

S. 1330

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1330, a bill to amend the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 to clarify whistleblower rights and protections, and for other purposes.

S. 1942

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1942, a bill to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance of the duty of the employee, and for other purposes.

S. 2042

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2042, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor.

S. 2115

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEFFLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2115, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to modify the period after retirement for authority of the Department of Defense to appoint retired members of the armed forces to positions within the Department after retirement.

S. 2615

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 2615, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve the historic rehabilitation tax credit, and for other purposes.

S. 2898

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2898, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for a full annuity supplement for certain air traffic controllers.

S. 2994

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2994, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require information reporting with respect to the qualified opportunity zone tax incentives enacted by the 2017 tax reform legislation, to require public reports related to such tax incentives, and for other purposes.

S. 3231

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3231, a bill to increase the rates of pay under the General Schedule and other

statutory pay systems and for prevailing rate employees by 3.5 percent, and for other purposes.

S. 3296

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEFFLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3296, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently allow a tax deduction at the time an investment in qualified property is made, and for other purposes.

S. 3301

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3301, a bill to promote the empowerment, development, and prosperity of women globally, and for other purposes.

S. 3350

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3350, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to deem certain State Veterans homes meeting certain health and safety standards as meeting conditions and requirements for skilled nursing facilities under the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

S. 3368

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3368, a bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to set the rate of pay for employees of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection in accordance with the General Schedule.

S. 3372

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3372, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for treatment of certain respiratory protective devices as covered countermeasures for purposes of targeted liability protections for pandemic and epidemic products and security countermeasures, and for other purposes.

S. 3422

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of 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.

S. 3432

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Arizona

(Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3432, a bill to support the advanced manufacturing technologies program of the Food and Drug Administration, to establish National Centers of Excellence in Advanced Pharmaceutical Manufacturing, and for other purposes.

S. 3444

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3444, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the list of diseases associated with exposure to certain herbicide agents for which there is a presumption of service connection for veterans who served in the Republic of Vietnam, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 35

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 35, a concurrent resolution providing for a joint hearing of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to receive a presentation from the Comptroller General of the United States regarding the audited financial statement of the executive branch.

S. RES. 499

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 499, a resolution acknowledging the reprehensible policy of the United States regarding the forced relocation of the Potawatomi people from their homeland east of the Mississippi River to Kansas and Oklahoma and the devastating hardships the Potawatomi people endured during the march west, known as the "Potawatomi Trail of Death".

S. RES. 528

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 528, a resolution recognizing the importance of the blueberry industry to the United States and designating July 2020 as "National Blueberry Month".

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. JONES, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. SMITH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. REED, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 3478. A bill to require a report to assess, evaluate, and address the dependence of the United States on critical drugs and devices sourced or manufactured outside of the United States; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3478

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Commission on America’s Medical Security Act”.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL ACADEMIES REPORT ON AMERICA’S MEDICAL PRODUCT SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (referred to in this section as the “National Academies”) to examine, and, in a manner that does not compromise national security, report on, the security of the United States medical product supply chain.

(b) PURPOSES.—The report developed under this section shall—

(1) assess and evaluate the dependence of the United States, including the private commercial sector, States, and the Federal Government, on critical drugs and devices that are sourced or manufactured outside of the United States, which may include an analysis of—

(A) the supply chain of critical drugs and devices of greatest priority to providing health care;

(B) any potential public health security or national security risks associated with reliance on critical drugs and devices sourced or manufactured outside of the United States, which may include responses to previous or existing shortages or public health emergencies, such as infectious disease outbreaks, bioterror attacks, and other public health threats;

(C) any existing supply chain information gaps, as applicable; and

(D) potential economic impact of increased domestic manufacturing; and

(2) provide recommendations, which may include a plan to improve the resiliency of the supply chain for critical drugs and devices as described in paragraph (1), and to address any supply vulnerabilities or potential disruptions of such products that would significantly affect or pose a threat to public health security or national security, as appropriate, which may include strategies to—

(A) promote supply chain redundancy and contingency planning;

(B) encourage domestic manufacturing, including consideration of economic impacts, if any;

(C) improve supply chain information gaps;

(D) improve planning considerations for medical product supply chain capacity during public health emergencies; and

(E) promote the accessibility of such drugs and devices.

(c) INPUT.—In conducting the study and developing the report under subsection (b), the National Academies shall—

(1) consider input from the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, the Department of State, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Justice, and any other Federal agencies as appropriate; and

(2) consult with relevant stakeholders, which may include conducting public meetings and other forms of engagement, as appropriate, with health care providers, medical professional societies, State-based societies, public health experts, State and local public health departments, State medical boards, patient groups, medical product

manufacturers, health care distributors, wholesalers and group purchasing organizations, pharmacists, and other entities with experience in health care and public health, as appropriate.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “device” and “drug” have the meanings given such terms in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 3479. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to encourage the planting of cover crops following prevented planting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3479

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Cover Crop Flexibility Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. COVER CROPS PLANTED DUE TO PREVENTED PLANTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 508A of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B)(ii)—

(i) by striking “collect an indemnity” and inserting the following: “collect—

“(I) an indemnity”;

(ii) in subclause (I) (as so designated), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(II) an indemnity payment that is equal to the prevented planting guarantee for the acreage for the first crop, if the second crop—

“(aa) is an approved cover crop that—

“(AA) will be planted for use as animal feed or bedding that is hayed, grazed (rotationally, adaptively, or at equal to or less than the carrying capacity), or chopped outside of the primary nesting season; or

“(BB) will not be harvested, such as a crop with an intended use of being left standing or cover; and

“(bb) cannot be harvested for grain or other uses unrelated to livestock forage or conservation, as determined by the Corporation.”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting “a second crop described in item (aa) or (bb) of paragraph (1)(B)(ii)(II), or” before “double cropping”;

(ii) by striking “make an election under paragraph (1)(B)” and inserting “makes an election under paragraph (1)(B)(ii)(I)”;

(2) by inserting at the end the following:

(f) PREVENTED PLANTING COVERAGE FACTORS.—For producers that plant cover crops following prevented planting, the Corporation may provide separate prevented planting coverage factors that include preplanting costs, the cost of cover crop seed, and the cost of fencing and supplying water to livestock.”.

(b) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—Section 522(c) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1522(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(20) COVER CROPS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation shall carry out research and development, or offer

to enter into 1 or more contracts with 1 or more qualified persons to carry out research and development, regarding a policy to insure crops on fields that regularly utilize cover crops.

“(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Research and development under subparagraph (A) shall include—

“(i) a review of prevented planting coverage factors described in section 508A(f) and an evaluation of whether to include cover crop seed costs and costs related to grazing in the calculation of a factor;

“(ii) the extent to which cover crops reduce the risk of subsequent prevented planting;

“(iii) the extent to which cover crops make crops more resilient to or otherwise reduce the risk of loss resulting from natural disasters such as drought;

“(iv) the extent to which increased regularity of using cover crops or interactions with other practices such as tillage or rotation affects risk reduction;

“(v) whether rotational, adaptive, or other prescribed grazing of cover crops can maintain or improve risk reduction; and

“(vi) how best to account for any reduced risk and provide a benefit to producers using cover crops through a separate plan or policy of insurance.

(C) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Corporation shall make available on the website of the Corporation, and submit to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate, a report that—

“(i) describes the results of the research and development carried out under subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) includes any recommendations with respect to those results.”.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 3496. A bill to provide for Federal financing of short-time compensation programs during public health emergencies; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I am joined by several of my colleagues in introducing the Layoff Prevention Extension Act and the Preventing Layoffs During a Public Health Emergency Act. Both bills would renew Federal support for State short-time compensation—or work sharing—programs and provide assistance for States to adopt and improve existing programs in law. The latter bill would specifically activate financing for work sharing programs when there is a public health emergency.

The coronavirus has officially reached a pandemic level, with an increasing impact on individual lives, communities, and businesses across the United States. Last week, I was pleased that the Senate voted on an overwhelming bipartisan basis to approve nearly \$8 billion in supplemental funding for public health agencies to respond to this outbreak, but that was only the down payment.

While Congress has taken initial steps to address coronavirus as a public health crisis and stop the spread of COVID-19, it is also important to support the workers, students, families, and businesses that are already being impacted as this outbreak ripples

across the economy. In response to a reduced workforce due to workers that are ill, quarantined, or have new caregiving duties, companies that are losing business may need to lay off workers—even those that are healthy, if they are unable to keep their doors open. We need to extend emergency UI benefits, but just as importantly, we should incentivize employers to not lay off workers for what we hope will be a temporary public health emergency.

That is where work sharing can play a critical role, as it encourages, through the UI system, employers and employees to voluntarily reduce hours instead of laying people off. The concept of work sharing is simple—it provides an alternative to help businesses that are experiencing a temporary slowdown the chance to retain employees on a less than full-time basis. By giving struggling companies the flexibility to reduce hours instead of their workforce, work sharing programs prevent layoffs and help employers save money on rehiring costs. All the while, workers who otherwise would be in danger of losing their jobs completely—would keep their jobs instead, with the UI system making up for lost wages.

According to the Department of Labor, work sharing saved approximately 570,000 jobs in the wake of the Great Recession (2008–2015). As part of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act, Congress enacted my Layoff Prevention Act of 2012, which provided temporary Federal financing for 100 percent of work sharing benefits paid to workers. States also received -1/ grants for implementation, improved administration, and program enrollment efforts. This assistance helped save over 130,000 jobs from 2012 to its sunset in 2015. Multiple studies have found that communities that adopted more robust work-sharing programs weathered the recession with lower unemployment rates. But even more jobs could have been saved if these programs had been in place before business slowed down.

The legislation I am introducing today would address the current public health emergency and help soften the blow of future slowdowns. The Preventing Layoffs During a Public Health Emergency Act would provide financing to States with and without formal work sharing laws during the period of a public health emergency, and up to one year after the termination of the emergency. The Layoff Prevention Act would provide a more permanent solution to give States an incentive to expand their work sharing programs to prevent future layoffs and blunt economic downturns.

I urge my colleagues to join me and Senators WHITEHOUSE and SANDERS in supporting passage of both bills to keep American workers on the job, save taxpayers money, and provide employers with a practical, positive, and cost-effective alternative to layoffs.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 542—COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION OF THE DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 542

Whereas the Dachau concentration camp, established in March 1933—

(1) was the first concentration camp established by the German National Socialist, or “Nazi”, government; and

(2) operated continuously until the end of World War II in 1945;

Whereas the Dachau concentration camp housed Germans who were deemed political, racial, or social threats by the Nazi regime, including Communists, Social Democrats, Jews, Roma, members of the clergy, Jehovah’s Witnesses, and other religious and cultural minorities;

Whereas, in addition to Germans, prisoners at the Dachau concentration camp included Poles, Hungarians, Austrians, Italians, Lithuanians, Czechs, Slovenes, Belgians, and other foreign nationals from countries occupied or invaded by Germany;

Whereas the Nazis imprisoned more than 200,000 civilians in the Dachau concentration camp and the more than 100 subcamps of the Dachau concentration camp;

Whereas the Nazis murdered tens of thousands of innocent civilians at the Dachau concentration camp, one of many camps where the Nazis brutally killed millions of people, including 6,000,000 Jews, during the Holocaust;

Whereas the Nazis tortured and conducted medical experiments on civilian prisoners at the Dachau concentration camp, including by—

(1) subjecting the prisoners to pressure extremes;

(2) submersing the prisoners in freezing water;

(3) forcing the prisoners to drink salt water; and

(4) infecting the prisoners with malaria;

Whereas the Nazis subjected civilian prisoners at the Dachau concentration camp to forced labor—

(1) first for the initial construction and expansion of the camp; and

(2) later primarily for armaments production to supply the German military;

Whereas, following the advance of Allied Forces, the Nazi regime began the systematic transfer of prisoners from evacuated concentration camps to the Dachau concentration camp for continued imprisonment;

Whereas, in December 1943, Dwight D. Eisenhower was appointed as Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces and led the formal coordination of the Allied Forces, with the mission to liberate Europe;

Whereas, on April 29, 1945, the 45th Infantry “Thunderbird” Division of the Seventh Army of the United States (referred to in this preamble as the “45th Infantry Division”), under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Felix Sparks, member of the Colorado Army National Guard and Commander of the Third Battalion of the 157th Infantry Regiment of the 45th Infantry Division, along with units of the 42nd Infantry Division and the 20th Armored Division, led the

liberation of the main Dachau concentration camp;

Whereas the 45th Infantry Division—

(1) was composed of National Guard units from Colorado, Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico; and

(2) deployed in June 1943 in support of the Allied Forces during World War II;

Whereas, in the European theater of operation, the 45th Infantry Division suffered—

(1) 1,831 deaths in battle; and

(2) 7,791 casualties;

Whereas, in 1985, the United States Army Center of Military History and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum honored the 45th Infantry Division with recognition as a “liberating unit”; and

Whereas commemoration of the liberation of the Dachau concentration camp will instill in all people of the United States a greater awareness of the unspeakable tragedies of the Holocaust; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates April 29, 2020, as the 75th anniversary of the liberation of the Dachau concentration camp during World War II;

(2) condemns the crimes against humanity committed by the Nazi regime; and

(3) recognizes the valorous efforts of the 45th Infantry Division, the 42nd Infantry Division, and the 20th Armored Division of the Seventh Army of the United States in the liberation of the thousands of individuals imprisoned at the Dachau concentration camp.

SENATE RESOLUTION 543—RECOGNIZING GIRL SCOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON ITS 108TH BIRTHDAY AND CELEBRATING ITS LEGACY OF CREATING LEADERS IN GOLD AWARD GIRL SCOUTS, INCLUDING THE 2019 NATIONAL GOLD AWARD GIRL SCOUTS

Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. KAINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 543

Whereas the Girl Scout Movement was founded on March 12, 1912, in Savannah, Georgia, by Juliette Gordon Low, whose life mission was to build girls of courage, confidence, and character who make the world a better place;

Whereas Girl Scouts continues to help girls build a strong sense of self, seek challenges and learn from setbacks, display positive values, form and maintain healthy relationships, and identify and solve problems in their communities;

Whereas, in 2020, Girl Scouts combines research-backed, innovative programming catered to girls in science, technology, engineering, and math, the outdoors, entrepreneurship, civic engagement, and other areas, in an all-girl, girl-led environment in which the specific needs of girls are addressed and met;

Whereas Girl Scouts in grades 9 through 12 can advance their civic engagement by earning the Gold Award, the most highly regarded award in the world for girls;

Whereas, to earn the Gold Award, Girl Scouts tackle issues that are important to them and drive lasting innovation while demonstrating essential skills, such as critical thinking, communication, project management, collaboration, and public speaking;

Whereas, each year, approximately 6,000 Girl Scouts earn the Gold Award, displaying