
MIHIREL M. PETFRIT
JOHN W. PICKLEDMIR
TRAVIS W. PODE
JOHN D. POOLE
MICHAEL J. POPEL
JOEL D. POUSCILL
JASON A. PURDY
S. N. PULAWOSKI
JOSUE F. PYEAR
MARBORGE V. QUANT
PETE J. BAKOVALIS
LAURA C. RAMOS
MARCUS D. RANDALL
STEVEN D. RANGAN
DERRICK L. REBE
LAURANDI M. REFFSTICK
BRIAN S. REIDOUN
ERIK P. RHYLANDER
MICHAEL P. RICHARD
CHRIE C. REHABANDARD
JOHN J. RIESBER
ROBERT J. RIEFFER
ERIK A. RIPPLE
SHARON C. RITCHIE
ALFREDO RIVALE
CHRISTINA S. ROBINSON
GABRIELLE R. ROBINSON
ROJAN J. ROBOTHAM
TREBBY D. ROBBIN
LINDON O. ROSS
WILLIAM M. ROSENBURG
JOHN M. ROSS
PAUL A. ROSS
NICHOLE K. RUFF LEHMAN
TRAVIS D. RUTH

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
March 3, 2020
The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated:

**IN THE ARMY**

- **Shawn V. Young**
  - To be lieutenant commander
- **Joshua J. Zaker**
- **Eric J. Zarebinski**
- **Anthony J. Zinlinsky III**
- **Andrew W. Zinn**
- **Steven M. Zollars**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated in the United States Air Force under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

- **Fara M. Russ**
- **Katheryn W. Ellis**
- **Stacy G. Freisen**
- **Eric A. Gonzales**
- **Robert M. Heil**
- **Donna L. Hossnberger**
- **David L. Johnson**
- **Sherry A. Johnson**
- **Cheryl C. Lockhart**
- **Maxine A. McIntosh**
- **Nancy L. Salaman**
- **Tracey S. Sapp**
- **Michelle A. Schenkemberg**
- **Diane M. Stobles**
- **Stephen J. Urban III**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated in the United States Air Force under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

- **Graham W. Baily**
- **Micah R. Baker**
- **Sean R. Ball**
- **James N. Bond**
- **Robert C. Chandler**
- **Robert G. Combs**
- **R. J. Dowell**
- **Quentin M. Geake**
- **Francisco L. Gonzalez-Cavargas**
- **Michael C. Gorton**
- **Jason P. Gunness**
- **James M. Hany**
- **Mitchell S. Holley**
- **Krista D. Ingram**
- **Brady M. Rickeley II**
- **Matthew T. Knight**
- **Krista A. Maney**
- **Michael A. MacDonald**
- **Carlos A. Ramaglia**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated in the United States Coast Guard under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

- **Marc A. Zlomeck**
- **Christopher G. Wolfe**
- **Erin E. Williams**
- **Molly A. Wike**
- **Charles E. Webb**
- **Joshua J. Weineck**
- **Michael J. Winter**
- **Michael A. Wiss**
- **Eric L. Witz**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated in the United States Navy under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

- **Gerald F. Smith**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated in the United States Navy under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

- **Andrew J. Archuleta**
- **Andrew J. Archuleta**
- **Andrew J. Archuleta**
- **Andrew J. Archuleta**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated in the United States Navy under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

- **James T. Wedekind**
- **Kevin M. Webster**
- **Shonry O. Webb**
- **William C. Wofford**
- **Christopher G. Wolden**
- **Marc A. Zwolinski**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated in the Reserves of the United States Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

- **Adam R. Edson**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated in the Reserves of the United States Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

- **Andrew J. Archuleta**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated under Title 14, U.S.C., Section 2212:

- **To be captain**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated under Title 14, U.S.C., Section 2212:

- **To be major**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated in the Regular Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

- **James C. Cheney**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated in the Regular Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

- **Amy L. Brueggen**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated in the Regular Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

- **Amber J. McCall**
- **Matthew S. Miller**
- **Samantha A. Morrison**
- **Maurice D. Murphy**
- **Bryan C. Papri**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated in the Regular Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

- **Shannon M. Pitts**
- **Robert S. Potter, Jr.**
- **Scott R. Powers**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated in the Regular Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

- **Clayton J. Freniere**
- **Andrew J. Winters**
- **Wilfred A. Wisse**

The following officers are to be appointed to the grade indicated in the Regular Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

- **Derek A. Weeks**
- **Erik A. Wright**
- **Curtis A. Williams**
- **William C. Wofford**
- **Christopher G. Wolden**
- **Marc A. Zwolinski**
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING STEPHANIE BUSIN IN HONOR OF WOMEN’S HISTORY MONTH

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Speaker, in honor of Women’s History Month, I rise today to recognize Stephanie Busin, for her unwavering dedication to her community. She has been a steadfast activist supporting children’s education initiatives and has left an impressive and unforgettable mark on Southern Florida.

Born in Pahokee, Florida, Stephanie is a third generation Hendry County native and has spent her life giving back to her community. After graduating from Clewiston High School in 1996, she enrolled in Santa Fe College in Gainesville, Florida. However, her interest in journalism brought her home, where she joined The Clewiston News staff. It is during this time period that she found her passion for education, which later led to her becoming an integral member of the Hendry County School Board in 2014. Presently, she serves as the Chairman of Hendry’s District 4 School Board.

Stephanie has been a passionate advocate for raising awareness for Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in her community, particularly among law enforcement officers. In fact, in 2017, she created a training program, LAW-TISM, which educates officers on how to identify and properly respond to people who may have ASD. She also championed autism awareness in the classroom, by establishing a nonprofit that fundraised to create the Educators Affecting Autism Classroom Grants. These grants, which are an award of $250, are used to support the sensory and academic needs of students who are on the autism spectrum.

Stephanie’s dedication to community service is of the highest caliber, and her selfless character is truly demonstrated in the work she has done. It would be remiss to celebrate Stephanie without recognizing her loving husband, Tony, and her two greatest treasures, her sons Anthony and Baron. The love and support Stephanie receives from her family allows her to be a leader and activist in her community.

Madam Speaker, it is truly a privilege to honor my good friend, Stephanie Busin, for the impressive work she has done for Southern Florida. Her commitment, perseverance, and drive cannot be matched, and I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this remarkable individual.

IN CELEBRATION OF BUTLER EAGLE’S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MIKE KELLY
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Butler County’s hometown newspaper, the Butler Eagle.

As a life-long resident of Butler, I am proud to celebrate a special milestone for our hometown paper. For 150 years, the Butler Eagle has provided residents of Butler County with national, state, and local news that we count on. In the 60s, our family opened the Butler Eagle to see how many yards Terry Hanratty threw for or how many tackles the Saul brothers had for a loss on a Friday night. The Eagle, like many local newspapers across the country, is a big part of the community identity. These publications provide information that matters to us that larger, national news outlets do not. They tell us stories about friends and neighbors and their successes, new marriages, community events, high school sports, and so much more. We can count on the Eagle and papers like it across our great country to tell us what is happening close to home.

National publications cover what one might expect: national politics, Congress, the president, and foreign affairs. While it is important to know what’s going on in Washington, D.C., our system of government was designed to give local government a much larger direct impact on the lives of Americans. When local papers like the Butler Eagle cover mayors, city councils, county commissioners, and school boards, they perform a vital service that helps Americans oversee the elected officials who affect their lives far more personally than those in our nation’s capital.

Think about it. Our local zoning commissioners decide what we can build on our own land, or what can be built next door to us. City councils decide how much to invest in our local roads. Reporting on their decisions is crucial to functioning municipalities. Without local papers like the Butler Eagle, we would face difficulty assessing the leadership of our locally elected government officials. We would also lose a great deal of connectivity with our surroundings. Local papers provide a knowledge of and bond with our neighbors.

So, as we celebrate the Butler Eagle’s 150th anniversary, I thank the paper for its long record of service to the City and County of Butler, for informing us about important events in our neighborhoods, and holding elected officials accountable at all levels of government. We appreciate the many past and present reporters who take the pulse of our communities and convey their findings. In doing so, they have helped shape the identity of Butler and brought us together as a community.

Best wishes for the next 150 years.

RECOGNIZING THE OUTSTANDING WORK OF DR. ELISABETH BROWN

HON. HARLEY ROUDA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Elisabeth Brown for her incredible tenure as the President of Laguna Greenbelt, Inc. For more than three decades, Dr. Brown has led and overseen the creation and implementation of new programs that positively impact and contribute to our Laguna Beach community.

Dr. Brown has served on the Board of Directors of Laguna Greenbelt, Inc. since 1980 and stepped into the role of President just seven years later. During her time as President, she has received numerous awards and recognitions, including the 2016 Lifetime Achievement Award for the League of Conservation.

Dr. Brown has sought to protect the natural resources of Orange County while establishing educational programs to enhance the public’s knowledge on the California Coastal Canyon environment. A cornerstone of Dr. Brown’s work has been the establishment of a training class that taught hundreds of volunteers about the native plant habitats and restoration projects throughout Orange County.

I ask all Members to join me in recognizing the extraordinary work and contributions of Dr. Elisabeth Brown to California’s 48th Congressional District and all of Orange County.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD HUDSON
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted Yea on Roll Call No. 79, and Yea on Roll Call No. 80.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROSS SPANO
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I was absent from votes on Monday, March 2, because I was attending the annual Strawberry Festival, an important event in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted Yea on Roll Call No. 79, and Yea on Roll Call No. 80.
Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my cousin Franklin (Frank) Delano Roza on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Frank is a beloved husband, grandfather, and friend to many.

Frank (Frank) Delano Roza was born on January 30, 1950 to Georgina Cardoso Roza and Manuel J. Roza. Frank is the 5th son and youngest child in a family of 6 children. As he shares a birthday with his parent's favorite politican President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he was named in his honor. Frank attended American Union Elementary School, Hamilton Middle School and Fresno High School. After graduating Fresno High School in 1967, he attended classes at Fresno City College and served in the United States Army.

In 1974, Frank began working for Pacifica Gas and Electric Company. He was eventually assigned to Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant in Avila Beach, California and worked there until his retirement in 2006. Even after his retirement, he continued to go back and work on projects several times a year.

In 1983, Frank married the love of his life Yvonne, and they have lived on the Central California Coast for more than 40 years. Through this marriage, Frank has one stepson and daughter-in-law Josh and Becky Sexton of Coalinga, and is a grandfather to three beautiful grandchildren.

Frank is the Roza family's most prolific traveler. As a young man, he backpacked across Europe and explored Canada. His travels include Central America, South America, Europe, the Azores Islands, and Hawaii. Frank is also an avid cyclist who has cycled the United States twice, from West to East and East to West, while raising money for the Alzheimer Association in honor of his mother who succumbed to the disease. When Frank is not traveling, he is golfing.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Franklin Delano Roza as he celebrates his 70th birthday. I ask that you join me in wishing Frank continued health and happiness.

Mr. M. CADAMS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Susie V. Castillo, whose inspiring life journey and determined work ethic has led to a new life in South Florida. This decision started Susie's career of over twenty years dedicated to jobs in public service.

Susie spent time working in Miami-Dade County's Supervisor of Elections Office and then became a legislator. She served on the Miami-Dade County School Board, Mr. Frank Bolanos. This experience gave her a greater understanding of how local policies and programs can help students excel in the classroom, parents prepare their children, and teachers perform their jobs. It proved beneficial when, in 2004, she served as Chief of Staff for the City of Doral for a member of the School Board, Mr. Frank Bolanos. In this role, she strived to ensure that the needs of students were met and developed city-wide initiatives, including one centered on financial literacy. In 2012, she was elected to serve on Miami Dade County's School Board, a position she currently holds.

Throughout her eventful life, Susie has proven that she is a strong-minded and driven individual, even in the most adverse of times. This was evident when, her daughter, Andrea, who was an aspiring educator, tragically passed away at the young age of twenty-one. Susie used Andrea's passing as her compass and dedicated herself even more to her community. In her daughter's memory, she created the Andrea Castillo Foundation, which gives scholarships to students majoring in Education at public colleges and universities in Miami-Dade. Susie has ensured that her daughter's legacy will not be forgotten; she will live on in every student who receives this scholarship.

Madam Speaker, it has truly been a privilege to work with Susie Castillo over the years and I greatly admire her commitment to Miami Dade County. Her dedication and unwavering spirit, even in the most trying circumstances, deserves our respect, and I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this exceptional individual.

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, on March 2, 2020, I missed votes due to a delay in my flight from Arizona. Had I been present, I would have voted Yes on Roll Call No. 79, the Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act, H.R. 5003, and Yes on Roll Call No. 80, the Ensuring Chinese Debt Transparency Act, H.R. 5932.

Mr. VELA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Charro Days Fiesta and to honor the 2020 “Mr. Amigo,” chosen by the Mr. Amigo Association of Brownsville, TX.

Mr. VELA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Charro Days Fiesta and to honor the 2020 “Mr. Amigo,” chosen by the Mr. Amigo Association of Brownsville, TX, Julio César Chávez.

Mr. VELA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Charro Days Fiesta and to honor the 2020 “Mr. Amigo,” chosen by the Mr. Amigo Association of Brownsville, TX, Julio César Chávez.

Mr. VELA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Charro Days Fiesta and to honor the 2020 “Mr. Amigo,” chosen by the Mr. Amigo Association of Brownsville, TX, Julio César Chávez.
Tamaulipas, across the border in Mexico. Since 1964, the "Mr. Amigo" award has recognized an outstanding Mexican citizen who has made a lasting contribution to the friendship and understanding of the United States and Mexico. "Mr. Amigo" acts as an ambassador between the United States and Mexico and presides over the annual Charro Days Fiesta.

Julio César Chávez is a sports legend and a champion, both in and out of the ring. Julio César was born in Ciudad Obregón, Sonora, but moved with his family at a young age to Culiacán, Sinaloa. It was there that his fighting spirit and drive for personal growth inspired him to get into the ring—guided by the dream of buying a house for his mother, Doña Isabel. The "Sultan of Culiacán" won six world titles in three different divisions in the Super Featherweight, Lightweight, and Light Welterweight categories. In the 25 years of his professional career he remained undefeated for 13 years, he won 31 out of 37 world title bouts, and he was able to successfully defend his world crowns 27 times. His biggest wins in the ring were against Roger Mayweather, Juan Laporte, Edwin "Chapo" Rosario, José Luis Ramirez, Meldrick Taylor, Hector "Macho" Camacho, Greg Haugen and in the rematch against Frankie Randall.

However, Julio César Chavez also faced adversity and addiction, but overcame both ills. Today, his message is simple, "if I could, you can too." That phrase served as the foundation for his two rehabilitation centers Clinica Baja del Sol, one in Tijuana and the other in Culiacán. In addition to the work he performs through his clinics, Julio César is ambassador of the National Campaign for Prevention and Attention to Addictions. His granddaughter Julia, along with his wife Miriam and their children Julio, Omar, Cristian and Nicole are his inspiration. He is committed to helping others recover from addictions.

Madam Speaker, I take this opportunity to honor the Charro Days Fiesta. Please join me in recognizing the importance of this annual celebration which continues to strengthen the relationship between Brownsville and Matamoros, as well as the United States and Mexico.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION
HON. KEVIN BRADY
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, due to a scheduling conflict, I was needed in my district.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 79 (H.R. 5003), and YEA on Roll Call No. 80 (H.R. 5932).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION
HON. ABBY FINKENAUER
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Ms. FINKENAUER. Madam Speaker, I was unexpectedly delayed and missed the first vote on March 2, 2020. Had I been present, I would have voted Yea on Roll Call No. 79.

RECOGNIZING JANET FACE GLASSMAN IN HONOR OF WOMEN’S HISTORY MONTH
HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Speaker, in recognition of Women’s History Month, I rise today to honor Janet Face Glassman, whose long-term dedication to her community and helping other women and girls has had a significant impact on Southern Florida.

Janet was born and raised in Massachusetts, where, at a young age, she found a lifelong passion for civic engagement and empowering young women. In 1971, she graduated from Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, with a B.S. in Mathematics. Shortly after, she met her husband, Alan, who has been her strongest advocate for over forty-four years. She spent her professional career working in the insurance industry and received her license to become a Chartered Property Casualty Underwriter (CPCU) in 1995.

Janet moved to Naples, Florida in 2010, and has been a pillar in her community ever since. While she has volunteered with many organizations over the years, some of her most impactful work has been with the PACE Center for Girls Collier, located in the heart of Naples. PACE is a nationally recognized and highly successful program that mentors high-risk middle and high school aged girls. Since its opening in Immokalee in 1998, PACE has helped over 1,200 girls, leaving a lasting impact on their lives. In 2018, she was the sponsorship chair for PACE’s annual Love That Dress event, which resells gently used dresses, shoes, handbags, and other accessories to help PACE continue with their diligent work. Janet passionately believes in PACE’s mission and has visited Washington, D.C., to meet with Members of Congress to further gain support and raise awareness of this exceptional organization. In 2019, PACE Center for Girls Collier awarded Janet the Pacesetter award for her nine years of exceptional volunteer and advocacy work.

Janet’s love for her community knows no bounds and is constantly displayed in the ways she gives back to others. While she has already made a lasting impact on those around her, she continues to find ways to be a leader and better her community. In March of 2018, Janet graduated from the Greater Naples Leadership Program, where she and other leaders in Collier County learned how to best serve and fulfill the needs of their community.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to have such a dedicated community leader in the district I serve. Janet Face Glassman’s love for service and assisting those around her has truly made a difference in Collier County, and I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this outstanding individual.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF CAPT. BRIAN F. BOYCE, USN (RET.)
HON. TIM RYAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Captain Brian F. Boyce, of Norfolk, VA, who died peacefully on February 22, 2020 at the age of 75.

Brian was born in New York City on November 7, 1944, to Donald Campbell Boyce, from Dingwall, Scotland, and Mary Gibbons, from New York City. He graduated from Chambersburg Area Senior High School in 1962, Chambersburg, PA.

Upon graduation from the University of Notre Dame, Brian entered the U.S. Navy, serving 28 years, including hazardous duty in several theaters. He commanded Amphibious Squadron FIVE, USS DUBUQUE (LPD 8), USS MOUNT VERNON (LSD 39), and SWOS Coronado. Post-retirement, he worked as a trainer in a virtual-reality navigation, seamanship, and ship-handling. He was also an expert witness in maritime litigation and an accident reconstruction specialist using computer-generated maritime simulations with a software application he developed.

Brian lived a loving, supportive, and kind husband, father, grandfather, and brother. Respectful of all, he selflessly volunteered his time and talents to help others and believed in the importance of engaged citizenship. He enjoyed golf, the outdoors, reading, history, travel, duplicate bridge, and being the family handyman.

He was not the first in his family to serve his country. His maternal grandfather, Neil Gibbons, an immigrant from Donegal, Ireland, served in the U.S. Navy and as a Sergeant in the New York City Police Department, where he lost his life in the line of duty. In later years, Brian, an avid genealogist, revived the memory of his grandfather by researching the details of his military service and the accident that resulted in his tragic death.

Brian is survived by Pam, his wife of 51 years, originally from Greensburg, PA; children Suzanne, of San Carlos, CA; John, of Alexandria, VA; and Tom, of Pittsburgh, PA; grandchildren Jimmy, Ben, Dava, and Mairin; and siblings Neil, of New York City; Bobby, of Waldford, PA; Mary Jane, of Middle Haddam, CT; Margaret Ann, of Tolland, MA; and Barry, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. His eldest brother, Donald, died in 1994.

I am very proud of a long-time friend of Brian’s brother, Barry. My deepest sympathies go out to Barry, his entire family, and to all whose lives were touched by Brian.

HONORING THE CAREER OF DON PERACCHI
HON. JIM COSTA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of Don Peracchi, whose term as president of the Westlands Water District has come to an end.

Don Peracchi was born and raised by second generation Northern Italian immigrants in
Fresno, California and attended California State University, Fresno. He comes from a family of farmers, working in Central California for over 100 years. Don’s farming experience started in 1982 in Westlands, south of Three Rocks, California. He grows almonds, wine grapes, and pomegranates alongside his two sons and daughter.

He has been heavily involved in career-related board positions, including banking, insurance, agriculture and water. He served as a director of Westlands since 2006 and was elected president in 2011. Don served on the Valley Children’s Hospital Foundation Board and has been actively involved with the Fresno Catholic Diocese. He chaired for the Step Forward campaign for San Joaquin Memorial High School for their new science wing and library.

As president of the largest public irrigation district in the United States, Don worked to promote more transparency and better decision-making. He helped develop a steady water supply to farms in Fresno and Kings counties, integral for farming. Under Don’s leadership, the district negotiated revisions to the Coordinated Operations Agreement, converting the district’s water service contract to a repayment contract, and developed a groundwater sustainability plan. Don crafted immediate solutions and worked directly with members of both the House of Representatives and Senate to find pragmatic solutions that benefit the state of California. For example, he assisted with the 2016 Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN Act), which helped improve the nation’s drinking water infrastructure.

Without a doubt, Don Peracchi has made a big impact on resolving California water issues. Tom Birmingham, the general manager of the district, commends Peracchi for leading the district through difficult times, including the drought and regulatory changes that severely reduced water supply in Central California.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the service of Mr. Don Peracchi and wish him the best in his well-deserved retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM O’HALLERAN
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. O’HALLERAN. Madam Speaker, on March 2, 2020, I did not have a chance to cast my vote on the floor of the House of Representatives due to unforeseen travel delays. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of H.R. 5003, the Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act, as amended, and H.R. 5932, the Ensuring Chinese Debt Transparency Act of 2020, as amended.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CEDRIC L. RICHMOND
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. RICHMOND. Madam Speaker, I was unable to be present for the following votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted: YEA on Roll Call No. 80, the Ensuring Chinese Debt Transparency Act, and YEA on Roll Call No. 81, H.R. 5003, the Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act.

RECOGNIZING THE EXTRAORDINARY LIFE OF SETH EAKER-MORGAN

HON. HARLEY ROUDA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Seth Eaker-Morgan and his incredible contributions to the City of Seal Beach. Mr. Eaker-Morgan truly made an incredible difference and touched countless lives.

Mr. Eaker-Morgan worked tirelessly to make an impact in our community, including through his involvement in the Lions Club, Seal Beach Chamber of Commerce, and the Seal Beach Police Foundation. Mr. Eaker-Morgan was also the founder of Black Marble Consulting and worked with many large and small businesses throughout the United States.

A well-respected member of our community, Mr. Eaker-Morgan held numerous leadership roles. He was selected as Grand Marshal of the Seal Beach Christmas Parade in 2012 and was named Seal Beach Citizen of the Year by Cypress College in 2014.

Mr. Eaker-Morgan was unexpectedly taken from us much too soon on December 18, 2019. His legacy will continue to impact people across Orange County and our nation for years to come.

I ask that all Members join me in recognizing the extraordinary life of Seth Eaker-Morgan and extending our condolences to his family, friends, and all of those whose lives he touched.

HONORING MICHAEL AND SUSIE LORGE

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Michael and Susie Lorge, whose lives have been forever changed by the wonderful Greater Chicago Jewish Festival, the largest cultural event in the Chicago Jewish community and the longest running festival in the country.

They are true partners and together they support important institutions in the community, including their local synagogue, Olam Sang Ruby Union Institute summer camp, the Union for Reform Judaism, the Skokie Arts Board, and the board of Hebrew Union College.

As they are being recognized for their years of work on behalf of the community at the annual Keshet Gala, I congratulate Michael and Susie Lorge for their untrusting commitment to serving others, fostering community, and working toward a society that reflects values towards which we all aspire: diversity, inclusion, generosity, kindness, and justice.

HONORING THE CAREER OF KATHERINE MACAULAY

HON. JIM BANKS
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. BANKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of Katherine Macaulay, who recently retired from her role as Executive Director of the Northeast Indiana Chapter of the American Red Cross, where she served for forty years.

Katherine’s lifelong desire to help and serve others forged a long and fruitful career for which our region and state are forever grateful. Her dedication to the lives and struggles of others has earned her three Red Cross awards, the lasting respect of her peers, and the gratitude of countless men and women whose lives have been forever changed by her selflessness.

From her beginnings as an administrative assistant at the Red Cross, Katherine rose through the ranks after years of hard work and, above all, a desire for service. For a time, she worked with my wife, Amanda, and it was then we witnessed firsthand Katherine’s commitment to her community. Though she will no longer be with the Red Cross, her spirit of service there will serve as a proud example for others and her life’s work will have an impact for many years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NANEETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Madam Speaker, I was unable to be present for votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 79, and YEA on Roll Call No. 80.

HONORING THE 80TH BIRTHDAY OF ANTHONY EUGENE ROZA

HON. JIM COSTA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize my cousin Anthony Eugene “Gene”
Roza on the special occasion of his 80th birthday. Gene is a beloved husband, father and friend to many.

Anthony Eugene “Gene” Roza was born on January 24, 1940 to Georgina Cardoso Roza and Manuel J. Roza. In 1950, the Roza family moved to Fresno, California where Gene attended American Union Elementary School and Washington Union High School. Gene graduated high school in 1957 and began attending classes at Fresno Junior College until 1960 when he enlisted in the United States Navy. He continued to serve for another four years until his discharge in 1964.

Gene began working for Pacific Telephone in 1966, owned by AT&T, until 1990 when he retired. After retiring, he began his second career in real estate sales. During his time working for telephone companies, he was a union representative. Additionally, he has worked on behalf of Senior Citizens issues through the California Alliance for Retired Americans at the local and state level. Gene was also a frequent contributor to the editorial page of the Fresno Bee.

Gene is a loving family man and there is nothing he will not do for his family. Gene and his wife Mary Lou have been married for 28 years. Gene’s family include his five children: Ernie, Tony, Damien, Teri and Kristi; 17 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Gene as he celebrates his 80th birthday. I ask that you join me in wishing Gene continued health and happiness.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION
HON. ILHAN OMAR
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020
Ms. OMAR. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 79, and YEA on Roll Call No. 80.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION
HON. HENRY CUELLAR
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020
Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, on Monday, March 2, 2020 I regret not being present for a vote session. Had I been present, I would have voted in support of H.R. 5003—Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act, Roll Call vote 79, and voted in support of H.R. 5932—Ensuring Chinese Debt Transparency Act of 2020, Roll Call Vote 80.

CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS NETWORK REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2015

SPEECH OF
HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020
Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Reauthorization Act (H.R. 2427). I am an original cosponsor of this legislation. This legislation would reauthorize the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Program for six years, providing continuing congressional support to the National Park Service (NPS) as it partners with states and local governments to promote public access to the Chesapeake Bay, which is the nation’s largest estuary and spans six states and my own district, the District of Columbia. Nearly 98 percent of the Bay’s vast shoreline is privately owned, with only a small portion available for public use. The Chesapeake Bay Gateways Program helps to maximize the effectiveness of public access points to the Bay by providing resources for infrastructure improvements, signage, exhibits and public education. The Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails network includes over 170 gateways, including parks, wildlife refuges, maritime museums, historic sites and watertrails, which serve as points of recreation and exploration along the Bay.

The history of the Bay is rich, and gateways allow the public to engage with the life of the Bay throughout its history, ecology and people. For example, the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail allows visitors to retrace the journey Captain John Smith and fellow colonists took when they arrived at the Chesapeake Bay in 1607. Through over 3,000 miles spanning Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District, visitors can experience the sights and sounds of the trail both by water and land. Another key point in the gateway system is the 125-mile Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Scenic Byway. Visitors can explore the byway via car and learn about Harriet Tubman’s upbringing in Maryland’s Eastern Shore and view historic sites important to her legacy. Other attractions of note include the Pamunkey Indian Reservation, the George Washington Birthplace National Monument and Kingman and Heritage Islands Park in the District.

The preservation of these sites, and the numerous other gateways along the Bay, is critical to the NPS’s mission of maintaining the national park system and preserving the legacies of the communities in which parks and monuments are located. I am proud to support this legislation and know that it will greatly benefit the District, as well as the broader Bay region and visitors to these important sites.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MAYOR KEN JOE MA’ANO ADA

HON. MICHAEL F.Q. SAN NICOLAS
OF GUAM
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020
Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a true community leader, a beloved husband, a loving father, and a dear friend to all who knew him. It is a privilege to recognize the life and legacy of Mayor Ken Joe Ma’ano Ada, the 2nd eldest son of Roland Joe and Estelle Borja Marie Alig and his two children, Anchor Sway and Levi Knox, extended family members, and dear friends.

Ken Joe was genuinely a kind spirit. His impact, vision, and passion for the community will forever fill our hearts.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ANNE LOUISE LOPEZ GASTON

HON. JIM COSTA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020
Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Anne Louise Lopez Gaston, who passed away on February 17, 2020. Anne was a lifelong resident of west Fresno and was actively involved in the community, volunteering her time for many causes.

Anne was born on July 9, 1951 in Fresno, California to Howard Lopez and Estella Pearson Lopez. Anne was a cosmetologist by profession, but she spent much of her time volunteering for causes that were close to her heart. Anne was involved with numerous ministries including, the West Side Church of God, Fresno Interdenominational Refugee Ministries, a ministry volunteer at the Chowchilla Women’s Prison, Missionary Mary Circle at 2nd Baptist Church, Jacob’s Well-a Jesus Ministry, West Fresno Ministerial Alliance, and Component Choir Northern California Chapter. Anne has also volunteered as Past Vice President of Black Political Council, was a lifelong member of the NAACP, served on the Martin Luther King Unity Committee for the City of Fresno and much more.

Anne married Richard Damaree Gaston and the two were married for 32 years at the time of her passing. They were deeply committed to each other and loved serving their community. Together they were the proud godparents to I’sonn Wright, Cesar Chavez, and Donté Demery. They were also Big Brother and Big Sister to DeShawna Porter.

Anne is preceded in death by her parents, Howard and Estella Lopez, and brother Ronald Demery. She is survived by her husband Richard Damaree Gaston, brothers and sister-in-law Don and Margie Lockett, brother and sister-in-law, Everett and Gail Gaston, sister-in-law Theresa Demery; nieces and nephews,
Heather, Summer, Christopher, Marla, Monica, Candy, Donte, and many more beloved friends. She is survived by her four-legged children that she loved very much.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in celebrating the life of Fresno community member Anne Louise Lopez Gaston. I join her family and friends in celebrating her life and service to others.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SALUD O. CARBAJAL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, on March 2, 2020, I regrettably missed votes in the House of Representatives due to unexpected flight delays. Had I been present, I would have voted: AYE on Roll Call No. 79—the Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act (H.R. 5003), and AYE on Roll Call No. 80—the Ensuring Chinese Debt Transparency Act (H.R. 5932).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM COSTA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, regrettably, I was unable to attend the vote series for March 2, 2020. Had I been present, I would have voted Yea on Roll Call No. 79, H.R. 5003, Fair Debt Collection Practices, and Yea on Roll Call No. 80, H.R. 2115, Public Disclosure of Drug Discounts Act.
Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S1273–S1447

Measures Introduced: Eleven bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 3374–3384, and S. Res. 526.

Measures Passed:

Secure Federal Leases from Espionage and Suspicious Entanglements Act: Senate passed S. 1869, to require the disclosure of ownership of high-security space leased to accommodate a Federal agency, after withdrawing the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, and agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto:

Murkowski (for Peters/Portman) Amendment No. 1459, in the nature of a substitute.

Representative Payee Fraud Prevention Act: Senate passed H.R. 5214, to amend title 5, United States Code, to prevent fraud by representative payees.

Supporting Older Americans Act: Senate passed H.R. 4334, to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2020 through 2024, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto:

Murkowski (for Cotton) Amendment No. 1461, in the nature of a substitute.

Measures Considered:

Advanced Geothermal Innovation Leadership Act—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, March 4, 2020, and that notwithstanding Rule XXII, all post-cloture time on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill be considered expired at 10:30 a.m.

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

J. Philip Calabrese, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

James Ray Knepp II, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

Brett H. Ludwig, of Wisconsin, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

Michael Jay Newman, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio.

5 Army nominations in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, and Navy.

Messages from the House:

Executive Communications:

Executive Reports of Committees:

Additional Cosponsors:

Additional Statements:

Amendments Submitted:

Authorities for Committees to Meet:

Privileges of the Floor:

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:38 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, March 4, 2020. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S1445.)
Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: TSA
Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Department of Homeland Security concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2021 for the Transportation Security Administration, after receiving testimony from David Pekoske, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AND FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM
Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the posture of the Department of the Air Force in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2021 and the Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from Barbara M. Barrett, Secretary, and General David L. Goldfein, USAF, Chief of Staff, both of the Air Force, Department of Defense.

DOD CYBER OPERATIONS
Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Cybersecurity received a closed briefing on Department of Defense cyber operations from Thomas C. Wingfield, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Cyber Policy, Office of the Under Secretary for Policy, Katherine E. Arrington, Chief Information Security Officer for the Assistant Secretary for Acquisition, Office of the Under Secretary for Acquisition and Sustainment, Rear Admiral William E. Chase, III, USN, Deputy Director, Command, Control, Communications, and Computers/Cyber, Joint Staff, J–6, and Rear Admiral Jeffrey J. Czwerko, USN, Deputy Director, Global Operations, Joint Staff, J–39, all of the Department of Defense.

U.S. POLICY AND POSTURE IN SUPPORT OF ARCTIC READINESS
Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support concluded a hearing to examine United States policy and posture in support of Arctic readiness, after receiving testimony from James H. Anderson, Performing the Duties of Deputy Under Secretary for Policy, and General Terrence J. O’Shaughnessy, USAF, Commander, United States Northern Command and North American Aerospace Defense Command, both of the Department of Defense.

BIOECONOMY

BUSINESS MEETING
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of James P. Danly, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY BUDGET
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2021 for the Department of Energy, after receiving testimony from Dan Brouillette, Secretary of Energy.

CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE
Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine an emerging disease threat, focusing on how the United States is responding to COVID–19, the Novel Coronavirus, after receiving testimony from Anne Schuchat, Principal Deputy Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Anthony Fauci, Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Robert Kadlec, Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, and Stephen Hahn, Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, all of Department of Health and Human Services.

INTELLIGENCE
Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community. Committee recessed subject to the call.
House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 10 public bills, H.R. 6061–6070; and 2 resolutions, H. Res. 883–884, were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors: Pages H1470–71

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Yarmuth to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Recess: The House recessed at 10:40 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon.

Recess: The House recessed at 12:58 p.m. and reconvened at 1:30 p.m.

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Condemning continued violence against civilians by armed groups in the Central African Republic and supporting efforts to achieve a lasting political solution to the conflict: H. Res. 387, amended, condemning continued violence against civilians by armed groups in the Central African Republic and supporting efforts to achieve a lasting political solution to the conflict, by a 2⁄3 yea-and-nay vote of 378 yeas to 7 nays, Roll No. 81; Pages H1448–50, H1456–57

Malala Yousafzai Scholarship Act: H.R. 4508, amended, to expand the number of scholarships available to Pakistani women under the Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship Program, by a 2⁄3 yea-and-nay vote of 374 yeas to 16 nays, Roll No. 82; Pages H1450–52, H1457–58

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children: H. Res. 230, amended, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children.

Pages H1454–56

Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technological Availability Act: The House agreed to take from the Speaker’s table and pass S. 1822, to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue rules relating to the collection of data with respect to the availability of broadband services, as amended by Representative Pallone.

Pages H1458–64

Suspension—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measure under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.

Taiwan Allies International Protection and Enhancement Initiative (TAIPEI) Act: S. 1678, amended, to express United States support for Taiwan’s diplomatic alliances around the world.

Pages H1452–54

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H1448.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H1456–57 and H1457–58. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 3:14 p.m.

Committee Meetings

APPROPRIATIONS—NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the National Gallery of Art. Testimony was heard from Kaywin Feldman, Director, National Gallery of Art.

APPROPRIATIONS—U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs held a budget hearing on the U.S. Agency for International Development. Testimony was heard from Mark Green, Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development.

REDUCING CHILD POVERTY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “Reducing Child Poverty”. Testimony was heard from Autumn Burke, Assemblywoman, 62nd Assembly District, State Assembly, California; and public witnesses.

MEMBER DAY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government held a hearing entitled “Member Day”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Visclosky and Graves of Louisiana.
MEMBER DAY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “Member Day”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Perry, González Colón of Puerto Rico, Hagedorn, Schrier, and Rodney Davis of Illinois.

MILITARY PRIVATIZED HOUSING

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “Military Privatized Housing”. Testimony was heard from Elizabeth A. Field, Director, Defense Capabilities and Management, Government Accountability Office; Pete Potoczny, Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Sustainment), Office of the Secretary of Defense; and public witnesses.

APPROPRIATIONS—HOUSE OFFICERS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch held a budget hearing on the House Officers. Testimony was heard from the following U.S. House of Representatives officials: Paul D. Irving, House Sergeant at Arms; Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk; Phil Kiko, Chief Administrative Officer; E. Wade Ballou, Legislative Counsel, Office of Legislative Counsel; Douglas N. Letter, General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel; Michael T. Prasienksi, Inspector General, Office of Inspector General; and Ralph V. Seep, Law Revision Counsel, Office of the Law Revision Counsel.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY APPLIED ENERGY PROGRAMS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Department of Energy Applied Energy Programs. Testimony was heard from the following Department of Energy officials: Rita Baranwal, Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy; Alexander Gates, Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response; Daniel Simmons, Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy; Bruce Walker, Assistant Secretary for Electricity; and Steven Winberg, Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy.

NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVES

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a hearing entitled “National Guard/Reserves”. Testimony was heard from Lieutenant General David G. Bellon, Commander, Marine Forces Reserve; General Joseph L. Lengyel, Chief of the National Guard Bureau; Lieutenant General Charles Luckey, Chief of the Army Reserve; Vice Admiral Luke McCollum, Chief of the Navy Reserve; and Lieutenant General Richard W. Scobee, Chief of the Air Force Reserve.

THE FISCAL YEAR 2021 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Budget Request for the Department of the Army”. Testimony was heard from Ryan McCarthy, Secretary of the Army, Department of the Army; and General James McConville, Chief of Staff, Department of the Army.

THE FISCAL YEAR 2021 AIR FORCE AND SPACE FORCE READINESS POSTURE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Readiness held a hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2021 Air Force and Space Force Readiness Posture”. Testimony was heard from Shon J. Manasco, Acting Under Secretary of the Air Force, Department of the Air Force; General Stephen W. Wilson, Vice Chief of Staff, Department of the Air Force; and Lieutenant General David D. Thompson, Vice Commander, Headquarters, U.S. Space Force.

THE FISCAL YEAR 2021 BUDGET REQUEST FOR NUCLEAR FORCES AND ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Strategic Forces held a hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for Nuclear Forces and Atomic Energy Defense Activities”. Testimony was heard from Lisa Gordon-Hagerty, Administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration; Victorino Mercado, Performing the Duties of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategy, Plans, and Capabilities, Department of Defense; Vice Admiral Johnny Wolfe, Director, Strategic Systems Programs, Department of the Navy; Lieutenant General Richard Clark, Deputy Chief of Staff for Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration, Department of the Air Force; and Allison Bawden, Director, Natural Resources and Environment Team, Government Accountability Office.

COMBATTING AN EPIDEMIC: LEGISLATION TO HELP PATIENTS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “Combatting an Epidemic: Legislation to Help Patients with Substance Use Disorders”. Testimony was heard from Admiral Brett P. Giroir, M.D., Assistant Secretary for Health and Senior Adviser to the Secretary on Opioid Policy, Department of Health and Human Services; Kimberly Brandt, Principal Deputy Administrator...
for Policy and Operations, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services; Thomas W. Prevoznik, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice; and public witnesses.

BUILDING A 100 PERCENT CLEAN ECONOMY: ADVANCED NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY’S ROLE IN A DECARBONIZED FUTURE

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled “Building a 100 Percent Clean Economy: Advanced Nuclear Technology’s Role in a Decarbonized Future”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

50 YEARS OF THE NON–PROLIFERATION TREATY: STRENGTHENING THE NPT IN THE FACE OF IRANIAN AND NORTH KOREAN NONPROLIFERATION CHALLENGES

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation; and Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and International Terrorism held a joint hearing entitled “50 Years of the Non-Proliferation Treaty: Strengthening the NPT in the Face of Iranian and North Korean Nonproliferation Challenges”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

A REVIEW OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2021 BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Committee on Homeland Security: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “A Review of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security”. Testimony was heard from Chad Wolf, Acting Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

OVERSIGHT OF THE GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

Committee on House Administration: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Oversight of the Government Publishing Office”. Testimony was heard from the following Government Publishing Office officials: Laurie Hall, Superintendent of Documents; Hugh Halpern, Director; and Michael P. Leary, Inspector General.

ARTICLE I: CONSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Article I: Constitutional Perspectives on the Responsibility and Authority of the Legislative Branch” [Original Jurisdiction Hearing]. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

SOUTH DAKOTA V. WAYFAIR, INC.: ONLINE SALES TAXES AND THEIR IMPACT ON MAIN STREET

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access held a hearing entitled “South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc.: Online Sales Taxes and their Impact on Main Street”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE AIRLINE PASSENGER EXPERIENCE: WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT CAN BE

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Aviation held a hearing entitled “The Airline Passenger Experience: What it Is and What It Can Be”. Testimony was heard from Andrew Von Ah, Director, Physical Infrastructure, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

THE SILVER TSUNAMI: IS VA READY?

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “The Silver Tsunami: is VA Ready?”. Testimony was heard from Nikki Clowers, Managing Director, Health Care, Government Accountability Office; and the following Department of Veterans Affairs officials: Teresa Boyd, Assistant Deputy Under Secretary for Health for Clinical Operations, Veterans’ Health Administration; Scotte Hartronft, Executive Director, Office of Geriatrics and Extended Care, Veterans’ Health Administration; and Elyse Kaplan, Deputy Director, Caregiver Support Program, Veterans’ Health Administration.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a business meeting on the Views and Estimates Letter to the Committee on the Budget. The Views and Estimates Letter was adopted, without amendment.

PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2021 BUDGET WITH TREASURY SECRETARY STEVEN MNUCHIN

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Proposed Fiscal Year 2021 Budget with Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin”. Testimony was heard from Steven Mnuchin, Secretary, Department of the Treasury.

Joint Meetings

VETERANS SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS LEGISLATIVE PRESENTATIONS

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Senate Committee concluded a joint hearing with the House Committee
on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of multiple veterans service organizations, after receiving testimony from Robert G. Certain, American Ex-Prisoners of War, San Antonio, Texas; David Zurfluh, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Ruston, Washington; Jared Lyon, Student Veterans of America, Alexandria, Virginia; Crystal Wenum, Gold Star Wives of America, Inc., Hudson, Wisconsin; Commander Rene A. Campos, USN (Ret.), Military Officers Association of America, Annapolis, Maryland; Donna M. Jansky, Fleet Reserve Association, Peabody, Massachusetts; and Jeremy Butler, Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, New York, New York.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS
(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D167)


S.J. Res. 65, providing for the reappointment of John Fahey as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Signed on March 2, 2020. (Public Law 116–118)


COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 2020
(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Department of Defense, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2021 for the Department of Energy, 2:30 p.m., SD–138.

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, to hold open and closed hearings to examine the Department of Defense review of vetting policies for international military students following the attack on Naval Air Station Pensacola, 10 a.m., SR–232A.

Subcommittee on SeaPower, to hold hearings to examine Navy shipbuilding programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2021 and the Future Years Defense Program, 10 a.m., SR–222.

Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the Department of Defense budget posture in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2021 and the Future Years Defense Program, 2:30 p.m., SH–216.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine 5G supply chain security, focusing on threats and solutions, 10 a.m., SR–253.

Subcommittee on Aviation and Space, to hold hearings to examine the role of global aviation in containing the spread of infectious disease, focusing on coronavirus, 2:30 p.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water and Power, to hold hearings to examine the impact of invasive species on Bureau of Reclamation facilities and management of water resources in the West, 10:30 a.m., SD–366.

Subcommittee on National Parks, to hold hearings to examine S. 1863, to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the sites associated with the life and legacy of the noted American philanthropist and business executive Julius Rosenwald, with a special focus on the Rosenwald Schools, S. 1910, to rename the Homestead National Monument of America near Beatrice, Nebraska, as the Homestead National Historical Park, S. 1969, to authorize the Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, S. 2206, to express the sense of Congress regarding restoration and maintenance of the Mardasson Memorial in Bastogne, Belgium, S. 2340, to establish the Cahokia Mounds Mississippian Culture National Historical Park in the States of Illinois and Missouri, S. 2827, to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish within the National Park Service the U.S. African-American Burial Grounds Network, S. 2924, to establish the Bandelier National Park and Preserve in the State of New Mexico, S. 3098, to redesignate the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site as the “Jimmy Carter National Historical Park”, S. 3119, to modify the boundary of the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, S. 3121, to establish the Chiricahua National Park in the State of Arizona as a unit of the National Park System, S. 3265, to redesignate the Weir Farm National Historic Site in the State of Connecticut as the “Weir Farm National Historical Park”, S. 3331, to modify the boundary of the Rocky Mountain National Park, H.R. 182, to extend the authorization for the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission, and H.R. 1472,
to rename the Homestead National Monument of America near Beatrice, Nebraska, as the Homestead National Historical Park, 2 p.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine resources and authorities needed to protect and secure the homeland, 2:30 p.m., SD–542.

Committee on Indian Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the legislative presentation of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to examine certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH–219.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of John Peter Cronan, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Thomas T. Cullen, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia, and Jennifer P. Togliatti, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nevada, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Subcommittee on Crime and Terrorism, to hold hearings to examine big tech and Beijing, 2 p.m., SD–226.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH–219.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The State of the Rural Economy with Agriculture Secretary Sonny Perdue”, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Environmental Protection Agency, 9:30 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, budget hearing on the Department of the Treasury, 10 a.m., 2362–A Rayburn.

Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the National Institutes of Health, 10 a.m., 2358–C Rayburn.

Subcommittee on the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 10:30 a.m., 2358–A Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Department of Veterans Affairs, 10:30 a.m., 2362–B Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Defense, budget hearing on the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps, 11 a.m., H–140 Capitol.

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, hearing entitled “Member Day”, 1 p.m., HT–2 Capitol.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, budget hearing on the Export and Finance Agencies, 1 p.m., 2358–C Rayburn.


Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, hearing entitled “Public Witness Day”, 2 p.m., HT–2 Capitol.

Subcommittee on Defense, hearing entitled “U.S. Space Force Organizational Plan”, 3 p.m., H–140 Capitol.


Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, hearing entitled “Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for Seapower and Projection Forces”, 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities, hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for U.S. Cyber Command and Operations in Cyberspace”, 2:30 p.m., 2212 Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget. Full Committee, hearing entitled “Department of Health and Human Services FY 2021 Budget”, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.


Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on National Security, International Development, and Monetary Policy, hearing entitled “’The Traffickers’ Roadmap: How Bad Actors Exploit Financial Systems to Facilitate the Illicit Trade in People, Animals, Drugs, and Weapons’”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.


Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, markup on H. Res. 512, calling for the global repeal of blasphemy, heresy, and apostasy laws; H.R. 5408, the “Ukraine Religious Freedom Support Act”; H. Res. 742, the “Recognizing the continued success of the Food for Peace Act”; H.R. 5664, the “LIFT Act”; H. Res. 720, expressing the sense of House of Representatives that the International Olympic Committee should correct Jim
Thorpe’s Olympic records for his unprecedented accomplishments during the 1912 Olympic Games; H.R. 2166, the “Global Health Security Act”; H.R. 2847, the “No Passport Fees for Heroes’ Families Act”; H. Res. 723, encouraging all nations to end sexual violence against girls through in-country data-driven reforms as demonstrated by multiple African nations; H. Res. 809, expressing the importance of the United States alliance with the Republic of Korea and the contributions of Korean Americans in the United States; H. Res. 458, reaffirming the strong partnership between Tunisia and the United States and supporting the people of Tunisia in their continued pursuit of democratic reforms; and H.R. 1611, the “Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act”, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.


Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Examining the Department of the Interior’s Spending Priorities and the President’s Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Proposal”, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 4894 the “Congressional Budget Justification Transparency Act”; H.R. 5885, the “Federal Employee Paid Leave Technical Corrections Act”; H.R. 6020, a bill requiring a GAO Study on Minor League Baseball; H.R. 3870, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 511 West 165th Street in New York, New York, as the “Normandia Maldonado Post Office Building”; H.R. 4875, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2201 E. Maple Street in North Canton, Ohio, as the “Lance Cpl. Stacy ‘Annie’ Dryden Post Office”; H.R. 4971, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15 East Market Street in Leesburg, Virginia, as the “Norman Duncan Post Office Building”; H.R. 5307, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115 Nicol Avenue in Thomasville, Alabama, as the “Postmaster Robert Ingram Sr. Post Office”; H.R. 5317, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 315 Addicks Howell Road in Houston, Texas, as the “Deputy Sandeep Singh Dhaliwal Post Office Building”; H.R. 5597, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 305 Northwest 5th Street in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as the “Clara Luper Post Office Building”; H.R. 5954, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 108 West Maple Street in Holly, Michigan, as the “Holly Veterans Memorial Post Office”; H.R. 5987, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 909 West Holiday Drive in Fate, Texas, as the “Ralph Hall Post Office”; H.R. 5988, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2600 Wesley Street in Greenville, Texas, as the “Audie Murphy Post Office Building”, 10:30 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.


Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Environment, markup on H.R. 5519, the “Atmospheric Climate Intervention Research Act”; H.R. 4656, the “Background Ozone Research Act”; and H.R. 3297, the “Harmful Algal Bloom Essential Forecasting Act”, 2 p.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, business meeting on the Committee’s Budget Views and Estimates for Fiscal Year 2021, 11:15 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Full Committee, hearing entitled “Building Blocks of Change: The Benefits of Blockchain Technology for Small Businesses”, 11:30 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials, hearing entitled “Funding a Robust Freight and Passenger Rail Network”, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures, hearing entitled “Examining the Impact of the Tax Code on Native American Tribes”, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Joint Meetings

Joint Hearing: Senate Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, 10 a.m., SD–G50.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
10 a.m., Wednesday, March 4

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 2657, Advanced Geothermal Innovation Leadership Act, post-cloture, and vote on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill at 10:30 a.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
10 a.m., Wednesday, March 4

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of H.R. 1140—Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act of 2020 (Subject to a Rule).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

H O U S E

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O'Halleran, Tom, Ariz., E252
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Richmond, Cedric L., La., E252
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Ryan, Tim, Ohio, E251
San Nicolas, Michael P.Q., Guam., E253
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Vela, Filemon, Tex., E250

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — DAILY DIGEST March 3, 2020

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