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Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, You answer us when we call. You extend to us Your mercies. Great is Your faithfulness. Stay close to our lawmakers, guiding them in these challenging times.

Lord, inspire them to put their total trust in You as they find joy in Your abiding presence. Deliver them from discouragement as they seek to exalt You by the way they live.

Lord, give them the wisdom to cultivate reverence for You and Your precepts.

We pray, in Your sacred Name. Amen.

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 (Mr. HAWLEY). The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak in morning business for 1 minute.

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

RECOGNIZING MAKE-A-WISH IOWA

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, last Saturday marked an incredible milestone for Make-a-Wish Iowa. At that event in Dubuque, this organization granted its 4,000th wish to Michael, age 15, from Oelwein, IA. He received a livestock trailer for transporting his show cattle.

Now, 4,000 wishes is an amazing achievement for Make-a-Wish, which is dedicated to bringing joy to critically ill young people in Iowa. The wishes

they grant make such an impact on the lives of these children.

I congratulate Make-a-Wish Iowa and their many volunteers for their accomplishments. I know they will continue to spread joy, kindness, and compassion for years to come.

I yield the floor.

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—
Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the pending business.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2657) to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Murkowski Modified amendment No. 1407, in the nature of a substitute.

Portman/Shahen amendment No. 1514 (to amendment No. 1407), to establish greater energy efficiency and cost-effectiveness in building codes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

AMENDMENT NO. 1525 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1514

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I call up an amendment numbered 1525 to Amendment No. 1514, as proposed by Senator PORTMAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mrs. SHAHEEN] proposes an amendment numbered 1525 to amendment No. 1514.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be waived.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the authorization of appropriations for cost-effective codes implementation for efficiency and resilience)

On page 28, line 19, strike “2021” and insert “2020”.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, the coronavirus continues to spread, with more than 500 confirmed cases in the United States in two-thirds of the 50 States. Given the inconsistency and delay in testing, we don't know if the number of confirmed cases actually reflects the number of actual cases in the United States.

We now know that when the coronavirus first appeared on our soil, the Centers for Disease Control produced kits that did not work properly and sent many of these tests to our hospitals and medical labs. The administration turned down tests from the World Health Organization, even though 60 countries accepted them, and we have no answer as to why.

It took weeks to get an accurate test out, and then it took weeks for the Federal Government to approve certain sites to run those tests, like the Northwell facility on Long Island that I recently visited. It took weeks to ramp up the number of Americans tested, and we are still far behind other countries like South Korea in the number and percentage of the population we are able to test for coronavirus.

The most powerful tool in responding to a virus is to know precisely where it is and how it is spreading, but because we don't have a complete handle on testing, many of our hospitals, doctors, researchers, and public health officials

● This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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are flying blind, and we are still far behind where we ought to be in understanding how far the virus has already spread.

Now, instead of taking responsibility and working quickly to rectify the early errors, the Trump administration—and, especially, the President himself—downplayed concerns about the virus. The President falsely said a vaccine would be ready soon and implied that it was OK for Americans to go to work even if they had the virus. The President falsely blamed the Obama administration for a policy change that slowed testing. What he said was regarded as totally false.

Rather than spend the weekend in Washington to get a grip on the crisis, the President was once again golfing at Mar-a-Lago. I don't want to guess at the number of times this President has criticized other Presidents for doing the same thing. The Federal Government's initial response to the coronavirus was slipshod at best. It has greatly hurt the country, and it falls at the feet of the President. The buck stops with him.

Now, I know President Trump will dismiss these criticisms and accuse Democrats of playing politics. That is what he always does when there is legitimate criticism, because in President Trump's world, there is no such thing as a legitimate criticism of his administration. But I would tell President Trump: We don't criticize your administration for the sake of it. We criticize because we want the administration's response to get better, and we are afraid that if we don't speak up, if we don't point out the problems publicly and push the administration to change its method of operation, it will not change at all, and the crisis will continue to worsen.

Now more than ever, we need President Trump to lead our government's response to the coronavirus competently and consistently. We are all rooting for that.

As the economic effects of the coronavirus are beginning to worsen, there have been rumors that the Trump administration may pursue policies to stimulate the economy. Let me be very clear. The best way to ensure economic security for the American people right now is to deal with the coronavirus itself competently and full on—something we haven't yet seen. Getting a handle on the crisis and containing the spread of the virus is by far the best way to address any effects on the economy. If anything, the administration must prioritize the health and safety of American workers and families certainly before corporate interests. In that respect, Speaker PELOSI and I have suggested several policies that the administration should pursue to help American workers and families: paid sick leave for workers impacted by quarantine orders or responsible for caring for children impacted by school closures; enhanced unemployment insurance for workers

who may lose their jobs from the economic impacts of the epidemic; food security to ensure vulnerable populations do not lose access to food during this epidemic; clear protections for front-line workers, like our healthcare professionals and workers who are responsible for cleaning public facilities; widespread and free coronavirus testing, as well as affordable treatment for any noncovered coronavirus-related costs; protections against price gouging; and increased capacity of our medical systems.

The administration must move quickly and seriously to address the expanding threat to the health of the American people and the severe impacts of the coronavirus on the financial security of American families.

Again, the best way to deal with the problem here—health and economic—is to address the problem head-on and deal with the kinds of problems we have seen in the administration in its slipshod and erratic response. That must vanish.

S. 2657

Mr. President, now on the Energy bill, this week the Senate will continue to work on a bill that would update our Nation's energy policy. Since the bill has been taken up, Senators have filed hundreds of amendments, and I hope we can have a fair process that will allow the Senate to consider amendments from both sides of the aisle.

I voted yes on the motion to proceed to the Energy bill because I was hopeful we would have a fair and robust amendment process. Unfortunately, this has not happened. The majority leader is rushing to conclude the bill, even though there is no particular urgency to finish this week. I salute Leader MANCHIN, who has worked very hard on this bill, as well as Chair MURKOWSKI. I have differences with the bill, but they worked hard in a bipartisan way.

But we also have an emergency that warrants legislative action as soon as possible, and that is climate change. At the moment, Leader MCCONNELL is blocking an important bipartisan amendment that would help clear it. I have urged Leader MCCONNELL to allow a vote on an amendment led by Senator CARPER, a Democrat, and Senator KENNEDY, a Republican, that would require the EPA to phase out the use of HFCs, or hydrofluorocarbons. HFCs are dangerous greenhouse chemicals found in everyday appliances—air conditioners, refrigerators, and the like. They are thousands of times more damaging to our atmosphere than carbon dioxide. Phasing out these HFCs is very important, and it will go a long way in fighting climate change and protecting the environment for future generations.

I believe the Senate should be allowed to vote on the Carper-Kennedy amendment. A bipartisan group of Senators back it, and even the chamber of commerce backs this amendment. So far, Leader MCCONNELL has not allowed a vote on it.

Now, we don't have a caucus position. There are different views because of the good work done by Senator SHAHEEN and Senator MANCHIN on other parts of the bill, but I will be voting no on cloture this evening unless we can work out a compromise in the next few hours to get a vote on this critical amendment.

The Energy bill is a rare opportunity to make tangible progress on climate change as well—an existential threat to our planet. I hope my Republican colleagues and Leader MCCONNELL, in particular, see the better side of reason and allow us to vote on bipartisan amendments.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUNT). The assistant Democratic leader.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, the coronavirus has now been confirmed in 104 countries. There are more than 110,000 cases worldwide, and nearly 4,000 people have died. In the United States, we have more than 500 cases—including 7 in my home State of Illinois—and at least 20 deaths. With these numbers expected to increase, we must be prepared to handle the cases that inevitably will follow.

As we consider the next step, it is imperative that we look at the impact this public health emergency is having in all sectors of our economy, including schools, hospitals, nursing homes, public health departments, and small businesses. Last Friday, I held a roundtable discussion with officials from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Illinois and Chicago Departments of Public Health, as well as other local health officials. It was held in the medical district in the city of Chicago. Experts updated us with the latest information on the coronavirus and what is being done at the State and local levels to prevent and address the outbreak. I am grateful for the work these officials are doing to keep Illinois safe and healthy in our homes, schools, and communities.

This is a serious public health challenge, and we are working diligently to protect Americans from the virus. The seriousness of this situation was evident by how quickly the House and Senate here in Washington came together on a bipartisan basis to provide needed emergency funding to help combat the virus. Last week, Congress rejected President Trump's original funding request of \$2.5 billion and, instead, we secured \$7.8 billion to address the virus in the United States. This funding will reimburse State and local governments for the millions of dollars they have already spent in containing the spread of this virus.

The bill also included important measures for patient monitoring, lab testing, acquisition of test kits, protective equipment, and research for vaccine and therapeutics. Democrats successfully fought to include a provision in the bill that will hopefully ensure

that any forthcoming coronavirus vaccine is accessible and affordable for all Americans in need.

As we look forward to the next steps to respond to this public health emergency, it is critical that Congress prioritize the health and safety of workers and their families. Our public health experts are rightfully telling people to stay home if they are sick. Yet for many Americans, staying home means losing a paycheck that helps them pay their rent, pay for food, medication, and childcare. For many American families, losing a paycheck—even one—would be devastating. Nearly 40 percent of American adults do not have enough savings to cover a \$400 emergency expense. I am proud to have helped introduce legislation last week that would immediately provide 14 days of paid sick leave to workers in light of coronavirus. It also is important that we ensure workers have access to unemployment insurance benefits during this uncertain time.

We passed a robust funding bill last week, but our work is far from done. There will be far-reaching impacts of this outbreak. It is imperative that we look forward to developing a comprehensive response that benefits everyone, including America's working families and small businesses, not just large corporations.

It is also important that we recognize the good work being done around the country to combat this virus. The Argonne National Laboratory in my State of Illinois is helping to address the threat with the Advanced Photon Source. Researchers are using this high-powered x ray to study the virus. In fact, it was just announced last week that potential drug targets have been identified for this coronavirus by a team, including the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and the University of California, Riverside. The scientists said their findings suggest drugs previously in development to treat SARS could now be developed as an effective drug against this coronavirus outbreak. This work by Argonne highlights how we need to work with researchers from different subject areas and expertise to address this pandemic and the importance of supporting scientific research funding in places like the National Institutes of Health.

It is coincidental that the Presiding Officer, the Senator from Missouri, and I have worked together with Senator ALEXANDER of Tennessee and Senator MURRAY of Washington over the last several years to consistently increase, year after year, the amount of money we invest in the National Institutes of Health, our premier medical research laboratory in the world.

If I am not mistaken, over this period of time—a matter of only 4 years—we have increased the expenditures for the National Institutes of Health from \$30 billion to more than \$39 billion—a more than 5-percent-added increase over inflation every single year. During the

same period, I believe the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has increased by about 16 percent, which is a good number but not good enough. If anything, this pandemic that we face has reminded us of the absolutely essential role that is played by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in protecting American families from the threat of disease and the epidemic that we now may face with the coronavirus. We need to make this investment every year, without fail, in our medical research and medical prevention efforts in the United States.

I commend the Senator from Missouri, who is presiding, for his leadership on this issue, and I want to continue to work with him on a bipartisan basis to make sure this is done.

Discoveries like those at the Argonne National Laboratory are fighting to give us a reason to increase the funding as well in our basic Laboratories across the board. The Office of Science in the Department of Energy is a very critical partner to our medical research efforts, and we are learning that today as we face the coronavirus threat. We have successfully increased this funding at the Laboratory since fiscal year 2016. I am going to continue to work for more increases in the future, and I hope my colleagues will join me on a bipartisan basis.

It is important that we all remember to follow everyday precautions and educate ourselves with the CDC's prevention guidelines. I have probably washed my hands more this last weekend than during any weekend of my life, but I believe now this has to be routine and normal for all of us to default to washing our hands as frequently as possible and to do it in a very serious and not haphazard way. Avoiding close contact with those who are sick, staying home when you are sick, covering your nose and mouth, and cleaning your hands often are the basics that even the most accomplished of physicians tell us must be followed by everyone.

Now that we have secured funding to help address the coronavirus in an even more serious way in this country, we must look to this outbreak and how it will affect our daily lives and our economy. We have to look at the issues of paid sick leave for American workers, enhanced unemployment insurance, transportation, food security, educational plans, affordable treatment, and widespread and free coronavirus testing. We know we are probably a year to a year and a half away from the development of a vaccine, but that doesn't mean we shouldn't redouble our efforts now to do it and to do it in the right way.

The health and safety of all Americans is the highest priority of our U.S. Congress and our government. I stand ready to work with my colleagues to provide the Federal resources that are necessary to support and assist us in our progress against this threatening virus.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee is recognized.

TENNESSEE TORNADOES

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, on Friday, I flew with President Trump to Tennessee to visit with the Tennesseans who were hurt by the tornadoes last week.

There were four tornadoes. They hit primarily Benton, Davidson, Wilson, and Putnam Counties. They left 24 dead, and about 150 injured. There were more than 1,500 structures that were damaged. The winds were up to 175 miles per hour in the tornado that reached Putnam County.

We visited western Putnam County not far from Baxter. I talked to Matt and Angela Struggs there. She told me that at about 2 a.m., I guess it was early Wednesday morning, she heard what sounded like a freight train and then a whistle. All the people I talked with heard a freight train and a whistle.

She said—of course, they were all asleep, as it was 2 a.m. in the morning, and they didn't have any warning. So she ran upstairs as the windows were being blown out of the house, grabbed her youngest child, and came downstairs where her other two children and her husband were, and the sound was gone. They opened the door and looked across the street, and her son said: "It's gone." What was gone were all the homes, all the neighbors. Eight died in that neighborhood alone.

The first heroes of this tragedy were those neighbors and other neighbors in Nashville, and Benton County, and Mount Juliet in Wilson County. Matt Struggs, the husband of the young woman I was talking with, is a worship leader in their church. This was obviously a very close-knit community. He said: We knew who was left by the sounds of their voices. So we set about finding them and digging them out and getting them to the hospital.

This is certainly not what anyone would describe as an area of rich Americans, but they would not want to be described either as middle-income or low-income Americans, either. They are what I would call "salt of the earth" people, really good people—a very close-knit community whose first reaction and whose reaction the day we were there, 3 days later, was how can we help each other.

After the neighbors, the next heroes were the first responders. We met with many of them in Cookeville. Next were the volunteers. They turned out by the hundreds. Rick Gilbert, who is disaster coordinator for the Church of Christ in downtown Cookeville, talked with me about what they had there, but he didn't have to tell me. I could see it. There were stockpiles of boxes with everything imaginable that someone would want. Whatever they need, is what we try to give people who come here.

These Tennesseans were grateful for the visit by President Trump. It was

more than the fact that this was the first time any President of the United States had visited Cookeville, TN. This is an important town, but it is a town between Nashville and Knoxville about nearly halfway, and Presidents come to Nashville or Knoxville or Memphis or Chattanooga or our bigger cities when they come to Tennessee. But not only did the President go to Cookeville—that was a 40-minute helicopter flight—he drove another 30 or 40 minutes to this neighborhood where the Struggs and their neighbors live—the ones who opened the door and looked across the street and saw that everything was gone. The President stayed, and he talked for a long time. He listened, and they appreciated it very much.

He and the other Federal officials announced a major disaster declaration in, what I believe to be record time. So by the time we were there on Friday, there were 75 Federal Emergency Management Agency personnel on the ground in Tennessee, and there were three shelters already open.

I just talked with Congressman JIM COOPER from Nashville who has been deeply involved with this since the beginning, and he talked about the shelters being opened and the devastation at the Tennessee State University's Agriculture Center there in Nashville.

Governor Lee and his wife Maria were there, and he did, as usual, a remarkably good job. He, like the President, has an easy way of dealing with people. Congressman JOHN ROSE was there. His hometown is Cookeville, the community where we were visiting. Senator BLACKBURN was there. She had gone with Congressman ROSE on Wednesday and Thursday as soon as she heard about it. So she went back on Friday with us.

Of course, the mayors of all those communities hadn't gotten much sleep since Tuesday night when the tragedy occurred. They know—and the President and the Governor and I and Senator BLACKBURN, we all said to them: We know we can't resolve this. We can't make things like they used to be. We know we can't give you all the help you need, but we are here. That is really all they expected or all they wanted.

This is not our first tornado in Tennessee. According to The Tennessean newspaper, we have had 18 in the last 25 years, and several of them have been strong tornadoes like this one. But the people of Tennessee would want me to express our heartfelt appreciation to the President and to the Federal officials who, in the midst of everything else they had to do, jumped on this tragedy immediately, got the declaration out quickly, had the FEMA personnel on site, and had the shelters opened in what seemed to me to be a record amount of time. They then joined with the Tennessee volunteers and the neighbors and the first responders who set out to help the Tennesseans who were hurt.

There was a beautiful article written this morning that appeared in the New

York Times by Margaret Renkl from Nashville about the meaning of hashtag "NashvilleStrong," in which she talks about in her last sentence that "while we understand we have not been singled out by God for survival, we also understand that we can be God's hands here in the rubble, helping our neighbors dig out."

That is what is happening in Tennessee, and the President, the Federal officials, and the others who went to help, we greatly appreciate what they did, and I wanted to come to the floor to say that.

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. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOZMAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, our Nation is continuing to confront the public health challenge posed by the new coronavirus. Right now, as Dr. Anthony Fauci of the National Institutes of Health reminds us, the risk that any individual American will contract the disease remains low. This is not a time for fear. It is a time to continue calmly scaling up serious and smart preparations that have already been underway so the United States can continue working to blunt, slow, and mitigate the spread within our borders.

The most recent global health security index rated the United States the No. 1 overall most prepared country in the world for an infectious disease outbreak—the No. 1 overall most prepared country in the world for an infectious disease outbreak. Our resources, capabilities, and expertise are the envy of the rest of the world.

In this instance, the President's early, bold actions to impose travel restrictions and quarantine measures back in January bought our Nation more time and more room to continue preparing.

With that said, there was never any illusion that our country of more than 300 million people and nearly 4 million square miles could be entirely sealed off from the rest of the world. The question was never if we would have to combat the coronavirus here on U.S. soil, but when and to what degree.

As Dr. Fauci noted yesterday, we are now seeing instances of community spread here in the United States, and the CDC has now confirmed nearly 500 cases on U.S. soil. With respect to individual best practices and precautions, all Americans should follow the recommendations of the CDC and their State and local authorities. Detailed suggestions for different personal situ-

ations are available online at www.cdc.gov.

Officials in my home State of Kentucky are currently monitoring four confirmed cases. I spoke to the Governor this morning and will continue to stay in close touch to make sure that Kentucky and all 50 States have what they need and know Congress has their back.

Last week, the Senate passed nearly \$8 billion in supplemental funding, which President Trump signed into law. It will deliver surge resources to national public health experts, frontline healthcare professionals, and State and local governments as they work together to protect Americans. That legislation ensured a funding floor of at least \$7 million will go to Kentucky to help fight the virus.

In addition, I want to recognize and thank our colleague, the junior Senator from Texas. Ten days ago, he briefly interacted with an individual who has since tested positive for the virus. Even though he feels fine and it has already been 10 days, after consulting with experts, Senator CRUZ elected to work from home this week out of an abundance of caution. We will certainly miss our colleague around the Capitol this week, but I want to commend him for taking the initiative. We had a chance to talk yesterday.

So here is the bottom line: Our great Nation is very strong. We have enormous expertise and tremendous capabilities, and Congress, on a bipartisan basis, has made sure our health experts and leaders have the funding they need.

With calm and competence, all Americans—all of them—should continue to listen to the experts, take their advice, and take commonsense steps to protect ourselves, our families, and our communities.

S. 2657

Mr. President, now, on another matter here on the Senate floor, we will pick up where we left off last week: considering a comprehensive set of updates to the way our Nation approaches energy efficiency, security, and innovation.

As Chairman MURKOWSKI pointed out last week, it has been about 12 years since the last such package, and since then, America's energy sector has undergone some real changes. New technology has opened new doors for energy production and also presented new threats to our electrical grid and other critical infrastructure.

Even at a time when a strong job market has continued to bring Americans off the sidelines, the domestic energy sector has outpaced the economy as a whole in job creation. Increased access to our abundant domestic reserves has unleashed American energy on the international market. In fact, the Department of Energy has predicted the United States will become a net exporter of energy this year for the first time since 1953.

Over the past 12 years, we have seen plenty of attempts to intervene in this

evolution of the American energy sector. Under the last administration, we saw an anti-domestic energy mindset that manifested in proposals like the so-called Clean Power Plan. That would have buried domestic energy in a tangle of stifling redtape and would have jeopardized more than 100,000 American jobs. The working families I represent in Kentucky faced that threat head-on.

Even more recently, we saw Democratic Party standard bearers roll out a far-left proposal that would ban affordable forms of domestic power and let Washington micromanage everything from American jobs to their cars to their homes. We saw only a small number of our Senate Democratic colleagues able to vote against this radical proposal. That is the wrong way to think about American energy dominance.

Fortunately, thanks to the dedicated work of our colleagues on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, the bipartisan bill before us is the right way to go about it. The legislation before us includes provisions and input from nearly three-fourths of this body. From grid security and workforce training to energy storage and carbon capture, the Senate has a chance to pass a number of important updates to energy policy on a wide bipartisan basis.

I hope and anticipate the Senate will be able to process amendments and then pass the American Energy Innovation Act this week.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on amendment No. 1407, as modified, to Calendar No. 357, S. 2657, a bill to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes.

Mitch McConnell, Chuck Grassley, John Barrasso, John Thune, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Mike Braun, Lindsey Graham, Shelley Moore Capito, Lamar Alexander, Thom Tillis, Mike Crapo, James E. Risch, Lisa Murkowski, John Hoeven, John Boozman, Steve Daines, Richard C. Shelby.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on amendment No. 1407, as modified, offered by the Sen-

ator from Alaska, Ms. MURKOWSKI, to S. 2657, a bill to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote or change their vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 47, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 67 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Alexander	Grassley	Risch
Barrasso	Hassan	Roberts
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rosen
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Casey	Jones	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kaine	Shaheen
Cortez Masto	King	Sinema
Cotton	Leahy	Sullivan
Cramer	Loeffler	Thune
Daines	Manchin	Tillis
Enzi	McSally	Warner
Ernst	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Fischer	Perdue	Wicker
Gardner	Portman	Young
Graham	Reed	

NAYS—44

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Paul
Bennet	Heinrich	Peters
Blackburn	Hirono	Rounds
Blumenthal	Inhofe	Sasse
Braun	Johnson	Schatz
Brown	Kennedy	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Lankford	Shelby
Carper	Lee	Smith
Coons	McConnell	Stabenow
Cornyn	Menendez	Tester
Crapo	Merkley	Udall
Duckworth	Moran	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murphy	Wyden
Feinstein	Murray	

NOT VOTING—9

Booker	Cruz	Sanders
Capito	Harris	Toomey
Cassidy	Markey	Warren

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 47, the nays are 44.

Three-fifths of the Senators having been duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The majority leader is recognized.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is entered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Calendar No. 357, S. 2657, a bill to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes.

Mitch McConnell, Chuck Grassley, John Barrasso, John Thune, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Mike Braun, Lindsey Graham, Shelley Moore Capito, Lamar Alexander, Thom Tillis, Mike Crapo, James E. Risch, Lisa Murkowski, John Hoeven, John Boozman, Steve Daines, Richard C. Shelby.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on S. 2657, a bill to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SULLIVAN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 15, nays 73, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 68 Leg.]

YEAS—15

Alexander	Loeffler	Sullivan
Blunt	Murkowski	Thune
Burr	Perdue	Tillis
Ernst	Roberts	Wicker
Graham	Rubio	Young

NAYS—73

Baldwin	Daines	Kennedy
Barrasso	Duckworth	King
Bennet	Durbin	Klobuchar
Blackburn	Enzi	Lankford
Blumenthal	Feinstein	Leahy
Boozman	Fischer	Lee
Braun	Gardner	Manchin
Brown	Gillibrand	McConnell
Cantwell	Grassley	McSally
Cardin	Hassan	Menendez
Carper	Heinrich	Merkley
Casey	Hirono	Moran
Collins	Hoeven	Murphy
Coons	Hyde-Smith	Murray
Cornyn	Inhofe	Paul
Cortez Masto	Johnson	Peters
Cramer	Jones	Portman
Crapo	Kaine	Reed

Risch	Scott (FL)	Udall
Romney	Scott (SC)	Van Hollen
Rosen	Shaheen	Warner
Rounds	Sinema	Whitehouse
Sasse	Smith	Wyden
Schatz	Stabenow	
Schumer	Tester	

NOT VOTING—12

Booker	Cruz	Sanders
Capito	Harris	Shelby
Cassidy	Hawley	Toomey
Cotton	Markey	Warren

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 15, the nays are 73.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The majority leader.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is entered.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. 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. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DAINES. Mr. 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.

REMEMBERING JOHN ROBERT MILLER

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, it is my honor today to pay tribute to a brave Kentucky veteran who passed away last month at the age of 96. John Robert Miller, of Glasgow, KY, led a remarkable life of generous service and lasting achievement. As a member of the "greatest generation," John Robert defended our Nation and its ideals before coming home to raise a family and lead his community.

Like many brave Kentuckians, John Robert volunteered to serve our country during the Second World War. Over the coming years in the Army Artillery, he achieved the rank of technical sergeant and was stationed for 3 years in the South Pacific. For the rest of his life, his pride in our Nation and his military service were well known to all.

John Robert returned to Barren County after the war and married Christine McGuire, his inseparable partner for the next 67 years. Together they built a proud life. He turned to agriculture, owning a dairy farm while also growing several crops and raising angus cattle. His love for the land inspired John Robert to share his knowledge with the next generation of Ken-

tucky farmers through 4-H. An active mentor and guide, he was elected State chairman of the Kentucky 4-H Leadership Council.

John Robert seemed to be constantly thinking of how he could help others. In addition to his farm and a small business he owned, he was elected to the Barren County Fiscal Court. With the strong support of those he served, John Robert was twice reelected. As a local election commissioner for more than two decades, he also earned admiration and the lasting gratitude of his community. He received multiple awards in recognition of his life of service for others, including the Barren County Patriot Award.

I would like to share my heartfelt condolences with John Robert's children, Johnny, Lanny, and Donnie. Their father, John Robert, contributed to our Commonwealth's bright future. Through his hard work, his faith, and his refusal to quit, he left behind a legacy to be proud of. I urge my Senate colleagues to join me in honoring a treasured Kentuckian, John Robert Miller.

WOMEN POLITICAL PRISONERS

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, on International Women's Day, we celebrated women and girls around the globe for their tremendous contributions to our communities, our countries, and the world. From Albania to Zimbabwe, women face enormous risks to pursue progress in defiance of attitudes, policies, and actions that treat them as second-class citizens. Too often, these women are punished for their courage. As this year marks the 25th anniversary of the United Nations' adoption of the Beijing Declaration on the equal rights of women, we reaffirm our commitment to achieving women's empowerment and equal status throughout the world.

Today, I want to highlight 25 women who have risked their lives, withstood torture, and been unjustly detained for fighting for human rights, democracy, a free and fair press, and the rights of vulnerable LGBT populations, as well as safeguarding their culture and the environment. The repressive responses of their respective governments speaks to the power these women command, the implications of their cause, and the movements they inspire.

In Russia, President Putin's government utilizes politically motivated imprisonment to bolster its power by cracking down on journalists, human rights advocates, religious minorities, Ukrainian citizens, and civil society advocates. Yulia Tsetkova is the latest target of the authorities' long-running campaign against LGBT activists. Tsetkova has been placed on house arrest and faces years of imprisonment for her creative work at a youth amateur theater which the state has labeled "homosexual propaganda," for drawings described as criminal "pornography" and for administering two

LGBT-themed groups on social media deemed "gay propaganda.")

The Chinese Communist Party has waged a powerful campaign to suppress vibrant ethnic minority communities and political dissent. The government has brutally cracked down in Xinjiang, where it has extrajudicially interned and subjected more than 1 million Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities to forced labor, torture, and abuse. Rahile Dawut, a Xinjiang University professor who researched and documented traditional Uyghur culture, disappeared in December 2017. Sanubar Tursun, a renowned Uyghur singer, disappeared in November 2018, shortly before she was scheduled to perform in France. We will not forget their names nor their work.

The Chinese Communist party has also targeted Tibetans for celebrating their heritage. In late 2015, officials detained at least eight Tibetans accused of organizing observances of the Dalai Lama's 80th birthday. Those detained included Bonkho Kyi, who had organized a public picnic to celebrate the occasion. Kyi was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment, although details of the criminal charges remain unavailable.

In Iran, human rights defenders have been steadfast in their advocacy despite repeated arrest and abuse by authorities. Nasrin Sotoudeh has devoted her life to advocating for human rights in Iran, speaking out against the death penalty and laws forcing women to wear hijabs. Sotoudeh was rearrested in June 2018 for defending women protestors against the forced hijab and faces 38 years in prison and 148 lashes. Atena Daemi, also a lifelong human rights activist, is serving a 7-year prison sentence for handing out anti-death penalty leaflets. She has been on hunger strike twice and is in dire need of medical attention due to dizziness and numbness. Narges Mohammadi, vice president of the Centre for Human Rights Defenders in Iran, has been imprisoned since May 2015 and is serving a 16-year sentence. Mohammadi is critically ill with pulmonary embolism and a neurological disorder resulting in seizures and temporary partial paralysis.

Iranian authorities have also recently arrested and imprisoned environmentalists. Niloufar Bayani, a McGill University-graduate, worked for the United Nations Environment Programme and, most recently, the Persian Wildlife Heritage Foundation. She was arrested along with several co-workers, including Sepideh Kashami, on charges of espionage. Multiple government bodies have found no evidence suggesting the environmentalists detained were spies. While detained, Bayani has reportedly suffered from torture and threats of sexual assault.

Governments around the world are also attacking the free press and targeting journalists, particularly those who speak truth to power and expose the failures of those very governments.

Many women journalists have been targeted and unjustly detained. In particular, the escalating use of criminal charges of “false news” or “fake news” to imprison journalists and activists is alarming. Certainly, these incitements of “fake news” echo President Trump and his administration’s regressive rhetoric and attacks on the press and democratic values.

As of December 2019, Turkey was the world’s second worst jailer of journalists with 47 in prison, coming in close second to China with 48. President Erdogan has cracked down on independent criticism by shuttering more than 100 news outlets and jailing dozens of journalists. Editor Hatice Duman was imprisoned in 2003 and is serving a life sentence based on charges of propaganda and being a member of a banned group. Duman was the owner and news editor of the socialist weekly “Atilim,” which had opposed President Erdogan’s policies. She was convicted based on authorities’ claim of her attendance at a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party demonstration and the testimony of confidential witnesses. Duman’s husband later said the police threatened sexual violence against his family if he did not testify against his wife. Ayseur Parildak and Hanim Büsra Erdal, two journalists for “Zaman,” are both serving sentences for terrorism-related offenses based on claims that “Zaman” had ties to Fethulaah Gülen. Sadiye Eser, a reporter for the pro-Kurdish “Mezopotamya News Agency,” has also been detained by police since November 2019 on politically motivated charges of membership of a terrorist organization.

In Egypt, President Sisi has attempted to quash dissent and consolidate control by wrongfully imprisoning human rights defenders. Mahienour el-Masry, a human rights lawyer, has spent her career organizing peaceful protests, advocating for political prisoners, and denouncing human rights violations. She was arrested in September 2019 following a wave of protests calling for President Sisi’s resignation and charged with collaborating with a terrorist organization, spreading “false news,” and using social media to publish false rumors. Esraa Abdel Fattah, a human rights activist and reporter for the banned “Tahrir News,” was arrested on charges of spreading “false news,” membership in a banned group, and abuse of social media networks in October 2019. Abdel Fattah was reportedly beaten, hung from handcuffs for hours, and choked with her clothes while interrogated.

In Burundi, authorities have cracked down on free expression in anticipation of the country’s 2020 elections. Christine Kamikazi and Agnes Ndirubusa, journalists at Burundi’s last remaining independent newspaper “Iwacu,” were arrested and convicted on charges of attempting threat against state security by collaborating with the rebel

group RED-Tabara. Kamikazi and Ndirubusa were traveling with two colleagues to report on in-fighting between Burundian security forces and RED-Tabara when they were arrested. They were convicted despite the fact that “Iwacu” had informed authorities of their plan to travel to the area for reporting and the fact that the RED-Tabara attack had already occurred before their travels to the region.

Finally, a year ago today, I highlighted 14 women political prisoners in a statement marking International Women’s Day. Of those 14, 8 remain in detention today. These include Saudi women’s rights and human rights activists Loujain al-Hathloul, Nassima al-Sada, Samar Badawi, Nouf Abdulaziz, and Maya’a al-Zahrani; Senator Leila de Lima, detained for her criticism of extrajudicial killings in the Philippines; Guligeina Tashimaimaiti, a Uyghur PhD student detained in China; and Aster Fissehatsion, a political dissident held incommunicado without charge nor trial since 2001 in Eritrea.

In Egypt, Russia, China, Iran, Turkey, Burundi, Saudi Arabia, the Philippines, and Eritrea, these women threatened by a repressive government, abusive authorities, and critical risks to their health are advocating for the betterment of their entire communities. Sadly, these 25 women highlighted today only represent a small fraction of countless women and girls unjustly detained and imprisoned.

On this International Women’s Day, we reflect on the remarkable achievements of women and the work that remains to be done by all of us to reach gender parity. The women political prisoners we have highlighted today serve as role models championing human rights, democracy, cultural tolerance, and environmental preservation. Their detention should embolden the rest of us to take up their causes in their absence. I call on governments unjustly detaining women for exercising their fundamental rights to immediately release these political prisoners. We will not forget these women, what they have fought for, and what they have sacrificed for all of us as a result.

WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, on January 28, 2020, I submitted a statement for the RECORD on H. Con. Res. 83, which directs the President to terminate the use of U.S. Armed Forces to engage in hostilities against Iran.

H. Con. Res. 83 was passed by the House of Representatives on January 9, 2020, and received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations on January 13, 2020. Pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1546(c), H. Con. Res. 83 should have been treated as a privileged resolution and reported out of the committee on January 28.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee majority leadership opted not

to hold a committee debate or vote on H. Con. Res. 83. As I explained in my statement of January 28, I understand that this decision was based primarily on the view that a concurrent resolution, under the War Powers Resolution, may be privileged only if it uses the word “remove” or the phrase “removal of United States Armed Forces engaged in hostilities,” rather than “terminate” or “terminate the use of United States Armed Forces to engage in hostilities,” as used in H. Con. Res. 83. As I will explain, however, this view is not consistent with Senate precedent.

On February 13, 2020, the Senate passed S.J. Res. 68. This resolution contains identical operative language to H. Con. Res. 83, directing the President to “terminate” the use of U.S. Armed Forces for hostilities against Iran. The very fact that S.J. Res. 68 was considered in the Senate on a privileged and expedited basis clarified that there are no magic words required for privilege under the War Powers Resolution, and that the use of “terminate” qualifies for such privilege. As a result, it is clear that H. Con. Res. 83 should have been accorded privileged status and, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1546(c), should have been reported out of committee and put up for a Senate vote.

Fortunately, the Senate prerogatives under the War Powers Resolution were vindicated by the debate, privileged consideration, and vote on S.J. Res. 68. As such and in light of the identical purpose and operative texts of the Senate joint resolution and the House concurrent resolution, there is no need at this point for a second, identical debate to occur either in the committee or on the Senate floor. In other words, inaction on H. Con. Res. 83 is harmless.

Both Chambers of Congress have made their views and the views of the American people with regard to U.S. hostilities against Iran quite clear. I hope President Trump and his national security staff abide by this message.

BICENTENNIAL OF MAINE

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, on March 15, 1820, Maine became our Nation’s 23rd State. It is a pleasure to join my fellow Mainers in celebrating this bicentennial and the generations of people who have written an inspiring and remarkable history.

The story of Maine begins long before President James Monroe signed the legislation granting statehood to what had been a district of Massachusetts. For thousands of years, the land has been home to the Wabanaki, who have drawn sustenance from Maine’s woods and waters. The People of the Dawn remain valued members of our communities today, and their reverence for nature is the foundation of the ethic of environmental stewardship that continues to guide our State.

French explorers, led by Samuel de Champlain, first visited the area in 1604. In 1607, more than a decade before

the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, bold English pioneers established Popham Colony and constructed the first sailing ship built in North America. Ten years later, Captain John Smith sailed the North Atlantic coast and named the region “New England.”

The European settlers that followed cleared farm fields, cut timber, and harvested the bounty of the sea. They harnessed rivers to power grain, lumber, and textile mills. With pick and shovel, they built roads and, later, railroads to connect communities to one another and Maine to the world.

In June of 1775, just 2 months after Lexington and Concord, the first naval battle of the American Revolution was fought at Machias. Armed with nothing more than muskets, pitchforks, and axes, a militia of 30 patriots captured a British warship in a stunning American victory. When the British tried again to subdue that hotbed of revolution 2 years later, Passamaquoddy warriors joined with the local militia to repel the invasion.

We are a State of immigrants, first from England, Scotland, and Ireland, then from Scandinavia. When the Acadians fled persecution in British Canada, many found new homes in Maine, establishing our rich Franco-American heritage. In recent years, Maine has opened its arms to thousands of refugees from Somalia and other nations in Africa and the Middle East.

Maine achieved statehood as a result of legislation that admitted two new States—Maine and Missouri—to the Union—one free, one slave. Freedom is a theme that resonates throughout Maine’s history.

During the era when slavery stained our young Nation, Mainers were fervent abolitionists and hosted a vital part of the Underground Railroad. It was in Maine that Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote “Uncle Tom’s Cabin,” the novel that brought the horror of slavery into homes throughout America.

During the Civil War, Maine provided more soldiers per capita to the Union cause than any other State. When Joshua Chamberlain and the 20th Maine made their heroic charge at Little Round Top, they turned the tide at Gettysburg and saved our Nation so that all people would be free. As the war neared its end, President Abraham Lincoln established a network of hospitals to care for wounded veterans, the foundation of today’s VA. It was fitting that the very first of those hospitals was in Maine.

Maine also led the way in ensuring that all American citizens have the right to express themselves at the ballot box. Maine provided some of the most effective leaders in the movement for women’s suffrage. Maine’s Governor and two Senators played key roles in the passage of the 19th Amendment that took effect 100 years ago, during Maine’s centennial year.

Two episodes wonderfully describe the commitment of Maine people to liberty, equality, and dignity for all. In

1837, the crew of a Maine schooner smuggled a slave from a southern port to our State and to freedom. The Governor of the slave State demanded not just the return of the slave but also the extradition of the ship’s captain and first mate to face charges of theft of property. The response of Maine’s Governor was blunt: “We do not consider people to be property.”

In our time, in 2003, an out-of-State neo-Nazi White supremacist group brought its message of racial bigotry and anti-Semitism to Lewiston, a city that had recently opened its doors, and its heart, to refugees from Somalia. The rally for hate attracted barely 30 people. The counter rally for humanity drew more than 4,000. Another 1,000 gathered outside on a bitterly cold January day, unable to fit into the packed Bates College gym but unwilling to let their voices go unheard.

That is the real story of Maine—a noble history that is upheld and enhanced today. Farming, fisheries, and forest products remain vital parts of our economy, now joined by advanced manufacturing and world-leading biomedical research. Our maritime heritage continues at our two great shipyards that keep our Navy preeminent in the world. Mainers continue to serve in uniform and defend freedom—we have the second highest percentage of veterans in the Nation. The people of our State will always come to the aid of those in need and offer a haven to the oppressed.

When Captain John Smith explored the Maine coast more than four centuries ago, he wrote in his log that settling that beautiful and untamed region would take “the best parts of art, judgment, courage, honesty, constancy, diligence, and industry.” The people of Maine continue to demonstrate those qualities, and it is an honor to celebrate this landmark anniversary with them.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, today I recognize the bicentennial anniversary of the great State of Maine, which will be celebrated on March 15, 2020. For the past 200 years, Maine has made monumental contributions to our Nation and exemplified the best of America, with immense natural treasures surpassed only by the kindness, generosity, and work ethic of its people. With the Pine Tree State now entering its third century, we look back on the people and events that brought us to this milestone and look forward to all of the successes that lie ahead.

Before it was ever known as Maine, the land was home to a number of Indigenous Tribes that together formed the Wabanaki Confederacy; to this day, Maine continues to be home to the Wabanaki people and several Native Tribes who make invaluable contributions to our State and our culture. The land was settled as an independent colony in the 17th century, before being later annexed by the colony of Massachusetts. Maine existed under Massachusetts’ rule until March 15, 1820,

when it regained its independence from our southern neighbors as part of the Compromise of 1820 and was admitted as the 23rd State of the United States of America.

Maine’s blessings are many. In the years since its admission to the United States, Maine has made major economic contributions to the Nation. Maine people have proven to be resourceful, adaptable, gritty, and hardworking, which, combined with our vast natural resources, have established the State as a leader in vital industries. As the most forested State in the Nation, Maine’s timber industry thrived; with our thousands of miles of coastline, Maine people worked the waters and created one of the most lucrative and sustainable fisheries in the world. We have turned fertile farmland into a legacy of family farms and diversified agriculture, allowing Maine-grown food to be served across the Nation, and we have harnessed unmatched scenery to establish our State as a leader in tourism, where visitors from around the globe wait all year to spend a week in Vacationland. In these industries and many more, Maine leads the way, and it all starts with the men, women, and families who make up the fabric of our communities and set the standard for the way life should be.

Maine’s innate adaptability and determination extends to every part of our society, including our choice of leaders. For generations, Maine’s elected officials have emphasized common sense and problem-solving above all, traits drawn directly from the State’s voters and values. The example set by Joshua Chamberlain, the Lion of Little Round Top, who led his men against impossible odds during the Civil War to strike major victories for the Union, exemplifies Maine’s focus on service over self. This legacy was furthered by Margaret Chase Smith as she stood up to the political powers of her day and chose country over party. There are so many other examples, from Ed Muskie to Bill Cohen to George Mitchell to Olympia Snowe, of how Maine’s leaders have championed some of the country’s most impactful pieces of legislation by focusing on results over partisanship, wielding an outsized influence given Maine’s population. It is not just national either; there are too many examples to list of State and local leaders who have stepped forward to create a better Maine for all of our people. This legacy of fighting to achieve the difficult right instead of settling for the convenient wrong speaks to the unique independence of Maine citizens, who have always voted based on ideas, not on party. This approach is far too infrequent in our political discourse; on this subject, as on most, the Nation could use more of Maine’s sensibility.

I have always said that Maine is like a big small town, with very long streets because, no matter where you live in Maine, we are all neighbors and we are all in service to each other. This focus on service is why Maine has long

had one of the highest rates of veterans per capita, and it is why towns across Maine offer a wide range of resources to help lift up our fellow citizens struggling with challenges ranging from substance use disorders to unemployment to food insecurity. I have been lucky enough to travel to every corner and pocket of our State, and the way our communities care for our own never ceases to amaze me. No matter if it is a time of crisis or business as usual, Maine people are in it together. That is a profoundly rare phenomenon, and we are infinitely better for it.

Maine's motto, "Dirigo," is simple, declarative, and fitting; translated from Latin, it means "I Lead." That is exactly right: For the last 200 years, Maine has led the way, economically, politically, and socially. As we honor the 200th anniversary of Maine's statehood, I know that our State is positioned to continue its leadership for generations to come. So, regardless of which of the 16 counties you are from, let us come together—as is the Maine tradition—and celebrate our great fortune to live, work, and play in the greatest State in the Nation. Happy 200th birthday, Maine, and thanks to each and every person who makes our State so special. Thanks to your efforts, I am certain we will see history repeat itself as Maine embarks on another 200 years of prosperity, community, common sense, and leadership.

55TH ANNIVERSARY OF "BLOODY SUNDAY"

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, this past weekend marked the 55th anniversary of Bloody Sunday, one of the darkest moments in our democracy. On March 7, 1965, Alabama law enforcement officers brutally attacked hundreds of peaceful demonstrators marching from Selma to Montgomery to demand full civil rights for African Americans. These brave protesters put their safety and liberty on the line to build an America that lives up to its ideals of freedom, justice, and equality. It is thanks to their heroism—and the heroism of many civil rights activists before and since—that our country has made great strides towards those ideals. However, in order to fully honor their struggle, we must also recognize that much of the hatred and discrimination which they fought to root out persists, although perhaps in less overt or easily recognized forms.

One of the strongest, most disheartening examples of this phenomenon is the ongoing assault on the right of minorities to vote. This is not ancient history. States all over the country continue to "modernize" strategies developed a century ago to suppress African-American voting power. Some of these strategies are blatant and recognizable, like mass purges of voter rolls; the gerrymandering of districts with "surgical precision," according to one court; and intimidation of voters of color. Some of the strategies are dis-

guised behind excuses or fear tactics, like obstructive voter ID laws, felony disenfranchisement, and closures of polling sites in heavily minority-populated areas.

So long as we allow these sorts of practices to continue, we are denying American citizens the right to vote promised to them by our Constitution, and we are undermining the integrity of our democracy. This is a problem on principle, of course—until we guarantee the right to vote regardless of race, we fall short of the unique promise and potential of the United States of America. But it is also a problem for broader practical reasons—when we exclude people from fully participating in our democracy, we prevent them from achieving the social, economic, and civic reforms they need to strengthen their communities.

So, what are we going to do about that? I know what I will do: I will fight for laws that will guarantee every American a voice in our democracy. That is why I have introduced bills like the Democracy Restoration Act, S.1068, to restore the Federal right to vote to ex-offenders, and the Deceptive Practices and Voter Intimidation and Suppression Act, S.1834, to penalize the voter suppression efforts so frequently aimed at minority communities.

It is also why I am a fervent supporter of H.R. 4, the Voting Rights Advancement Act. This bill, which was passed by the House of Representatives at the end of last year, would remedy the Supreme Court's 2013 decision decimating section 5 of the Voting Rights Act and thereby strengthen our ability to prevent discriminatory changes to State voting laws and procedures. I thank Senator LEAHY for championing this bill and call on Leader MCCONNELL and Chairman GRAHAM to urgently bring H.R. 4 for consideration in Committee and in the Senate.

Let's honor all of those whose struggles for freedom and equality throughout our Nation's history have been met with violence and hatred. Let's carry on their torch and help make their dreams a reality. Let's fulfill the right to vote.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of the League of Women Voters of the United States. With a commitment to civic participation, the League has secured its place nationally as a relied-upon source of voter education and a protector of voting rights. The centennial celebration is a historical benchmark for the State of Michigan, as well as the entire Nation.

Just 6 months before the ratification of the 19th Amendment, the suffragists of the National American Woman Suffrage Association as well as other suffrage groups embarked on a mission to ensure that voters, particularly women, would have the necessary non-

partisan information to make informed decisions on who and what to support in elections. With this newfound mission, the suffrage movement began a "mighty political experiment" designed to help 20 million women carry out their new civic duty.

With Michigan women winning the right to vote in 1918, the mission to educate Michigan women voters started before the League was established nationally when the Michigan League of Women Voters formed out of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association in 1919. The following year, they became part of the League of Women Voters of the United States. The early Michigan LWV advocated for changes to State-level voter registration laws and civil service reform; they also established citizenship classes through citizenship schools in people's homes. Many of their actions influenced early programs of the National League, and the intent of those programs continue today through the League's work.

While the League is nonpartisan, even from their conception, the League used their voice and their platform for advocacy. One of their earliest initiatives was for child welfare reform, as well as civil service and election law reforms across the country. In 1941, the League advocated successfully for amending Michigan State law to forbid factory work by those under 16 and to mandate school attendance by all children between the ages of 7 and 16. Other major legislation the League advocated for includes the Equal Rights Amendment, National Voter Registration Act, and the Help America Vote Act.

Today, Leagues from across the country advocate for issues such as fighting voter suppression, limiting the influence of money in politics, and redistricting. They are constantly encouraging and pushing for further investment in our election infrastructure and election security. With a presence in over 700 communities and across all 50 States, the League of Women Voters of the United States has become an activist, grassroots organization which plays a critical role in our democracy.

It is my great pleasure to congratulate the League of Women Voters of the United States on the lasting impact it has made throughout our Nation's history and for the work it continues to do. As the League of Women Voters of the United States celebrates this centennial milestone, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating its members and extending best wishes for continued success in the years ahead.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE DESIGNATION AS EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS ALL FUNDING SO DESIGNATED BY THE CONGRESS IN THE CORONAVIRUS PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020, PURSUANT TO SECTION 251(B)(2)(A) OF THE BALANCED BUDGET AND EMERGENCY DEFICIT CONTROL ACT OF 1985, FOR THE ENCLOSED LIST OF ACCOUNTS, RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE ON MARCH 6, 2020—PM 51

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report and papers; which was referred to the Committee on the Budget:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 507 of division A of the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020 (H.R. 6074; the "Act"), I hereby designate as emergency requirements all funding so designated by the Congress in the Act pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as outlined in the enclosed list of accounts.

The details of this action are set forth in the enclosed memorandum from the Acting Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 6, 2020.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 3:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 5214. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to prevent fraud by representative payees.

H.R. 5671. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Merchant Mariners of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated and vital service during World War II.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 3422. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Education, and to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes.

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-4226. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Lacey Act Implementation Plan: De Minimis Exception" ((RIN0579-AD44) (Docket No. APHIS-2013-0055)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 3, 2020; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4227. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Regulations for the Evaluation and Recognition of the Animal Health Status of Compartments" ((RIN0579-AE43) (Docket No. APHIS-2017-0105)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 2, 2020; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4228. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy), transmitting a report entitled "Review of Security Assistance Programs as Requested in the Conference Report (H.R. 115-952) Joint Explanatory Statement to Accompany the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019 (Division A of P.L. 115-245)"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4229. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "General Updates and Elimination of Certain TAAF and PWEDA Regulations" (RIN0610-AA80) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4230. A communication from the Board of Trustees, National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual management report relative to its operations and financial condition for fiscal year 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-4231. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) relative to tribal crime data collection activities; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-4232. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Elder Fraud Legislative Proposal"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4233. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)" (RIN0790-AK90) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 3, 2020; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-4234. A communication from the Chairman, Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the memorial construction; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-4235. A communication from the Deputy General Counsel, Office of Government Contracting and Business Development,

Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "National Defense Authorization Acts of 2016 and 2017, Recovery Improvements for Small Entities After Disaster Act of 2015, and Other Small Business Contracting; Correction" (RIN3245-AG86) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 21, 2020; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

EC-4236. A communication from the Deputy Bureau Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Rural Digital Opportunity Fund, Connect America Fund" ((RIN3060-AK57) (WC Docket Nos. 19-126 and 10-90)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 25, 2020; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petition or memorial was laid before the Senate and was referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-187. A joint resolution adopted by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico urging the United States Congress to enact legislation providing for a five year transition period to enforce the provisions of the Farm Bill through which the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. section 2156) is applied to Puerto Rico, banning any type of animal fighting venture; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 126

The United States Congress passed the H.R. 2 Conference Report, known as the Farm Bill, which included an amendment to the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2156) extending the application thereof to Puerto Rico. The aforementioned statute bans all animal fighting ventures including cockfights.

Cockfighting is considered a traditional sport in Puerto Rico which has been deeply rooted in our culture and history for over five hundred years. Cockfights in Puerto Rico are regulated by Act No. 98-2007, as amended, known as the "Puerto Rico Gamecocks of the New Millennium Act," and by Regulation No. 7424. Both the Act and the regulations in effect, which stem from our extensive experience holding cockfights officially overseen by the State, regulate, control, oversee, and promote all the activities related to this sport.

In Puerto Rico there are over seventy (70) cockpits distributed among forty-five (45) municipalities throughout the Island. This industry creates a total of eleven thousand one hundred and thirty-four (11,134) direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The cockfighting industry injects \$65 million annually into Puerto Rico's economy mainly from the consumption of agricultural products, gamecock farms, medications, vitamins, services, tourism, establishment operations, attendee consumption, permits, and licenses. Just in one year, a total of eighty-eight thousand three hundred (88,300) cockfights were held for a total three hundred and forty-four thousand (344,000) attendees.

The one (1)-year transition period provided by this Act is not enough to mitigate the economic impact it shall have on the Island, nor does it provide enough time for the federal law enforcement agencies to implement it. Therefore, it would promote the proliferation of underground cockfights.

Thus, it is essential to allow for a five (5)-year transition process. It is very important

to provide the people employed by this industry with a reasonable amount of time to transition to other industries so that our economic recovery is not affected by the sudden blow of the cockfighting ban.

The adoption of this federal statute shall affect the resources of the United States and Puerto Rico governments on several fronts on account of: (i) the need for resources and personnel to seize 176,000 gamecocks without having any place for them or management protocols; (ii) the federal Government has not determined whether having gamecocks shall be illegal or whether the owners shall have to maintain them; (iii) having to train personnel to handle gamecocks; (iv) the closing of seventy (70) establishments that pay license fees, water and electric power bills, municipal license fees, and other utilities; and (v) job retraining assistance for 11,134 employees; (vi) the loss of \$65 million for the Island's economy which includes taxes, excise taxes, product consumption, tourism, and bird feed, among others.

In addition, the direct revenues from the gamecock industry, not counting licenses, taxes, and others, go to sports programs for Puerto Rican children through the Sports and Recreation Department.

For all of the foregoing, this Legislative Assembly deems it pertinent to request the Governor of Puerto Rico, the Hon. Wanda Vázquez-Garced, and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, the Hon. Jenniffer González-Colón, to take the necessary steps to urge the Congress of the United States of America to enact legislation providing for a five (5)-year transition period to enforce the provisions of the Farm Bill through which the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. §2156) is applied to Puerto Rico banning any type of animal fighting venture, including cockfights; and direct the development of five (5)-year transition program. Likewise, the transition period should allow for the development of economic studies as are necessary; the establishment of protocols for the transition, and management and disposal of gamecocks; as well as the retraining and reemployment programs for persons who were part of the Puerto Rico cockfighting sport and industry.

Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico:

Section 1.—To request the Governor of Puerto Rico, the Hon. Wanda Vázquez-Garced, and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, the Hon. Jenniffer González-Colón, to take the necessary steps to urge the Congress of the United States of America to enact legislation providing for a five (5)-year transition period to enforce the provisions of the Farm Bill through which the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. §2156) is applied to Puerto Rico banning any type of animal fighting venture, including cockfights.

Section 2.—To request the Governor of Puerto Rico, the Hon. Wanda Vázquez-Garced, and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, the Hon. Jenniffer González-Colón to jointly develop a work plan for a five (5)-year transition period that allows for the development of economic studies as are necessary; the establishment of protocols for the transition, and management and disposal of gamecocks; as well as the retraining and reemployment programs for persons who were part of the Puerto Rico cockfighting sport and industry. Said plan shall be included in the presentations given to the United States Congress and the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico. This work plan shall be drafted within one hundred and eighty (180) days as of the approval of this Joint Resolution.

Section 3.—A copy of this Joint Resolution translated into English shall be delivered to

the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; the President Pro Tempore of the Senate; and to the party leaders of the United States House of Representatives and Senate.

Section 4.—This Joint Resolution shall take effect immediately after its approval.

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 Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 3417. A bill to require pension plans that offer participants and beneficiaries the option of receiving lifetime annuity payments as lump sum payments, to meet certain notice and disclosure requirements; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 3418. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to allow the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide capitalization grants to States to establish revolving funds to provide hazard mitigation assistance to reduce risks from disasters and natural hazards, and other related environmental harm; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. DAINES, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 3419. A bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to provide for the establishment of a trust for the benefit of all unpaid cash sellers of livestock, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. LEE):

S. 3420. A bill to extend surveillance authorities and expand amicus curiae protections under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 3421. A bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to prohibit the production of certain business records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. JONES, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. 3422. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Parks

and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Education, and to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes; read the first time.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. COTTON, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. COONS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. REED, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. Res. 536. A resolution recognizing the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania on the 30th anniversary of the restoration of their independence; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 259

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 259, a bill to impose criminal sanctions on certain persons involved in international doping fraud conspiracies, to provide restitution for victims of such conspiracies, and to require sharing of information with the United States Anti-Doping Agency to assist its fight against doping, and for other purposes.

S. 319

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 319, a bill to improve the reproductive assistance provided by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs to severely wounded, ill, or injured members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their spouses or partners, and for other purposes.

S. 514

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 514, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the benefits and services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs to women veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 815

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 815, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable tax credit against income tax for the purchase of qualified access technology for the blind.

S. 1263

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1263, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish an interagency task force on the use of public lands to provide medical treatment and therapy to veterans through outdoor recreation.

S. 1822

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1822, a bill 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.

S. 2059

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2059, a bill to provide a civil remedy for individuals harmed by sanctuary jurisdiction policies, and for other purposes.

S. 2085

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2085, 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.

S. 2216

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2216, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to formally recognize caregivers of veterans, notify veterans and caregivers of clinical determinations relating to eligibility for caregiver programs, and temporarily extend benefits for veterans who are determined ineligible for the family caregiver program, and for other purposes.

S. 2321

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) 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.

S. 2630

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2630, a bill to repeal the wage requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act.

S. 2669

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2669, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to clarify the obligation to report acts of foreign election influence and require implementation of compliance and re-

porting systems by Federal campaigns to detect and report such acts, and for other purposes.

S. 2680

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2680, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for Palestinian terrorism, and for other purposes.

S. 2835

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2835, a bill to include information regarding VA home loans in the Informed Consumer Choice Disclosure required to be provided to a prospective FHA borrower who is a veteran, to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the provision of a certificate of eligibility for VA home loans during the preseparation counseling for members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 2842

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2842, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 to expand and expedite access to cardiac rehabilitation programs and pulmonary rehabilitation programs under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 3043

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3043, a bill to modernize training programs at aviation maintenance technician schools, and for other purposes.

S. 3054

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3054, a bill to establish that a State-based education loan program is excluded from certain requirements relating to a preferred lender arrangement.

S. 3104

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3104, a bill to make technical corrections relating to parental leave for Federal employees.

S. 3111

At the request of Mr. PERDUE, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3111, a bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to exclude affiliates and subsidiaries of insured depository institutions from the definition of deposit broker, and for other purposes.

S. 3170

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3170, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to expand

access to breastfeeding accommodations in the workplace, and for other purposes.

S. 3207

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) were added as cosponsors of S. 3207, a bill to require the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish a Cybersecurity State Coordinator in each State, and for other purposes.

S. 3217

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3217, a bill to standardize the designation of National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes.

S. 3388

At the request of Mrs. LOEFFLER, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3388, a bill to ensure that women seeking an abortion are informed of the medical risks associated with the abortion procedure and the major developmental characteristics of the unborn child, before giving their informed consent to receive an abortion.

S. 3393

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3393, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for concurrent receipt of veterans' disability compensation and retired pay for disability retirees with fewer than 20 years of service and a combat-related disability, and for other purposes.

S. 3415

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3415, a bill to allow Americans to earn paid sick time so that they can address their own health needs and the health needs of their families.

S. RES. 308

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 308, a resolution calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to provide evidence or to release United States citizen Paul Whelan.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 536—RECOGNIZING THE BALTIC STATES OF ESTONIA, LATVIA, AND LITHUANIA ON THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESTORATION OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. COTTON, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. COONS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. REED, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 536

Whereas, 3 decades ago, the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania inspired the world through their victory over the forces of Soviet totalitarianism after decades of resistance;

Whereas the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania originally declared their independence in 1918 and established diplomatic relations with the United States as independent countries on July 28, 1922;

Whereas, 100 years ago this year, Soviet Russia signed treaties with Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania recognizing their sovereignty and renouncing all territorial claims over each Baltic State in perpetuity;

Whereas, on August 23, 1939, the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, which contained a secret protocol dividing Eastern Europe into spheres of influence, with the Baltic States ultimately being assigned to the Soviet Union, leading soon after to the forcible incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union;

Whereas, following World War II, the Soviet Union occupied the Baltic States, imposing for more than 5 decades its model of Soviet totalitarianism, which the United States never recognized, instead maintaining 98 years of continuous diplomatic relations with the Baltic States;

Whereas, in August 1989, approximately 2,000,000 people joined hands in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to form a 373-mile human chain across the 3 states known as the Baltic Chain of Freedom;

Whereas, in February 1990, the people of Lithuania participated in the first free election to select a new parliament, which promptly voted for restoration of independence, making Lithuania the first occupied Soviet republic to declare the restoration of independence on March 11, 1990, a move subsequently followed by Latvia on May 4, 1990, and Estonia on August 20, 1991;

Whereas, in January 1991, Soviet military forces tried to quash the growing independence restoration movement, leading to approximately 14 Lithuanian deaths, as well as 6 Latvian deaths and many injuries;

Whereas, in February and March 1991, the Lithuanian, Estonian, and Latvian people voted overwhelmingly in support of their respective independence restoration referendums, which the United States recognized later that year;

Whereas the Baltic States helped pave the path for democracy and freedom across Eastern Europe, leading to the fall of the Soviet Union;

Whereas, after restoration of independence, the economies of Estonia, Latvia, and Lith-

uania emerged as modern market economies leading in technology and financial services sectors;

Whereas Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania continue to demonstrate their commitment to advancing democratic values, peace, and security through their membership and active participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);

Whereas the Baltic States have been loyal NATO allies, contributing to regional security and global security through operations in Afghanistan and leadership in the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence in Estonia, the NATO Strategic Communications Centre of Excellence in Latvia, and the NATO Energy Security Centre of Excellence in Lithuania;

Whereas the Baltic States further their contributions to the security of the Euro-Atlantic area by spending at least 2 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for defense, and contribute to global security through determined participation in international allied operations and missions;

Whereas, since their restoration of independence in 1990 and 1991, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have faced considerable Russian aggressive behavior, intimidation, and cyber attacks, and as a result have worked to shape total defense strategies to counter Russian intervention;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation has pursued an aggressive disinformation campaign in the Baltic States, including intimidation of Western civilians and troops stationed in Europe and abroad via hacking, pushing propaganda, and other cyber attacks, and has increased air provocations in Eastern Europe;

Whereas the presence of the United States in the Baltic States remains a crucial factor for ensuring security in the region and complements the efforts of NATO to strengthen its deterrence and defense posture, including an Enhanced Forward Presence posture in the eastern part of the Alliance with multinational battlegroups;

Whereas, in 2019, the United States and the Baltic States signed the Security Cooperation Roadmaps outlining joint security cooperation priorities for 2019 to 2024;

Whereas the Baltic States have been models for democratic governance with strong institutions and respect for civil liberties and the rule of law, cherished shared values between the Baltic States and the United States; and

Whereas the democratic development and progress of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania since those countries regained independence has established the Baltic States as 3 shining beacons for freedom: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania on the 30th anniversary of the restoration of their independence;

(2) commits continued support for the Baltic allies of the United States through economic and security cooperation, further strengthening transatlantic ties and regional presence;

(3) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the enduring transatlantic alliance;

(4) recognizes the courage and resilience of the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian people in their fight for freedom and democracy in the face of Russian aggressive behavior; and

(5) expresses the wish that the next 30 years of friendship between the Baltic States and the United States are just as full of posi-

tive achievements and progress as the last 30 years have been.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1526. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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.

SA 1527. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1528. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1529. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1530. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1531. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1532. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1533. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1534. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1535. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. MARKEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1536. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1537. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1538. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1539. Mrs. LOEFFLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1540. Mrs. LOEFFLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1541. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1542. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1543. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1544. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1545. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1546. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1547. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1548. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1549. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1550. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1551. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1514 proposed by Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) to the amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1552. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1514 proposed by Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) to the amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1553. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1514 proposed by Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) to the amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1554. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1514 proposed by Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) to the amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1526. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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. _____. KLAMATH BASIN WATER SUPPLY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2000 TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

Section 4(b) of the Klamath Basin Water Supply Enhancement Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2222; 132 Stat. 3887) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “Pursuant to the reclamation laws and subject” and inserting “Subject”; and

(ii) by striking “may” and inserting “is authorized to”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, including conservation and efficiency measures, land idling, and use of groundwater,” after “administer programs”;

(2) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(3) by redesignating the second paragraph (4) (relating to the effect of the subsection) as paragraph (5); and

(4) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (B);

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking “; or” and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking “the Secretary—” and all that follows through “to develop” in subparagraph (A) and inserting “the Secretary to develop”.

SA 1527. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. RISCH) 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:

Beginning on page 321, line 8, strike “Secretary” and all that follows through “Secretary” on page 322, line 2, and insert the following: “Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, 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) any 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, in consultation with the Secretary of State,

SA 1528. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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:

Beginning on page 321, line 8, of the amendment, strike “Secretary” and all that follows through “Secretary” on page 322, line 2, and insert the following: “Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, 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) any 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, in consultation with the Secretary of State,

SA 1529. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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. _____. OREGON RECREATION ENHANCEMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to public land administered by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Oregon.

(b) ROGUE CANYON AND MOLALLA RECREATION AREAS, OREGON.—

(1) DESIGNATION OF ROGUE CANYON AND MOLALLA RECREATION AREAS.—For the purposes of protecting, conserving, and enhancing the unique and nationally important recreational, ecological, scenic, cultural, watershed, and fish and wildlife values of the areas, the following areas in the State are designated as recreation areas for management by the Secretary in accordance with paragraph (3):

(A) ROGUE CANYON RECREATION AREA.—The approximately 98,150 acres of Bureau of Land Management land within the boundary generally depicted as the “Rogue Canyon Recreation Area” on the map entitled “Rogue Canyon Recreation Area Wild Rogue Wilderness Additions” and dated November 19, 2019, which is designated as the “Rogue Canyon Recreation Area”.

(B) MOLALLA RECREATION AREA.—The approximately 29,884 acres of Bureau of Land Management land within the boundary generally depicted on the map entitled “Molalla Recreation Area” and dated September 26, 2018, which is designated as the “Molalla Recreation Area”.

(2) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of each recreation area designated by paragraph (1).

(B) EFFECT.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct any minor errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Secretary shall administer each recreation area designated by paragraph (1)—

(i) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the recreation area is established; and

(ii) in accordance with—

(I) this subsection;

(II) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(III) other applicable laws.

(B) USES.—The Secretary shall only allow those uses of a recreation area designated by paragraph (1) that are consistent with the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

(C) WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 280 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Oregon Governor's Council on Wildfire Response, shall conduct a wildfire risk assessment that covers—

(i) the recreation areas designated by paragraph (1);

(ii) the Wild Rogue Wilderness; and

(iii) any Federal land adjacent to an area described in clause (i) or (ii).

(D) WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the wildfire risk assessment is conducted under subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall develop a wildfire mitigation plan, based on the wildfire risk assessment, that identifies, evaluates, and prioritizes treatments and other management activities that can be implemented on the Federal land covered by the wildfire risk assessment (other than Federal land designated as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System) to mitigate wildfire risk to communities located near the applicable Federal land.

(ii) PLAN COMPONENTS.—The wildfire mitigation plan developed under clause (i) shall include—

(I) vegetation management projects (including mechanical treatments to reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health and resiliency);

(II) evacuation routes for communities located near the applicable Federal land, which shall be developed in consultation with State and local fire agencies; and

(III) strategies for public dissemination of emergency evacuation plans and routes.

(iii) APPLICABLE LAW.—The wildfire mitigation plan under clause (i) shall be developed in accordance with—

(I) this subsection; and

(II) any other applicable law.

(E) ROAD CONSTRUCTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii) or as the Secretary determines necessary for public safety, no new permanent or temporary roads shall be constructed (other than the repair and maintenance of existing roads) within a recreation area designated by paragraph (1).

(ii) TEMPORARY ROADS.—Consistent with the purposes of this section, the Secretary may construct temporary roads within a recreation area designated by paragraph (1) to implement the wildfire mitigation plan developed under subparagraph (D), unless the temporary road would be within an area designated as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(iii) EFFECT.—Nothing in this subparagraph affects the administration by the Secretary of the Molalla Forest Road in accordance with applicable resource management plans.

(F) EFFECT ON WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this subsection alters the authority of the Secretary (in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate) to conduct wildland fire oper-

ations within a recreation area designated by paragraph (1), consistent with the purposes of this section.

(G) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal surface and subsurface land within a recreation area designated by paragraph (1) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, or mineral materials.

(H) NO EFFECT ON WILDERNESS AREAS.—Any wilderness area located within a recreation area designated by paragraph (1) shall be administered in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(4) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this subsection creates any protective perimeter or buffer zone around a recreation area designated by paragraph (1).

(c) EXPANSION OF WILD ROGUE WILDERNESS AREA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Rogue Canyon Recreation Area Wild Rogue Wilderness Additions” and dated November 19, 2019.

(B) WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The term “Wilderness additions” means the land added to the Wild Rogue Wilderness under paragraph (2)(A).

(2) EXPANSION OF WILD ROGUE WILDERNESS AREA.—

(A) EXPANSION.—The approximately 59,512 acres of Federal land in the State generally depicted on the map as “Proposed Wilderness” shall be added to and administered as part of the Wild Rogue Wilderness in accordance with the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 95–237), except that—

(i) the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the Federal land under their respective jurisdiction; and

(ii) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as applicable.

(B) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the wilderness area designated by subparagraph (A).

(ii) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description filed under clause (i) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subsection, except that the Secretary may correct typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(iii) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under clause (i) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service.

(C) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE.—The Secretary may take such measures within the Wilderness additions as the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and disease, in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)).

(D) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness additions are withdrawn from all forms of—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, or mineral materials.

(E) TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this paragraph alters, modifies, enlarges, diminishes, or abrogates the treaty rights of any Indian Tribe.

(d) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND, CURRY COUNTY AND JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ELIGIBLE FEDERAL LAND.—The term “eligible Federal land” means—

(i) any federally owned land or interest in land depicted on the Maps as within the Hunter Creek and Pistol River Headwaters Withdrawal Proposal or the Rough and Ready and Baldface Creeks Mineral Withdrawal Proposal; or

(ii) any land or interest in land located within such withdrawal proposals that is acquired by the Federal Government after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) MAPS.—The term “Maps” means—

(i) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “Hunter Creek and Pistol River Headwaters Withdrawal Proposal” and dated January 12, 2015; and

(ii) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “Rough and Ready and Baldface Creeks Mineral Withdrawal Proposal” and dated January 12, 2015.

(2) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the eligible Federal land is withdrawn from all forms of—

(A) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) operation under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF MAPS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Maps shall be made available to the public at each appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) EXISTING USES NOT AFFECTED.—Except with respect to the withdrawal under paragraph (2), nothing in this subsection restricts recreational uses, hunting, fishing, forest management activities, or other authorized uses allowed on the date of enactment of this Act on the eligible Federal land in accordance with applicable law.

SA 1530. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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. PERMANENT AUTHORIZATION OF PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES PROGRAM.

Section 6906 of title 31, United States Code, is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “fiscal year 2019” and inserting “each fiscal year”.

SA 1531. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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—Malheur Community Empowerment for the Owyhee

SEC. 2401. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) **ACTIVE MANAGEMENT.**—The term “active management” means those actions that are proposed or implemented—

(A) to address degraded or non-functioning resource conditions that would not improve without on-the-ground treatments;

(B) to respond to specific, identified resource conditions described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) to meet resource objectives and desired outcomes.

(2) **ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT.**—The term “adaptive management” means management based on a relationship between research and management practices in which management practices are developed and modified based on a recurring evaluation of data, collected on a recurring basis by and for the Monitoring Network, for the purpose of allowing timely reactions to changing conditions on Federal land—

(A) to achieve, retain, or improve the ecological health and functionality of the Federal land; and

(B) to achieve desired future conditions on the Federal land.

(3) **BUREAU.**—The term “Bureau” means the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) **CENTER.**—The term “Center” means the Native Seed Center established under section 2405(e)(1)(A).

(5) **COMMISSIONER.**—The term “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(6) **COUNTY.**—The term “County” means Malheur County, Oregon.

(7) **CULTURAL.**—The term “cultural” means relating to the sites, areas, or artifacts of, or traditional uses of land by, indigenous peoples.

(8) **CULTURAL RESOURCES.**—The term “cultural resources” means—

(A) the sites, areas, and artifacts of indigenous peoples; and

(B) the existing uses of land by indigenous peoples.

(9) **ECOLOGICAL HEALTH.**—The term “ecological health” means the ability of the ecological processes of an ecosystem to function in a manner that maintains the structure, composition, activity, and resilience of the ecosystem over time, including an ecologically appropriate diversity of plant communities, habitats, and conditions that are sustainable through successional processes.

(10) **FEDERAL LAND.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “Federal land” means all land in the County the title to which is held by the United States.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term “Federal land” does not include—

(i) any Forest Service land; or

(ii) any land held in trust by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(11) **INVASIVE SPECIES.**—The term “invasive species” means a species of nonnative aggressive plant with the potential to cause—

(A) significant damage to a native ecosystem; or

(B) significant economic losses.

(12) **LOOP ROAD.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “loop road” means a route determined by the Malheur CEO Group that is managed and maintained by the Bureau and the County for the purpose of providing directed tourism and educational opportunities in the County.

(B) **INCLUSION.**—The term “loop road” includes each of the roads described in paragraphs (2) through (5) of section 2405(a).

(13) **MALHEUR CEO ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—The term “Malheur CEO Advisory Committee” means the Malheur Community Empowerment for Owyhee Group Advisory Committee established under section 2403(c)(7)(A).

(14) **MALHEUR CEO GROUP.**—The term “Malheur CEO Group” means the Malheur

Community Empowerment for Owyhee Group established under section 2403(c)(1).

(15) **MONITORING DATA.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “monitoring data” means data that is—

(i) collected through a memorandum of understanding entered into under section 2403(e)(1); and

(ii) provided to the Bureau at a frequency sufficient—

(I) to monitor the ecological functionality of Federal land subject to a programmatic environmental impact statement prepared under section 2403(a)(1); and

(II) to use for adaptive management of that Federal land.

(B) **INCLUSION.**—The term “monitoring data” includes data in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(16) **MONITORING NETWORK.**—The term “Monitoring Network” means the network of monitoring partners and protocols established under section 2403(e)(1), including the parties to, and protocols established under, each memorandum of understanding entered into under that section for the purpose of implementing adaptive management of the Federal land.

(17) **NATIVE SEED CENTER ESTABLISHMENT GROUP.**—The term “Native Seed Center Establishment Group” means the group established pursuant to the memorandum of understanding entered into under section 2405(e)(1)(B).

(18) **PASSIVE MANAGEMENT.**—The term “passive management” means those actions that are proposed or implemented to address degraded or non-functioning resource conditions that are expected to improve without additional on-the-ground actions, such that resource objectives and desired outcomes are anticipated to be reached without additional human intervention.

(19) **RESTORATION AREA.**—The term “restoration area” means an area of Federal land in need of active or passive management—

(A) to restore the ecological health of the area; or

(B) to prevent the ecological degradation of the area from—

(i) demonstrably encroaching invasive species; or

(ii) other threats.

(20) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2402. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this subtitle is to promote the long-term ecological health of the Federal land to support communities and natural resources.

(b) **OBJECTIVES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—To further the purpose described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall manage the Federal land for the benefit of present and future generations—

(A) to support and grow local communities and economies;

(B) to protect the cultural resources and western traditions for which the Federal land is known;

(C) to maintain grazing on the Federal land—

(i) for the economic well-being of the County; and

(ii) as a tool to improve the ecological health of the Federal land;

(D) to protect and enhance the cultural, ecological, and economic needs of the Burns Paiute Tribe;

(E) to maintain and enhance the latest available science-based adaptive management of the Federal land;

(F) to prevent invasive species encroachment and large fires through management practices that focus on restoration of the ecosystem;

(G) to ensure the conservation and improved management of the ecological, social,

and economic environment, including geological, biological, wildlife, fish, riparian, and scenic resources;

(H) to address the management uncertainties on the Federal land to provide greater stability of natural resource management on the Federal land; and

(I) to promote and foster cooperation, communication, and understanding, and reduce conflict, among all users of the Federal land.

(2) **APPROACH.**—The Secretary shall carry out the duties of the Secretary under this subtitle in a manner that—

(A) furthers the purpose described in subsection (a) and the objectives described in paragraph (1);

(B) ensures the collection of relevant data to monitor and evaluate the ecological health of the Federal land;

(C) ensures that adaptive management actions improve the ecological health of the Federal land;

(D) builds inclusivity in the County by promoting the involvement of local grazing allotment holders, institutions of higher education, volunteers, Federal agencies, and other interested parties in the Monitoring Network while standardizing data collection; and

(E) promotes cooperation, communication, and understanding within the County to reduce conflict among all users of Federal land.

SEC. 2403. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL LAND IN THE COUNTY.

(a) **PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.**—

(1) **PREPARATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 10 years thereafter, the Secretary, in consultation with the Commissioner and after obtaining input from the Malheur CEO Group, shall prepare a programmatic environmental impact statement in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for the Federal land using—

(i) existing and up-to-date planning documents, processes, and data; and

(ii) in the case of the first programmatic environmental impact statement, any planning and data documentation that is in development on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) **PRIORITIES.**—

(i) **PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR MISSING DATA.**—The Secretary shall give priority to the completion of any analysis relating to areas on the landscape for which planning or data are lacking during the year in which a programmatic environmental impact statement under subparagraph (A) is prepared.

(ii) **BASILINE SOIL AND VEGETATIVE HEALTH ASSESSMENTS.**—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall give priority to the completion of baseline soil and vegetative health assessments on the Federal land.

(C) **PROTECTION OF THE FEDERAL LAND.**—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include an analysis of the conditions and actions necessary to ensure that the adaptive management carried out under a programmatic environmental impact statement will not degrade the ecological health of the Federal land.

(D) **SUPPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING GRAZING REGULATIONS.**—A programmatic environmental impact statement under subparagraph (A) shall supplement, and not supplant, existing grazing regulations, including part 4100 of subchapter D of chapter II of subtitle B of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

(E) **CONSIDERATION OF OTHER LAW.**—The Secretary shall ensure that each programmatic environmental impact statement

under subparagraph (A) takes consideration of, and is consistent with—

(i) the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.);

(ii) the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.);

(iii) division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as the “National Historic Preservation Act”); and

(iv) Executive Order No. 13007 (42 U.S.C. 1996 note; relating to Indian sacred sites).

(2) ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT.—Each programmatic environmental impact statement under paragraph (1)(A) shall—

(A) provide baseline information on the ecological health of the Federal land;

(B) define desired future ecological conditions and outcomes;

(C) negate the need for project-specific environmental analysis for the management activities listed in clauses (i) through (ix) of subparagraph (D); and

(D) to restore and improve the ecological health of the Federal land and related riparian areas, lead to or enhance the use of adaptive management of the Federal land for—

(i) the management of invasive species through the use, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, of available tools, including—

(I) mechanical tools;

(II) hand tools;

(III) chemical tools;

(IV) biological tools; and

(V) livestock for varied season use;

(ii) the maintenance of existing water infrastructure;

(iii) the improvement, including movement, of existing water infrastructure, except in an area in which there are species listed as threatened species or endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(iv) the culturally appropriate protection of areas for restoration of wildlife habitat through—

(I) offsite water developments;

(II) wildlife-friendly fencing; and

(III) vegetation management to protect—

(aa) the natural integrity of spring sites;

(bb) native species diversity;

(cc) water quality; and

(dd) soil health;

(v) the protection and use of existing water infrastructure, including—

(I) the use of existing water infrastructure to distribute livestock and wildlife, including wild horses, for—

(aa) the protection of riparian areas, springs, wetlands, or other mesic sites; and

(bb) the ecological improvement of rangeland by domestic species;

(II) the prevention of fragmentation of habitat;

(III) the preservation of existing water infrastructure that has not experienced invasion by an invasive species; and

(IV) the restoration of existing water infrastructure that has experienced degradation by an invasive species.

(vi) the repair, removal, or construction of fences, as necessary, in response to land designations, in accordance with wildlife or domestic animal management needs;

(vii) the maintenance of existing roads, if that maintenance does not constitute an improvement amounting to a new road category;

(viii) the removal of juniper where ecologically appropriate for the benefit of improving or conserving ecological function; and

(ix) the use of prescribed fire to reduce fuel loads where ecologically appropriate.

(3) NO EFFECT ON SUBSURFACE MINERAL RIGHTS.—A programmatic environmental im-

pact statement under paragraph (1)(A) shall not affect any subsurface mineral rights.

(4) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS ANALYSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each programmatic environmental impact statement under paragraph (1)(A) shall include a minimum requirements analysis under appendix B of section 6340 of the Bureau of Land Management Manual (Management of Designated Wilderness Areas) (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act) for the proposed management activities included in the programmatic environmental impact statement.

(B) PROJECT-SPECIFIC ANALYSES.—A project-specific minimum requirements analysis shall not be required for any site-specific activity that is covered under a programmatic environmental impact statement referred to in subparagraph (A).

(b) PLANNING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) RESTORATION AREA PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Malheur CEO Group and the Monitoring Network, shall develop a plan, using existing data and planning documents, for the restoration of areas that are ecologically degraded on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—The plan under subparagraph (A) shall describe—

(i) the restoration areas to be treated under the plan;

(ii) the restoration objectives and desired ecological outcomes for the restoration areas;

(iii) the priority of restoration areas to be treated under the plan, including the reasons for such priority;

(iv) the prescribed treatments under the plan, including the use of newer and developing technologies;

(v) the timing of treatments under the plan; and

(vi) the monitoring methods and techniques that will be used to measure and evaluate success relative to the restoration objectives and desired ecological outcomes described in clause (ii).

(2) REPORT ON AREAS MOST AT RISK OF BEING ECOLOGICALLY DEGRADED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Malheur CEO Group and the Monitoring Network, shall develop a report and a plan that identifies the Federal land most at risk of being ecologically degraded, including an assessment of management options to keep the Federal land intact, including the option of no active management.

(c) MALHEUR COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT FOR OWYHEE GROUP.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a group, to be known as the “Malheur Community Empowerment for Owyhee Group”—

(A) to improve collaborative relationships among—

(i) the members of the Malheur CEO Group; and

(ii) the types of entities that those members represent; and

(B) to provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary relating to the monitoring and management of the Federal Land, in accordance with the purpose and objectives described in section 2402.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Malheur CEO Group shall consist of 13 members, of whom—

(i) 6 shall be representatives of ranching businesses in the County;

(ii) 6 shall be representatives of other businesses or conservation or recreation organi-

zations, of whom 2 shall reside in the County; and

(iii) 1 shall be a representative of the Burns Paiute Tribe.

(B) APPOINTMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Members of the Malheur CEO Group shall be appointed by the Secretary, with advice from—

(I) the manager of the Vale District of the Bureau;

(II) any Member of the House of Representatives who represents a district in which the Federal land is located; and

(III) the Governor of the State of Oregon.

(ii) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall appoint the initial members of the Malheur CEO Group.

(iii) TERMS.—Each member of the Malheur CEO Group shall serve for a term of 3 years.

(iv) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member of the Malheur CEO Group may be reappointed for 1 or more additional 3-year terms.

(v) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Malheur CEO Group shall be filled—

(I) as soon as practicable after the vacancy occurs; and

(II) in the same manner as the original appointment.

(C) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.—

(i) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Malheur CEO Group shall serve without compensation.

(ii) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Malheur CEO Group shall receive, from the Secretary, travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(D) CHAIRPERSON.—A chairperson shall be elected by a majority of the members of the Malheur CEO Group.

(3) DUTIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Malheur CEO Group shall—

(i) review each project proposed to the Bureau by members of the Malheur CEO Group, ranchers holding grazing permits on the Federal land, or other members of the public to be carried out using the analysis completed by a programmatic environmental impact statement prepared under subsection (a)(1);

(ii) propose projects and funding to the Secretary under this subtitle;

(iii) provide early and continuous coordination with appropriate officials of land management agencies in the County in recommending projects consistent with purposes of this subtitle; and

(iv) provide frequent opportunities for citizens, organizations, Tribes, land management agencies, and other interested parties to participate openly and meaningfully in the project development process, including in the early stages of the process.

(B) PROJECTS PROPOSED TO THE SECRETARY.—The Malheur CEO Group may propose a project to the Secretary if the project has been approved by a majority of the members voting at an official meeting of the Malheur CEO Group.

(4) MEETINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A quorum is required for an official meeting of the Malheur CEO Group.

(B) QUORUM.—A quorum shall consist of—

(i) a combination of members that—

(I) constitutes a majority of the members of the Malheur CEO Group; and

(II) consists of at least as many members described in clause (i) of paragraph (2)(A) as the total number of members described in clauses (ii) and (iii) of that paragraph; or

(ii) all of the members of the Malheur CEO Group.

(C) OPEN MEETINGS.—Each meeting of the Malheur CEO Group shall—

(i) be announced in a local newspaper of record, as determined by the Secretary, not less than 1 week in advance of the meeting; and

(ii) be open to the public.

(D) RECORDS.—The Malheur CEO Group shall—

(i) maintain records of each meeting; and

(ii) make those records available for public inspection.

(5) BYLAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The members of the Malheur CEO Group shall establish bylaws for the Malheur CEO Group.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—Bylaws may be established under subparagraph (A) on approval by—

(i) a combination of members that—

(I) constitutes a majority of the members of the Malheur CEO Group; and

(II) consists of at least as many members described in clause (i) of paragraph (2)(A) as the total number of members described in clauses (i) and (iii) of that paragraph; or

(ii) all of the members of the Malheur CEO Group.

(6) DETAIL OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On request of the Malheur CEO Group, the Secretary may detail, with or without reimbursement, any of the personnel of the Department of the Interior to assist the Malheur CEO Group in carrying out the duties described in paragraph (3).

(B) CIVIL SERVICE STATUS.—Any detail of a Federal employee under subparagraph (A) shall not interrupt or otherwise affect the civil service status or privileges of the Federal employee detailed.

(7) MALHEUR COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT FOR OWYHEE GROUP ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Malheur CEO Group is established under paragraph (1), the Malheur CEO Group shall establish an advisory committee, to be known as the “Malheur Community Empowerment for Owyhee Group Advisory Committee”, to provide input to the Malheur CEO Group, including scientific, cultural, historical, and other advice, as needed, regarding management of the Federal land—

(i) to ensure that the work of the Malheur CEO Group is well-informed and relevant to the Federal land; and

(ii) to promote adaptive management of the Federal land in accordance with a programmatic environmental impact statement prepared under subsection (a)(1).

(B) MEMBERSHIP.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Malheur CEO Advisory Committee shall consist of—

(I) members of the Malheur CEO Group;

(II) representatives of Indian tribes, including at least 1 representative of the Burns Paiute Tribe;

(III) representatives of the scientific and research communities, including individuals with expertise in scientific matters relevant to the Federal land, as determined by the Malheur CEO Group; and

(IV) representatives of any other entity or interest relevant to the Federal land, as determined by the Malheur CEO Group.

(ii) APPOINTMENT.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Malheur CEO Group shall appoint the members of the Malheur CEO Advisory Committee.

(II) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Malheur CEO Group is established under paragraph (1), the Malheur CEO Group shall appoint the initial members of the Malheur CEO Advisory Committee.

(III) TERMS.—Each member of the Malheur CEO Advisory Committee shall serve for such period as the Malheur CEO Group determines to be appropriate.

(IV) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member of the Malheur CEO Advisory Committee may be reappointed for 1 or more additional terms.

(V) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Malheur CEO Advisory Committee shall be filled—

(aa) as soon as practicable after the vacancy occurs; and

(bb) in the same manner as the original appointment.

(iii) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.—

(I) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Malheur CEO Advisory Committee shall serve without compensation.

(II) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Malheur CEO Advisory Committee shall receive, from the Secretary, travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(8) INAPPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Malheur CEO Group or the Malheur CEO Advisory Committee.

(d) ONGOING CONSULTATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out adaptive management under a programmatic environmental impact statement prepared under subsection (a)(1) and monitoring under subsection (e), the Secretary shall consult with the Malheur CEO Group and work toward a consensus with respect to—

(A) the implementation of policies and practices;

(B) any lessons learned from that implementation; and

(C) the adaptation of those policies and practices—

(i) to reflect any lessons learned from the implementation; and

(ii) to incorporate the results of the monitoring carried out under subsection (e).

(2) FREQUENCY.—The Secretary shall consult with the Malheur CEO Group not less frequently than once every 60 days for the 4-year period beginning on the date on which the Malheur CEO Group is established under subsection (c)(1), and as necessary thereafter.

(e) MONITORING.—

(I) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MONITORING NETWORK.—

(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 with the monitoring partners described in subparagraph (B) to establish a network, to be known as the “Monitoring Network”—

(i) to monitor, in accordance with this subsection, all Federal land subject to a programmatic environmental impact statement prepared under subsection (a)(1)(A); and

(ii) to carry out ecological research relating to that monitoring.

(B) MONITORING PARTNERS DESCRIBED.—The monitoring partners referred to in subparagraph (A) are—

(i) the Director of the Bureau;

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

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

(iv) the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife;

(v) the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality;

(vi) the County;

(vii) the Malheur County Soil and Water Conservation District;

(viii) relevant watershed councils in the County, as determined by the Malheur CEO Group;

(ix) the Burns Paiute Tribe;

(x) Oregon State University;

(xi) Treasure Valley Community College;

(xii) existing holders or users of grazing permits on the Federal land;

(xiii) representatives of conservation, hunting, or fishing organizations; and

(xiv) any other individual or entity that, in the determination of the Secretary, collects or holds data relevant to the monitoring, in accordance with this section, of the Federal land subject to a programmatic environmental impact statement prepared under subsection (a)(1).

(2) LEADERSHIP OF THE MONITORING NETWORK.—The Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Director of the Bureau shall lead the Monitoring Network unless the parties to the memorandum of understanding described in paragraph (1) choose another Federal official to lead the Monitoring Network.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The Monitoring Network shall carry out monitoring and research—

(A) using agreed upon protocols for the collection of data to inform the adaptive management actions necessary to achieve a desired range of future conditions;

(B) using the latest available science-based ecological framework to provide more frequent and timely data relating to the ecological functionality of the Federal land subject to a programmatic environmental impact statement prepared under subsection (a)(1) than the data that the Bureau was able to acquire before the date of enactment of this Act through—

(i) the independent efforts of the Bureau; or

(ii) existing cooperative agreements;

(C) that provides data that can be used by the Secretary in real-time, as baseline data and as data indicating changes in conditions, for adaptive management of the Federal land in accordance with a programmatic environmental impact statement prepared under subsection (a)(1); and

(D) that includes monitoring and research of ecological health, including the collection of data on—

(i) the relationship between invasive species and fires, including information regarding the frequency and severity of any fires, updated not less frequently than once each year;

(ii) soils and vegetation, for the purpose of preparing a complete inventory of all soils and vegetation within the Federal land, updated not less frequently than once every 10 years;

(iii) wildlife, including migration corridors and the status of habitat fragmentation;

(iv) wild or feral horses or trespass livestock;

(v) the availability and management of water on the land, including the use of updated water infrastructure;

(vi) the effects of the removal of juniper;

(vii) invasive species;

(viii) sage brush steppe ecosystems;

(ix) wetlands, riparian areas, springs, seeps, and other mesic sites; and

(x) recreation, including—

(I) recreation in any component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

(II) recreation north and south of the Owyhee dam; and

(III) recreation relating to loop roads, including—

(aa) the use of the roads;

(bb) the economic impact of the roads;

(cc) the effects of the roads on domestic and wild flora and fauna; and

(dd) the effects of the roads on—

(AA) cultural uses of the land; and

(BB) cultural artifacts.

(4) DEADLINE FOR BASELINE DATA.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Monitoring Network is established under paragraph (1), the Monitoring Network shall begin—

(A) compiling existing baseline data;

(B) incorporating new baseline data as that data is acquired; and

(C) making that baseline data available to the public.

(5) USE OF MONITORING DATA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Monitoring data collected by the Monitoring Network shall inform management planning decisions relating to the actions covered by a programmatic environmental impact statement prepared under subsection (a)(1), as determined by the Secretary.

(B) EFFECT OF VIOLATIONS.—If monitoring data described in subparagraph (A) shows that a holder or user of a grazing permit is not in substantial compliance with the applicable management plan or any use of flexible management granted by a programmatic environmental impact statement prepared under subsection (a)(1), that holder or user shall not be permitted further access to any flexible management granted by the programmatic environmental impact statement until—

(i) the holder or user takes corrective action; and

(ii) monitoring data shows that the corrective action taken by the holder or user has improved the ecological health of the affected land, as determined by the Secretary.

(C) EFFECT OF IMPROVEMENTS.—

(i) SUSPENDED ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS.—The Secretary shall restore for use by a holder or user of a grazing permit any animal unit months held by that holder or user that were suspended, in a quantity commensurate with the carrying capacity of the relevant land, as determined by the Secretary, if—

(I) monitoring data shows that the holder or user is in substantial compliance with—

(aa) the applicable management plan; and

(bb) the use of flexible management granted by a programmatic environmental impact statement prepared under subsection (a)(1); and

(II) the conditions of the allotments of that holder or user will support additional animal unit months beyond the animal unit months assigned to that holder or user.

(ii) IMPROVED CARRYING CAPACITY.—The Secretary shall consider increasing the quantity of animal unit months held by a holder or user of a grazing permit if monitoring data shows an increased carrying capacity on the relevant land.

(6) DEPLOYMENT AND USE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall deploy, use, and request the use of modern technology to carry out the monitoring referred to in paragraph (1), including—

(A) unmanned aerial systems;

(B) satellite imagery;

(C) Global Positioning Systems and tablets;

(D) weather stations; and

(E) stream gauges.

(7) SOIL AND VEGETATION SURVEYS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding for internships and workforce development to carry out soil and vegetation surveys on the Federal land with—

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

(B) the American Conservation Experience;

(C) Oregon State University;

(D) Treasure Valley Community College;

(E) the Burns Paiute Tribe; and

(F) local high schools in the County.

(8) NO EFFECT ON EXISTING FEES.—Nothing in this subsection affects any Federal, State, Tribal, or local grazing or other fee generated in the County under existing law (including regulations).

(f) ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) DIRECT ENFORCEMENT BY THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall enforce compliance with—

(A) any requirement relating to the monitoring of Federal land under subsection (e); and

(B) any policy or practice implemented by the Secretary in response to that monitoring.

(2) ENFORCEMENT BY THE COUNTY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make grants to County law enforcement agencies to assist in the enforcement of any requirement relating to the monitoring of county roads.

(B) ADDITIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL.—The County may use funds received through a grant under this paragraph to hire not more than 4 additional law enforcement officers or personnel.

(3) MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT BY INDIAN TRIBES.—The Secretary shall make grants to Indian Tribes—

(A) to assist the Secretary in the monitoring required under subsection (e); and

(B) to assist in the enforcement of—

(i) any requirement relating to the monitoring of Federal land under subsection (e); and

(ii) any policy or practice implemented by the Secretary in response to that monitoring.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF RESOURCES FOR INCREASED WORKFORCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out this section, including any monitoring and enforcement under this section, the Secretary may hire additional employees for the Vale District of the Bureau.

(2) SOIL AND VEGETATIVE HEALTH SURVEY WORKFORCE.—

(A) INITIAL COMPLETION OF BASELINE SOIL AND VEGETATIVE HEALTH SURVEY.—To complete the soil and vegetative health surveys under subsection (e)(7), the Secretary shall use existing protocols and hire, for the Vale District of the Bureau—

(i) 4 employees to survey 200,000 acres of Federal land each year until the survey of Federal land is completed; or

(ii) to complete the survey of Federal land in 1 year, 40 employees for a period of 1 year.

(B) UPDATES TO THE SURVEY.—To update the survey not less frequently than once every 10 years, the Secretary shall hire, for the Vale District of the Bureau, 6 employees to survey not less than 460,000 acres of Federal land each year on an ongoing basis.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary—

(A) to carry out monitoring and enforcement under this section, \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030;

(B) to carry out soil and vegetation surveys under subsection (e)(7), \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030;

(C) to make grants under subsection (f)(2) to County law enforcement agencies, \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030; and

(D) to make grants under subsection (f)(3) for monitoring and enforcement by Indian Tribes, \$7,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030.

(2) INCREASED APHIS FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to support innovative technologies to reduce invasive species, including invasive weeds and invasive annual grasses on the Federal land, \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030.

SEC. 2404. LAND DESIGNATIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED SEGMENT.—The term “covered segment” means the river segment des-

ignated by paragraph (231) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (d)(1)).

(2) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Proposed Wilderness Malheur County” and dated November 6, 2019.

(3) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilderness area” means a wilderness area designated by subsection (b)(1).

(b) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following Federal land in the County comprising approximately 1,133,481 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) FIFTEENMILE CREEK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 58,599 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Fifteenmile Creek Wilderness”.

(B) OREGON CANYON MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 57,891 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Oregon Canyon Mountains Wilderness”.

(C) TWELVEMILE CREEK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 37,779 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Twelvemile Creek Wilderness”.

(D) UPPER WEST LITTLE OWYHEE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 93,159 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Upper West Little Owyhee Wilderness”.

(E) LOOKOUT BUTTE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 66,194 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Lookout Butte Wilderness”.

(F) OWYHEE RIVER CANYON WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 223,586 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Mary Gautreaux Owyhee River Canyon Wilderness”.

(G) TWIN BUTTE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 18,135 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Twin Butte Wilderness”.

(H) CAIRN “C” WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 8,946 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Cairn ‘C’ Wilderness”.

(I) OREGON BUTTE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 32,010 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Oregon Butte Wilderness”.

(J) DEER FLAT WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 12,266 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Deer Flat Wilderness”.

(K) SACRAMENTO HILL WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 9,568 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Sacramento Hill Wilderness”.

(L) COYOTE WELLS WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 7,147 acres, as generally depicted on the Map,

which shall be known as the “Coyote Wells Wilderness”.

(M) BIG GRASSEY WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 45,192 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Big Grassy Wilderness”.

(N) LITTLE GROUNDHOG RESERVOIR WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 5,272 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Little Groundhog Reservoir Wilderness”.

(O) LOWER OWYHEE CANYON WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 79,947 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Mary Gautreaux Lower Owyhee Canyon Wilderness”.

(P) JORDAN CRATER WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 31,141 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Jordan Crater Wilderness”.

(Q) OWYHEE BREAKS WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 29,471 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Owyhee Breaks Wilderness”.

(R) DRY CREEK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 33,209 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Dry Creek Wilderness”.

(S) DRY CREEK BUTTES WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 53,782 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Dry Creek Buttes Wilderness”.

(T) UPPER LESLIE GULCH WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 2,911 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Upper Leslie Gulch Wilderness”.

(U) SLOCUM CREEK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 7,528 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Slocum Creek Wilderness”.

(V) HONEYCOMBS WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 40,099 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Honeycombs Wilderness”.

(W) WILD HORSE BASIN WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 18,381 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Wild Horse Basin Wilderness”.

(X) QUARTZ MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 32,781 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Quartz Mountain Wilderness”.

(Y) THE TONGUE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 6,800 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as “The Tongue Wilderness”.

(Z) BURNT MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 8,109 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Burnt Mountain Wilderness”.

(AA) COTTONWOOD CREEK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 77,828 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Cottonwood Creek Wilderness”.

(BB) CASTLE ROCK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 6,151 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Castle Rock Wilderness”.

(CC) WEST FORK BENDIRE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 10,519 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “West Fork Bendire Wilderness”.

(DD) BEAVER DAM CREEK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 19,080 acres, as generally depicted on the Map, which shall be known as the “Beaver Dam Creek Wilderness”.

(2) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to Congress a map and legal description of each wilderness area.

(B) EFFECT.—Each map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with—

(i) this subsection;

(ii) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(i) any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary; and

(iii) section 6340 of the Bureau of Land Management Manual (Management of Designated Wilderness Areas) (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

(B) GRAZING.—The Secretary shall allow the continuation of the grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with—

(i) this subtitle;

(ii) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4));

(iii) the 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. 18 Rept. 101–405); and

(iv) any other Federal law that applies to livestock grazing on Federal public land.

(C) FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out any activities in the wilderness areas that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, in accordance with—

(I) this subtitle;

(II) section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)); and

(III) the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 1437 of the 98th Congress (House Report 98–40).

(ii) INCLUSIONS.—Authorized activities under clause (i) shall include the use of mechanical treatments in the wilderness areas by first responders.

(D) INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary may carry out any activities in the wilderness areas that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control and manipulation of invasive species, including—

(i) the use of nonnative species in areas in which native species cannot be grown to adequately compete with nonnative species; and

(ii) the manipulation of vegetation, including through chemical, biological, and mechanical means—

(I) to control nonnative species; or

(II) as part of restoration activities, if natural processes alone cannot recover the ecological health of an area, as determined by the Secretary.

(E) MAINTENANCE OF LIVESTOCK STRUCTURES.—The Secretary may carry out any activities in the wilderness areas that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the maintenance of structures and installations used for livestock management in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with—

(i) section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)); and

(ii) the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 1437 of the 98th Congress (House Report 98–40).

(F) SETBACK FOR ROADS ADJACENT TO WILDERNESS AREAS.—The Secretary may determine, in accordance with an applicable travel management plan for the Federal land adopted not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and section 6340 of the Bureau of Land Management Manual (Management of Designated Wilderness Areas) (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act), that the boundary of a wilderness area adjacent to a road may be up to 300 feet from the centerline of a road if—

(i) the setback is determined by the Secretary to be appropriate for the use of the Federal land; and

(ii) no existing boundary road will be closed.

(C) MANAGEMENT OF LAND UNDER THE MULTIPLE-USE MANDATE OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(1) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—

(A) FINDING.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), any portion of the Federal land designated as a wilderness study area as of the date of enactment of this Act and identified as “Proposed for Release from Protection under Wilderness Study Area (WSA) Designation or from Priority Protection of Lands with Wilderness Characteristics (LWC)” on the Map that is not designated as wilderness by subsection (b)(1) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(B) RELEASE.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the land described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) 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

(ii) shall be managed in accordance with—

(I) this subtitle; and

(II) the applicable land use plans adopted under section 202 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1712).

(2) MANAGEMENT OF CERTAIN LAND WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS.—Any portion of the Federal land described in paragraph (1)(A) that was previously found to be lands

with wilderness characteristics, as determined by the Secretary, that is not designated as wilderness under this subtitle, shall be managed by the Secretary in accordance with the applicable land use plans adopted under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712).

(d) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(231) OWYHEE RIVER, OREGON.—The approximately 14.7-mile segment of the Owyhee River from the base of Owyhee Dam in sec. 18, T. 22 S., R. 45 E., downstream to W¼ SW¼ sec. 13, T. 21 S., R. 45 E., to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.”.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the covered segment in accordance with section 6400 of the Bureau of Land Management Manual (Wild and Scenic Rivers) (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

(B) LIVESTOCK GRAZING.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage domestic livestock grazing in the vicinity of the covered segment in a manner that protects the identified values of the covered segment, including maintaining existing structures used for livestock management.

(ii) NEW STRUCTURES.—To maintain the identified values of the covered segment, the Secretary shall ensure that any structures constructed after the date of enactment of this Act to facilitate livestock management in the vicinity of the covered segment are unobtrusive, as determined by the Secretary.

(C) INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In administering the covered segment, the Secretary shall carry out any activities that the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent or control the spread of terrestrial invasive species and aquatic invasive species, consistent with the applicable land use plan and applicable law, including using manual and chemical prevention and control methods, in accordance with—

(I) the applicable land use plan;

(II) section 9011 of the Bureau of Land Management Manual (Chemical Pest Control) (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act);

(III) section 9014 of the Bureau of Land Management Manual (Control Use of Biological Control Agents on Public Lands) (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act);

(IV) section 9015 of the Bureau of Land Management (Integrated Weed Management) (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act);

(V) section H-1740-2 of the Bureau of Land Management Handbook (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act); and

(VI) any applicable Federal law.

(ii) REQUIRED EVALUATION.—Before using a chemical prevention or control method authorized under clause (i), the Secretary shall carefully evaluate the proposed use to ensure that the proposed use would not adversely affect water quality and the identified values of the covered segment.

(3) WITHDRAWAL AND USE.—

(A) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within a covered segment is withdrawn from—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(B) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection or an amendment made by this subsection affects—

(i) valid existing water rights; or

(ii) existing rights to access water from the river segment, if the access does not permanently impede the qualities for which the covered segment was designated.

(C) WATER RESOURCES.—The Secretary shall authorize the continued use and maintenance of diversions and water infrastructure in or adjacent to the covered segments as of the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with section 6400 of the Bureau of Land Management Manual (Wild and Scenic Rivers—Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, Planning, and Management) (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

(e) MINERAL WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 12,426.43 acres of Federal land known as the “Leslie Gulch Area of Critical Environmental Concern”, as described in the public land order entitled “Public Land Order No. 7412; Withdrawal for Leslie Gulch Area of Critical Environmental Concern; Oregon” (64 Fed. Reg. 51553 (September 23, 1999)), is permanently withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

SEC. 2405. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(a) LOOP ROADS REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the County, shall work with Travel Oregon to establish requirements for the loop roads.

(2) OWYHEE DAM ROAD.—

(A) SAFETY UPGRADES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall seek to enter into an arrangement with the County to fund safety upgrades, in accordance with County road standards, to the Owyhee Dam Road to ensure access to the recreational opportunities of the Owyhee Reservoir, including improved signage and surfacing.

(ii) DEADLINE FOR UPGRADES.—Any upgrades carried out with funds provided under clause (i) shall be completed not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(iii) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS.—If the County receives any funds provided under this subparagraph, the County shall ensure that, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Owyhee Dam Road is in compliance with County and County road district standards.

(B) FEES AND TOLLS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date on which requirements for the Owyhee Dam Road are established under paragraph (1) and notwithstanding the terms of the right-of-way easement between the County and the Bureau dated April 20, 1988, and recorded in the County deed records as instrument number 88-17855, the County may collect fees or tolls for the use of the road.

(ii) USE OF FEES OR TOLLS.—Any fees or tolls collected under clause (i) shall be used for road improvements by the County.

(C) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts made available under subsection (f)(1), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out subparagraph (A) \$6,000,000.

(3) SUCCOR CREEK SCENIC LOOP.—The Secretary shall work with the County on a plan to improve the Succor Creek Scenic Loop, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Lake Owyhee, Succor Creek, Birch Creek, and Three Forks Scenic Loops” and dated November 6, 2019, to accommodate visitors and residents.

(4) BIRCH CREEK SCENIC LOOP.—The Secretary shall work with the County on a plan

to improve the Birch Creek Scenic Loop, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Lake Owyhee, Succor Creek, Birch Creek, and Three Forks Scenic Loops” and dated November 6, 2019, to accommodate visitors and residents.

(5) THREE FORKS SCENIC LOOP.—The Secretary shall work with the County on a plan to improve the Three Forks Scenic Loop, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Lake Owyhee, Succor Creek, Birch Creek, and Three Forks Scenic Loops” and dated November 6, 2019—

(A) to accommodate visitors and residents; and

(B) to provide a connection to the Idaho Scenic Byway.

(b) IMPROVEMENTS TO STATE PARKS AND OTHER AMENITIES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) the Commissioner, in coordination with the Owyhee Irrigation District, shall work with Travel Oregon or the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, as appropriate—

(A) to carry out a feasibility study relating to the establishment of not more than 2 marinas on the Owyhee Reservoir;

(B) to carry out a feasibility study relating to the establishment of a paddle bar on the Owyhee Reservoir;

(C) to carry out improvements to existing Oregon State Parks bordering the Owyhee Reservoir;

(D) to establish a network of hostels in the County using former hotels and bunkhouses that are not in use;

(E) to carry out improvements to private camps on the shore of the Owyhee Reservoir; and

(F) to establish a dude ranch at Birch Creek; and

(2) the Secretary shall work with the County to carry out a feasibility study on the rails-to-trails project known as “Rails to Trails: The Oregon Eastern Branch/The Oregon and Northwestern Railroad”.

(c) GATEWAY TO THE OREGON OWYHEE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with Travel Oregon, shall complete a feasibility study on how best to market communities or sections of the County as the “Gateway to the Oregon Owyhee”.

(d) JORDAN VALLEY AIRSTRIP IMPROVEMENTS TO SUPPORT FIREFIGHTING EFFORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall work with firefighting entities in the County to determine—

(A) the need for the use of the Jordan Valley Airstrip to support firefighting efforts; and

(B) the conditions under which the Jordan Valley Airstrip may be used to support firefighting efforts.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Malheur CEO Group a report on the need and conditions described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), including any ways in which to meet those conditions.

(e) NATIVE SEED CENTER.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Native Seed Center Establishment Group shall establish a center, to be known as the “Native Seed Center”, to serve as the primary native seed repository of the Federal Government in the Western States.

(B) NATIVE SEED CENTER ESTABLISHMENT GROUP.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT OF GROUP.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Agricultural Resource Service shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the partners described in clause (ii) to establish

a group, to be known as the “Native Seed Center Establishment Group”, to establish and operate the Center.

(ii) PARTNERS DESCRIBED.—The partners referred to in clause (i) are—

(I) the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency;

(II) Oregon State University;

(III) Treasure Valley Community College;

(IV) the Malheur County Weeds Department Inspector; and

(V) local agricultural producers in the County.

(2) PURPOSE.—The Center shall—

(A) serve as a repository of native seeds deposited with the Center;

(B) develop methods to improve the growth of native seeds;

(C) give priority to the production of species of plants, as seeds and seedlings, that—

(i) are of heightened cultural significance to the Burns Paiute Tribe; and

(ii) are locally adapted; and

(D) pursuant to the contract described in paragraph (3), provide native seeds for use on all rangeland managed by the Bureau.

(3) CONTRACT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the establishment of the Center under paragraph (1), the Center shall enter into a contract with the Bureau, seed growers, ranchers in the County, and the Burns Paiute Tribe to provide native seeds for use on all rangeland managed by the Bureau.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—The contract under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) include the use of technologies such as biochar to improve seed germination rates; and

(ii) guarantee prices and availability for ranchers and members of the Burns Paiute Tribe who use rangeland managed by the Bureau.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) to the Secretary—

(A) to carry out subsection (a), \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030;

(B) to carry out subsection (b)(2), \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030;

(C) to carry out subsection (c), \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030; and

(D) to carry out subsection (d), \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030;

(2) to the Commissioner—

(A) to carry out subsection (b)(1)(A), \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030;

(B) to carry out subsection (b)(1)(B), \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030;

(C) to carry out subsection (b)(1)(C), \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030;

(D) to carry out subsection (b)(1)(D), \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030;

(E) to carry out subsection (b)(1)(E), \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030; and

(F) to carry out subsection (b)(1)(F), \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030; and

(3) to the Administrator of the Agricultural Resource Service, for the establishment and operation of the Center, \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030.

SEC. 2406. TRIBAL PROTECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle, including any designation or nondesignation relating to increased protection of Tribal resources under this subtitle, detrimentally affects any sacred Tribal or important cultural location or resource.

(b) LAND IN TRUST.—

(1) DEFINITION OF COVERED LAND.—In this subsection, the term “covered land” means—

(A) the allotment of land of the Bureau known as “OR00306 Jonesboro”; and

(B) the allotment of land of the Bureau known as “OR00229 Road Gulch”.

(2) LAND IN TRUST.—Subject to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the covered land shall be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Burns Paiute Tribe.

(3) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—To better manage and protect the resources around the Malheur River Wildlife Mitigation Site of the Burns Paiute Tribe, administrative jurisdiction over the covered land is transferred from the Secretary to the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(4) GRANTS FOR MANAGEMENT OF LAND.—The Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall make grants to the Burns Paiute Tribe to support the management of the covered land.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to make grants under subsection (b)(4) \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030.

SA 1532. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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 . . . GREEN ISLAND HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT EXTENSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the time period specified in section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806) that would otherwise apply to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission project number 00013, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (referred to in this section as the “Commission”) may, on the request of the licensee for the project, and after reasonable notice, in accordance with the good faith, due diligence, and public interest requirements of that section and the procedures of the Commission under that section, extend the time period during which the licensee is required to commence the construction of the project for 9 years from the date of the expiration of the extension issued by the Commission under that section for the project.

(b) OBLIGATION FOR PAYMENT OF ANNUAL CHARGES.—Any obligation of the licensee for the project described in subsection (a) for the payment of annual charges under section 10(e) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 803(e)) shall commence on conclusion of the time period to commence construction of the project, as extended by the Commission under subsection (a).

SA 1533. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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. ASSESSMENT BY FEDERAL AGENCIES OF CLIMATE PRODUCT COSTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) CLIMATE PRODUCT COST.—The term “climate product cost” means the cost, denomi-

nated in dollars, of the life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions of a product, calculated in accordance with the methodology developed by the Administrator under section (b)(3).

(3) CLIMATE PRODUCT DECLARATION.—The term “climate product declaration” means a product-specific measurement of the life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions of a product that is—

(A) certified by a third party; and

(B) in accordance with international standards, such as a Type III environmental declaration (as defined by the International Organization for Standardization in the report entitled “Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures”, numbered ISO 14025, and dated July 1, 2006).

(4) ELIGIBLE MATERIAL.—The term “eligible material” means any of—

(A) carbon steel rebar;

(B) flat glass;

(C) mineral wool board insulation; and

(D) structural steel.

(5) FEDERAL CONTRACTING AGENCY.—The term “Federal contracting agency” means—

(A) the Department;

(B) the Department of Defense;

(C) the Department of Transportation;

(D) the Department of Commerce;

(E) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(F) the General Services Administration; and

(G) the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(b) ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of each Federal contracting agency shall carry out an assessment to determine how the products procured by the Federal contracting agency and any contractors of the Federal contracting agency in connection with a Federal contract affect the levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere by requiring each prospective contractor to disclose, in any response to a solicitation to offer for a Federal contract, the climate product declaration of all eligible materials the prospective contractor expects to manufacture or purchase during the course of constructing, reconstructing, or renovating the public project.

(2) RELEASE OF ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which an assessment under paragraph (1) is completed, the head of the applicable Federal contracting agency shall—

(A) publish the assessment in the Federal Register; and

(B) make the assessment publicly available—

(i) on the website of the Federal contracting agency; and

(ii) in appropriate offices of the Federal contracting agency.

(3) METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING THE CLIMATE PRODUCT COST.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, using an estimate of the cost of greenhouse gas emissions, such as the social cost of carbon, shall develop and publish in the Federal Register a methodology for calculating the climate product cost of each eligible material procured by a Federal contracting agency or any contractor or subcontractor of a Federal contracting agency, including an assessment of the climate product cost as a dollar cost per metric ton of greenhouse gas emissions for the eligible material, based on information in a climate product declaration.

(B) UPDATES.—Not less frequently than once every 5 years after submission of a report under paragraph (4)(A), the Administrator shall—

(i) review the method used to develop the methodology under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) if necessary, update that methodology.

(4) REPORTS.—

(A) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the methodology under paragraph (3)(A) is published in the Federal Register, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the method that the Administrator used to develop the methodology.

(ii) UPDATES.—Not later than 180 days after each review carried out by the Administrator under paragraph (3)(B)(i), the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

(I) the review; and

(II) any updated methodology developed by the Administrator under paragraph (3)(B)(ii).

(B) REPORTS TO THE ADMINISTRATOR.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the head of each Federal contracting agency shall submit to the Administrator and make publicly available a report that includes, for the period of time covered by the report—

(i) the total number and value of contracts awarded by the Federal contracting agency;

(ii) the total number and value of contracts and subcontracts awarded to foreign contractors or suppliers;

(iii) the dollar value of any articles, materials, or supplies that were manufactured outside of the United States;

(iv) the total procurement value of any funds expended on eligible materials manufactured outside the United States;

(v) the total climate product cost of contracts awarded by the Federal contracting agency;

(vi) a comparison of—

(I) the climate product cost of contracts awarded by the Federal contracting agency; and

(II) the climate product cost of offers for contracts that the Federal contracting agency did not award; and

(vii) recommendations for additional disclosures from prospective contractors to support accurate and comprehensive assessments of how contracts awarded by the Federal contracting agency affect—

(I) emissions of greenhouse gases; and

(II) air, water, and land pollutants.

SA 1534. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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. ____ . ENACTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of Executive Order 13653 (78 Fed. Reg. 66819; relating to preparing the United States for the impacts of climate change (November 1, 2013)) (as in effect on March 27, 2017) are enacted into law.

(b) PUBLICATION.—In publishing this Act in slip form and in the United States Statutes at Large pursuant to section 112 of title 1, United States Code, the Archivist of the United States shall include after the date of approval at the end an appendix setting forth the text of the Executive order referred to in subsection (a) (as in effect on March 27, 2017).

SA 1535. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. MARKEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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. ____ . NATIONAL CLIMATE BANK STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide a grant to a nonprofit corporation to evaluate the need, develop the business model, and build the capacity for raising and deploying public, private, and philanthropic funds to finance the deployment of clean technologies in partnership with the private sector.

(b) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide, out of any amounts appropriated under subsection (c), funding for a nonprofit corporation based in the National Capital Region formed for the exclusive purpose of providing financing for, and mobilizing private capital through public investment in, low- and zero-emission technologies and processes at the national and State levels—

(A) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the United States;

(B) to expand access to low- and zero-emission technologies for minority, low-income, rural, and distressed neighborhoods;

(C) to enable a just transition to low- and zero-emission technologies for workers and their communities; and

(D) to protect consumers from utility rate increases.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds provided to the nonprofit corporation under paragraph (1) shall be used to evaluate the need, evaluate the potential, develop the business model, and build the capacity for raising and deploying public, private, and philanthropic funds to finance the deployment of new and existing clean energy, clean transportation, resiliency, agricultural, and other technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions—

(A) to fill market gaps;

(B) to overcome financial barriers; and

(C) to mobilize greater private investment in those technologies in underserved markets.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SA 1536. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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. ____ . USE OF FEDERAL DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR ENERGY-EFFICIENT PRODUCTS AND STRUCTURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5141 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 328. USE OF ASSISTANCE FOR ENERGY-EFFICIENT PRODUCTS AND STRUCTURES.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘energy-efficient product’ means a product that—

“(A) meets or exceeds the requirements for designation under an Energy Star program established under section 324A of the of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6294a); or

“(B) meets or exceeds the requirements for designation as being among the highest 25

percent of equivalent products for energy efficiency under the Federal Energy Management Program; and

“(2) the term ‘energy-efficient structure’ means a residential structure, a public facility, or a private nonprofit facility that meets or exceeds the requirements of American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers Standard 90.1-2019 or the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code, or any successor thereto.

“(b) USE OF ASSISTANCE.—A recipient of assistance relating to a major disaster or emergency may use the assistance to replace or repair a damaged product or structure with an energy-efficient product or energy-efficient structure.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to assistance made available under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) on or after the date of enactment of this Act that is expended on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 1537. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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. ____ . NUCLEAR FILTRATION TESTING AND RESEARCH PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XLIV of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2581 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 4410. NUCLEAR FILTRATION TESTING AND RESEARCH PROGRAM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall—

“(1) designate, as a federally funded research and development center, a research center at an institution of higher education not designated as a federally funded research and development center or a university-affiliated research center as of the date of the enactment of this section; and

“(2) enter into a formal arrangement with that research center to carry out a partnership program to research, develop, and demonstrate new advancements with respect to nuclear containment ventilation systems.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

“(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Atomic Energy Defense Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4409 the following new item:

“Sec. 4410. Nuclear filtration testing and research program.”.

SA 1538. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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. _____. PERMITS FOR DREDGED OR FILL MATERIAL.

Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “Subject to subsection (c) of this section, each” and inserting “Each”; and

(2) by striking subsection (c).

SA 1539. Mrs. LOEFFLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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. 22 _____. CYBERSECURITY FRAMEWORK FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS.

The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, shall—

(1) identify improvements that could result from the use of the framework of the National Institute of Standards and Technology entitled “Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity” across all critical infrastructure sectors; and

(2) using existing initiatives of the Department, develop implementation guidance that links existing cybersecurity tools, standards, and approaches used in critical infrastructure sectors to the framework described in paragraph (1) for the purpose of improving the cybersecurity of critical infrastructure.

SA 1540. Mrs. LOEFFLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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 _____. OFFICE OF FRAUD OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7131 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 218. OFFICE OF FRAUD OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Office of Financial Policy and Internal Controls of the Department an Office of Fraud Oversight and Management (referred to in this section as the ‘Office’) to design and oversee fraud risk management activities.

“(b) DIRECTOR.—The Office shall be headed by a Director, who shall be appointed by the Secretary.

“(c) DATA ANALYTICS.—The Director of the Office shall ensure that the necessary data is available to employ data analytics as a tool to perform contractor cost-surveillance activities, including monitoring contractor data to maintain sufficiently detailed transaction-level cost data that are reconcilable with amounts charged to the Federal Government, including—

“(1) cost data that, at a minimum, represent a full data population; and

“(2) details necessary to determine the nature of each cost transaction, with identifiers such as—

“(A) transaction date, dollar amount, and item or service description; and

“(B) transaction codes to indicate the type of cost represented (such as construction materials, property lease, or office supplies).”.

(b) 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 217 the following:

“Sec. 218. Office of Fraud Oversight and Management.”.

SA 1541. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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) GRANTS.—

(1) BATTERY RECYCLING RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award multiyear 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) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—The Secretary may award a grant under subparagraph (A) to—

(i) an institution of higher education;

(ii) a National Laboratory;

(iii) a Federal research agency;

(iv) a State research agency;

(v) a nonprofit organization;

(vi) an industrial entity;

(vii) a manufacturing entity;

(viii) a private battery-collection entity;

(ix) a State or municipal government entity;

(x) a battery retailer; or

(xi) a consortium of 2 or more entities described in clauses (i) through (x).

(C) APPLICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subparagraph (A), an eligible entity described in subparagraph (B) shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(ii) CONTENTS.—An application submitted under clause (i) shall describe how the project will promote collaboration among—

(I) vehicle battery manufacturers;

(II) other battery manufacturers;

(III) battery material and equipment manufacturers;

(IV) battery recyclers, collectors, and refiners; and

(V) retailers.

(2) STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program under which the Secretary shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to States and units of local government to

assist in the establishment or enhancement of State battery collection, recycling, and reprocessing programs.

(B) NON-FEDERAL COST SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out using a grant under this paragraph shall be 50 percent of the cost of the project.

(C) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that describes the number of battery collection points established or enhanced, an estimate of jobs created, and the quantity of material collected as a result of the grants awarded under subparagraph (A).

(3) RETAILERS AS COLLECTION POINTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to retailers that sell batteries to establish and implement a system for the acceptance and collection of used batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal.

(B) COLLECTION SYSTEM.—The system described in subparagraph (A) shall include take-back of used batteries at no cost to the consumer.

(C) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

SA 1542. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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 _____. TASK FORCE ON BATTERY PRODUCER REQUIREMENTS.

(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) TASK FORCE ON PRODUCER REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convene a task force to develop an extended battery producer responsibility framework that—

(A) addresses battery recycling goals, cost structures for mandatory recycling, reporting requirements, product design, collection models, and transportation of collected materials;

(B) provides sufficient flexibility to allow battery producers to determine cost-effective strategies for compliance with the framework; and

(C) outlines regulatory pathways for effective recycling.

(2) TASK FORCE PARTICIPANTS.—The task force convened under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) battery producers, retailers, recyclers, collectors, and refiners;

(B) States and municipalities; and

(C) other relevant stakeholders, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Secretary convenes the task force under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that—

(A) describes the extended producer responsibility framework developed by the task force;

(B) includes the recommendations of the task force on how best to implement a mandatory pay-in or other enforcement mechanism to ensure battery producers and sellers

are contributing to the recycling of batteries; and

(C) suggests regulatory pathways for effective recycling.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

SA 1543. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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. 1. LITHIUM-ION BATTERY RECYCLING PRIZE COMPETITION.

(a) **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-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719).

(b) **ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR PILOT PROJECTS.**—In addition to any other funds made available to the Secretary to carry out the competition described in subsection (a), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out Phase III of that competition \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2021, to remain available until expended, which the Secretary may use—

(1) to increase the number of winners of Phase III of that competition;

(2) to increase the amount awarded to the winners of Phase III of that competition; or

(3) to carry out any other activity that is consistent with the goals of Phase III of that competition, as determined by the Secretary.

SA 1544. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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 II of subtitle B of title II, add the following:

SEC. 22. FERC TECHNICAL CONFERENCE ON WAYS TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERREGIONAL TRANSMISSION PLANNING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall convene a technical conference on ways to increase the effectiveness of the interregional transmission planning process.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The technical conference under subsection (a) shall—

(1) assess the effectiveness of existing transmission planning processes at identifying interregional transmission projects that provide economic, reliability, operational, and public policy benefits; and

(2) consider—

(A) changes to the processes described in paragraph (1) to ensure that efficient, cost-effective, and broadly beneficial interregional transmission solutions are selected for construction, taking into consideration—

(i) the public interest;

(ii) the integrity of markets; and

(iii) the protection of consumers; and

(B) cost allocation methodologies that reflect the multiple benefits provided by interregional transmission solutions.

SA 1545. Mr. SCHUMER 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:

On page 1, line 1, strike “1” and insert “2”.

SA 1546. Mr. SCHUMER 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:

The provisions in this Act shall go into effect 3 day after enactment.

SA 1547. Mr. SCHUMER 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:

On page 1, line 1, strike “3” and insert “4”.

SA 1548. Mr. SCHUMER 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:

The provisions in this Act shall go into effect 5 day after enactment.

SA 1549. Mr. SCHUMER 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:

The provisions in this Act shall go into effect 1 day after enactment.

SA 1550. Mr. CORNYN 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. . LOW-INCOME HOMEOWNERSHIP AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING CONSIDERATIONS.

Prior to establishing and revising building code targets, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, as appropriate, shall certify that achieving the proposed targets will not increase—

(1) the cost of homeownership for individuals and households who are otherwise eligible for public housing assistance; or

(2) costs to multifamily buildings participating in Federal assistance or loan guarantee programs, including—

(A) a multifamily building in a public housing project;

(B) 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 that section; and

(C) a multifamily building for which the mortgage secured by the building is guaranteed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SA 1551. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1514 proposed by Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) to the amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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 18, between lines 21 and 22, insert the following:

“(5) **LOW-INCOME HOMEOWNERSHIP AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING CONSIDERATIONS.**—In establishing and revising building code targets under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall not establish building code targets that will increase—

“(A) the cost of homeownership for individuals and households who are otherwise eligible for public housing assistance; or

“(B) costs to multifamily buildings participating in Federal assistance or loan guarantee programs, including—

“(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 that section; and

“(iii) a multifamily building for which the mortgage secured by the building is guaranteed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SA 1552. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1514 proposed by Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) to the amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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 18, between lines 21 and 22, insert the following:

“(5) **LOW-INCOME HOMEOWNERSHIP AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING CONSIDERATIONS.**—Prior to establishing and revising building code targets under paragraph (2), the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, as appropriate, shall certify that achieving the proposed targets established under this section will not increase—

“(A) the cost of homeownership for individuals and households who are otherwise eligible for public housing assistance; or

“(B) costs to multifamily buildings participating in Federal assistance or loan guarantee programs, including—

“(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 that section; and

“(iii) a multifamily building for which the mortgage secured by the building is guaranteed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SA 1553. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1514 proposed by Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) to the amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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 18 of the amendment, strike lines 15 through 21 and insert the following:

“(4) ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS.—In establishing and revising building code targets under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall—

“(A) consider the economic feasibility of achieving the proposed targets established under this section and the potential costs and savings for consumers and building owners, including a return on investment analysis; and

“(B) certify that the proposed targets would not—

“(i) increase the total cost of the principal, interest, taxes, insurance, and utilities for individuals and households that are otherwise eligible for public housing assistance; or

“(ii) increase the cost to multifamily buildings participating in Federal assistance or loan guarantee programs.

SA 1554. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1514 proposed by Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) to the amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI 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:

Beginning on page 20 of the amendment, strike line 11 and all that follows through page 23, line 21, and insert the following:

“(d) ADMINISTRATION.—In carrying out this section,

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for floor privileges for my fellow, Patrick Laird, for the duration of the 116th Congress.

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

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 3422

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3422) to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Education, and to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes.

Mr. DAINES. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 2020

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Tuesday, March 10; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of S. 2657; finally, I ask that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:10 p.m. to allow for the weekly conference meetings.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. DAINES. Mr. 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 7:10 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, March 10, 2020, at 10 a.m.