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.
Marvelous Redeemer, You alone are God, keeping Your covenant with humanity throughout the generations.
Bless our Senators. Enable them to find shelter in the shadow of Your wings. Lord, bless their plans as they seek to do Your will on Earth, and empower them to succeed. Use them to bring comfort and healing to a troubled nation and world. Keep them aware of the constancy of Your presence, inspiring them to give primacy to prayer and praise as they work for Your glory. We pray in Your majestic 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 for 1 minute in morning business.

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

CORONAVIRUS
Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, the pandemic has disrupted just about everything Americans take for granted in life, including our food supply. Empty grocery store shelves have greeted U.S. consumers, perhaps for the first time in their lifetimes. The pandemic shines a national spotlight on the "farm to fork" supply chain. Market disruptions are forcing farmers to make tough choices—milk being dumped, eggs destroyed, and market-ready hogs may have nowhere to go. Farmers are Shouldering a heavy burden, with profound impact to their livelihood and mental health.

As a champion for American agriculture, I am leading efforts to help our farmers get through these tough times. There is a lot of help coming from other people as well.

As always, Iowa pork producers want to do what they do best, which is put food on our tables. They are teaming up with local meat lockers and food banks to do what is called Pass the Pork, a statewide initiative launched by Iowa Governor Reynolds. The Pass the Pork Program aims to stock food pantries with hogs donated by local farmers and from financial contributions to cover the costs of processing and distribution. Where there is a will, there is a way. We all know it.

I salute Iowans pulling together the Iowa Way. I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

CORONAVIRUS
Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, the Senate is back for its second week in session, and we have more important work to do for the American people.

While our Nation fights the coronavirus pandemic, many of our fellow Americans have been taking new safety precautions but continue to show up to perform essential work. Because of delivery drivers and grocery clerks, families can keep food on their shelves. Because of utility workers, people hunkered down at home have power. Because of pharmacists manning their counters, Americans have been able to keep getting the medicines they need so this health crisis does not compound itself. Then, of course, there has been the selfless work of so many doctors, nurses, and other healthcare professionals.
Frankly, even the word "essential" does not do full justice to all the new American heroes we have met these past weeks.

In my home State of Kentucky, we met people like Leilani Krause. She is a 30-year nursing veteran who now oversees care at a senior living facility in Louisville. A few weeks ago, she herself contracted the coronavirus. Even as she stayed home to recover, she never stopped working. She still did all she could to coordinate her patients' care over video calls. As soon as she
flected when doctors gave her the all-clear, she checked right back into work on the frontlines.

I want to thank all of my Senate colleagues as we continue to perform our essential responsibilities to serve citizens like Miss Krause and so many other American heroes all across our country. Of course, much of the work before us related to the pandemic itself. Our committees of jurisdiction are attacking COVID–19 and its effects from every angle.

This week, Chairman Alexander and our colleagues on the HELP Committee will hold a major hearing on smart and safe ways for Americans to get back to work and back to school. They will hear expert testimony from the very top leaders: Dr. Fauci, Dr. Redfield, Dr. Hahn, and Admiral Giroir from HHS.

Chairman Crapo and the Banking Committee will hear from representatives from their colleagues at the expense of uncontroversial executive branch nominees to important posts working, teaching, and learning from the Department of Homeland Security. Then, Montgomery of Texas, named by President Trump to serve as Deputy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Then we will turn to Troy Edgar of California to be Chief Financial Officer at the Department of Homeland Security.

I understand some of my distinguished colleagues complain that the full Senate should not have to spend more time on these sorts of uncontroversial executive branch nominees, I agree. But as long as their own Democratic leadership continues to hold posts open as long as possible in order to just spite the White House, as long as the minority continues to break from long-standing Senate precedent to obstruct even the least controversial nominees, then, frankly, they will have to continue to show up and vote on them. The floor votes they say they dislike are the direct result of their own tactics.

We are also going to take up important legislation this week. While COVID–19 rightly dominates headlines around the world, the United States of America also faced many serious threats before this virus began to spread, and they are still with us today.

Later this week, we will turn back to reauthorizing important authorities under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. This is urgent because the House refused to take up the Senate’s short-term extension of important counterterrorism and counterintelligence authorities before they left town. House Democrats let these tools expire, so we must act quickly to clean up their mess and renew these authorities, which our government needs to fight terrorists and check the agents of China and Russia.

The bipartisan bill we will take up was negotiated exhaustively by House Republicans and the Attorney General of the United States. Determined advocates for reform after the shameful abuses of 2016 sat down with determined defenders of the good parts of these tools, and they hammered out a strong compromise. The legislation will introduce more daylight and more accountability into the FISA process where appropriate, but it will ensure that the embarrassments of 2016 do not jeopardize these essential national security tools altogether.

I hope the Senate will be able to dispatch the amendments that we will consider and pass this important legislation on a bipartisan basis to keep the American people safe.

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

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

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, the United States has 1 million confirmed cases of COVID–19. We are quickly, unfortunately, approaching 80,000 fatalities.

Alongside this great crisis of public health, this shocking and heart-rending loss of life, there is a looming economic catastrophe. There are now more than 30 million newly unemployed Americans, over one-tenth of the population in the United States and the highest number since the Great Depression. Many believe this number underestimates the real total.

Once this crisis is over, there is no guarantee that these millions of newly unemployed Americans will be able to resume their old jobs. How many people will find new jobs? Even the most optimistic scenarios predict a period of extended high unemployment. Others suggest we are looking at the kernels of a second Great Depression.

Here on the Senate floor, for the second week in a row, we are living in the alternative reality of Republican Leader McConnell’s making. He has scheduled no legislative business here on the floor related to COVID–19—none—no measures for the unemployed, no relief for renters or homeowners, no legislation to increase testing capacity, no proposals to help State and local governments retain teachers, firefighters, busdrivers, and police officers.

Looking at the Senate calendar, you would never know that we are working in the midst of a national crisis. It looks like any other session—a few executive nominations, hearings on rightwing judges, and legislation from the other side, in the midst of a national crisis. It does not have delayed. It is just totally, totally divorced from reality.

Despite the obvious health risks, Senators are ready to do our jobs. Why don’t we actually do our jobs and focus on COVID–19? For the sake of common sense and the good of the Nation, the Senate should be focused on COVID–19. We should be holding multiple serious oversight hearings every week. Several of my colleagues on the other side, including the Republican leader, have said they want to work on legislation we have already passed is working before doing anything else. At the same time, the Republican majority is slow-walking the hearing process.

Finally, after a lot of Democratic pressure from myself and many others, the leader is sort of eking out, week by week, hearings. We have just heard that we will hear from Powell and Mnuchin on the 19th. That will be almost 2 months after bill that let $4 trillion of relief money be released before there is a hearing.

Why didn’t we hold a hearing 3 weeks ago, 5 weeks ago, or last week? It is unconstitutional to leave anyone on the frontlines right on the frontlines.
just outrageous. How can the Republican Senators say we want to see how this is working and not have a whole bunch of hearings to examine how it is working, instead of squeezing them out under direct pressure from us Democrats?

Now, tomorrow, in the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, there will be a hearing conducted remotely with Dr. Fauci. This is the kind of hearing we need, not once a week but several a day. The American people need to hear the experts in a fair, open, and truthful setting.

Until now, we have mostly heard from the members of the Coronavirus Task Force through the distorted lens of the White House press conference, where the President often prevents them from answering fully, interrupts their responses, or even contradicts their fact-based advice.

This will be one of the first opportunities for Dr. Fauci to tell the American people the unvarnished truth, without the President lurking over his shoulder.

Dr. Fauci, let it rip.

But it shouldn’t be this one committee hearing tomorrow, and it shouldn’t be just the two of us or even with the two he is testifying with. This is the routine oversight business of Congress, and we are now in a crisis. It should occur in every committee every week. There should be testimony from administration officials, ranging from Dr. Birx to Secretary Mnuchin, to Secretary DeVos and others.

We should also be debating another major emergency relief bill. As we speak, more and more businesses are going under, more and more people are losing their jobs, and more and more families don’t have enough food to feed their children or are sitting for hours in car lines to get to food banks.

Secretary Pelosi and I completely agree. The new bill should be big, and it should be bold, and that is what the House is working on right now, while the Senate, under Leader McConnell’s leadership, dithers.

Already, however, we have heard that congressional Republicans are telling the President often prevents them from answering fully, interrupts their responses, or even contradicts their fact-based advice.

At the outset of the Great Depression, President Hoover was also reluctant to use national resources to attack the problem. He, too, was ideologically opposed to a vigorous and imaginative federal role. And to think the United States, which has always been the leader in public health, is lagging behind these other countries because of the President’s denial and ineptitude should bother every single American, no matter what your politics.

Congress provided $25 billion in the most recent relief legislation to increase testing capacity and contact tracing, and we are going to need to do more. If President Trump is so keen on speeding up the process of reopening the country, we should endorse what Democrats have urged him to do: Create a national testing regime immediately.

On one final matter, education, in the CARES Act, Congress provided a little over $30 billion to help States, school districts, and higher education systems respond to the coronavirus. After many schools were forced to close or to move to remote learning. We need more money than that, of course, and I think Democrats in both Houses agree.

It has come to our attention that Secretary DeVos has been using a portion of the existing funding not to help States or localities cope with the crisis but to augment her push for voucher-like programs, a prior initiative that had failed to get off the ground.

We have also learned that Secretary DeVos has added restrictions to the fund that weren’t included in the law, including guidance that DACA recipients cannot receive aid. Shameful—there is no other word for it. Secretary DeVos is exploiting emergency relief funding to further her own rigid ideological agenda and deprive students of desperately needed Federal assistance.

The Secretary of Education should reverse course immediately.

Subsequently, DeVos should testify in Congress as soon as possible. As someone who has habitually skipped congressional hearings, Secretary DeVos has a lot to answer for. If our students had the same attendance rates as Secretary DeVos, they would have flunked out of school. Secretary DeVos needs to come clean about how her Department is exploiting congressional relief efforts intended to help schools recover and reopen.

I yield the floor.

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. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. Ernst). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, as our Nation’s war against the coronavirus has waged on, the Senate has taken decisive action to provide the resources we need to win the fight. We approved critical funding to support our frontline healthcare workers, and we have expanded testing resources nationwide. We provided loans to small businesses in order to protect jobs, and we sent direct financial assistance to the Americans who are struggling the hardest to make ends meet. These four bills—now law—passed by Congress have addressed both the public health crisis at the heart of the pandemic and the ensuing economic fallout.

Now, with the States beginning to gradually reopen their economies, we are staring down the barrel of a second epidemic, one generated by opportunistic lawsuits, crushing legal fees, and drawn-out court battles.

According to a database compiled by law firm Hunton Andrews Kurth, more than 950 such lawsuits have already been filed in the United States. We have seen suits against healthcare workers, nursing homes, colleges, governments, retailers—you name it. As DeVos is preparing to reopen, unfortunately, so will the legal floodgates. The litigation epidemic is shaping up to be a big one.
Now, don’t get me wrong, lawyers aren’t all bad. I confess to being one myself. And there will no doubt be some meritorious claims. But many suits potentially serve as the cash cow—a chance to shake down a business for a nuisance settlement due to the costs of defending a lawsuit, even if you win.

With a pandemic that has affected more than 1 million Americans, you better believe there are some preparing for a gold rush. You can hear the TV commercials now asking if you or a loved one was impacted by the coronavirus, encouraging you to call a 1-800 number to see if you could be entitled to some money.

Imagine you are a nurse who is being sued by the family of a patient who tragically passed away at your hospital. Even though you acted in good faith and you took every precaution to save the life of the patient, you could get pulled into a nightmarish legal battle that ends up having no merit in the first place.

Let’s say you are a small business owner who closed your doors at the start of the pandemic, but then you applied for the loans, and you have done everything in your power to stay afloat until you could reopen. When that time comes, you take every precaution. Your employees wear masks, you reduce the number of customers so as to provide for social distancing, you regularly clean your store, and you have hand sanitizer available for all employees and customers. But then somebody says that they contracted the virus in your store and that they are going to sue you. Well, I have no doubt that, unless we provide for some limitations, there will be businesses that will say: Why bother? Why take on the risk? It is just not worth it.

We know small businesses provide the lion’s share of the jobs in our economy, and we are actively developing a program to provide the shield for the healthcare workers who have done everything in their power to save lives during this unprecedented crisis.

Again, to state the obvious, this would not interfere with liability for intentional or grossly negligent conduct. As I said before, no one wants to put a stop to meritorious lawsuits. We want to prevent baseless claims from tying up our courts, destroying jobs, and hoarding our economy hostage.

There are several ways to accomplish this, but we need to focus on a solution that provides clarity for our businesses and prevents gamesmanship in the courts.

Michael Krauss is a law professor at George Mason University who specializes in tort law. He has pointed out that employees can get workers’ compensation benefits if they become sick or disabled on the job. In other words, your employees can be covered by existing workers’ compensation laws. We are talking about third-party claims, not employees. Defending lawsuits, no matter how far-fetched, is expensive, and litigation costs alone can make the difference between the destruction and survival of a business.

Professor Krauss said that in his opinion, the ideal statute would say: “If you do the following, you may not be sued.” He said that could include a requirement of wearing masks. There could be specific regulations for restaurants, meatpackers, or other industries.

Any liability limitations will only protect the individuals and companies that comply with Federal guidelines and seek to keep their workers and the public safe.

My colleagues and I have been in discussions about the best way to do this, and we are actively developing a proposal that I hope will gain bipartisan support. There are fair and reasonable ways to deal with this. We have seen this before. This is not a novel concept. Whether it is the response to the Y2K paranoia around the turn of the century or the attacks of 9/11, there are many more examples where Congress has, on a bipartisan basis, responded to a national emergency and provided these sorts of commonsense legal protections.

We continue to work to support the American people during the crisis we are facing today, we can’t ignore the onslaught of lawsuits that could soon bankrupt small businesses and strangle our recovering economy. Congress cannot allow America doesn’t wake up from this pandemic only to find itself in a legal nightmare that we could have and should have prevented.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, in the last several weeks, a lot of information relating to the FBI’s Russia investigation has been classified and made public. That is in large part thanks to action taken by Attorney General Barr and action taken by Acting Director Grennell at DNI on declassification of a lot of things that should have been declassified a long time ago.

Their acts of transparency are finally shining a light on the dark corners of the Federal Government. The public’s business ought to be public. There is too much overclassification in the Federal Government. We can’t be doing what they ought to do, and I hope they keep it up.

In the last several weeks, we have also seen a lot of denials from some quarters in the media about the information that has been released.

Also last week, former President Obama said the rule of law is at risk because of the Justice Department’s dismissal of the Flynn case. Contrary to what President Obama believes or the media might say, I believe the opposite is true. The rule of law is at risk if the Federal Government can get away with violating the Constitution to do what they did to Lieutenant General Flynn.

When it comes to those violations and other misconduct by former government officials, Obama and the mainstream media pundits all seem to be silent all of a sudden. I have heard no comment from Mr. Obama about the investigation to Flynn. I didn’t hear them when the Federal Government surveilled an American citizen connected to the Trump campaign without probable cause. I have heard no comment from Mr. Obama about the American citizen who was surveilled by the FBI. There is too much silence on something that now is so obvious.

Since 2017, I have aggressively pursued the Flynn investigation to find out more about why the FBI decided to
She sent herself an email on Obama’s last day in office, January 20, 2017. That email memorialized the alleged contents of the January 5, 2017, meeting with Obama that I previously referred to. As I noted in 2018 when I made the email public, I found it very odd that among her activities in the final moments of the final day of the Obama administration, that she would write herself an email about a meeting that happened several weeks prior about this investigation. According to Rice, Obama wanted everything done “by the book.”

Of course, we now know that never happened. She also said, in part: “The President”—as in Obama—“asked Comey to inform him if anything changes in the next few weeks that should affect how we share classified information with the incoming team.”

Then, 1 week later, on January 12, 2017, somebody in the Obama administration leaked the Flynn-Kislyak call to the press. That for the very first time, ignited rumors about Flynn’s association with Russians and a possible violation of the arcane Logan Act.

Now, wasn’t this really a perfectly timed leak—one that would help to create a fake foundation to interview Flynn?

Well, guess what happened. Twelve days later, on January 24, 2017, Strzok interviewed Flynn in the White House. Prior to that interview, Comey chose not to follow normal protocols to inform the White House that the FBI intended to interview an employee. Now, we all know that the FBI would normally work through the White House counsel to have discussions for approval and who would be present at that interview.

You have seen it on television several times this weekend: Comey bragging about getting away with skirting the rules. He then leaked in 2018 interview about how he did it, Comey said—and this is what showed up in these last weekends:

I sent them—

Meaning he sent the FBI agents to interview Flynn. I sent them. Something I probably wouldn’t have done or even gotten away with in a more organized investigation, a more organized administration.

According to Comey’s former assistant, Comey said: “We just decided, you know, when he was asked in reference to their breaking protocol with the White House.

Now, I referred to an email that said the President wanted to do this by the book. Well, what I just described to you is hardly “by the book.” Flynn was never told during this interview what he was being secretly interrogated for, and the whole thing was done without Flynn having an attorney present. In fact, I think I recall they even told him he didn’t need an attorney.

Now, we know that the FBI had no real investigative purpose to interview Flynn. We also know, based upon FBI notes, that agents apparently interviewed Flynn to trick him in a lie so that they could prosecute him or get him fired. That prosecuting him or getting him fired are very clear in some notes that we got from the FBI, handwritten in the margin.

Keep in mind that the FBI had prepared to close this case weeks before, except it didn’t quite get closed because Strzok came in and said: Can we keep it open—or something to that effect.

The FBI already had the transcript of the Flynn-Ambassador Kislyak call. They knew exactly what was discussed. So what was the point of interviewing Flynn if they already had the transcript?

Well, lucky for Strzok, the FBI had not technically closed the Flynn case. So he figured yet they could lay a trap for Flynn, and they did lay a trap.

In doing so, they didn’t warn him that he was under investigation. They went around the Justice Department, and I made it very clear how they bypassed the White House on interview protocols, because Comey was bragging on television about that.

Under Comey’s leadership, the FBI abused government powers in ways that our founders and Framers feared most, because they had had enough of George III. They weren’t going to let it happen again in the United States. That is why they wrote the Constitution the way they did.

The Russia investigation, in other words, is a textbook example of what not to do. At every step of the investigation, the government sought evidence to advance it, never got the evidence that they needed to advance it, and advanced the investigation anyway.

In that is pretty clearly an abuse of power.

Let’s recall that Comey also leaked his memo of his private discussions with President Trump to get the special counsel, Mueller, appointed. Comey had a pretty good plan. It worked. That plan worked to get Mueller appointed. Mueller did his work for 2 years, and it cost the taxpayers $30 million. In the end, Mueller found no collusion and no obstruction, which is exactly the same information that the House Intelligence Committee’s 50-plus depositions told us. Those were done way back—not way back but a little way back—in 2017. Mueller finished his job in 2019. That is more than $30 million just to reinvent the wheel.

Now, with respect to Comey, I think it is monumentally important to point out a piece of his testimony from 2017, before the House Intelligence Committee. Comey said the following:

Now, I had an open counterintelligence investigation on Mr. Flynn, and it had been open since the summertime, and we were very close to closing it. In fact, I had—I think I had authorized it to be closed by the end of December, beginning of January.

Now, Comey leaked his memo so that the public would know the President allegedly said to him that he
hoped Comey would let the whole Flynn thing go. That is what the hook was to getting a special counsel appointed.

Not once in Comey’s memos did he mention that by the time that conversation occurred, he had already authorized the Flynn case to be closed. Don’t you think that is a material fact that would put the proper context on his interactions with Trump?

Attorney General Barr is exactly right. The FBI did to Flynn cannot be justified by any angle of review. What the FBI did is to flout the rules, the law, and the Constitution. Entrapment is unconstitutional.

That is where the outrage ought to be—not on the dismissal of the case but on facts that the case was brought in the first place and a good man’s life was destroyed.

Mueller had all these facts. He had documents. He had the Brady material. He had the FBI notes and contradictory summaries. He had the emails. He had all the information that showed Flynn was set up, targeted, and prosecuted. He did what any father would do for his family.

If it can happen to Flynn, it can happen to you. It can happen to any American, and, in some ways, this also happened to a person named Carter Page and with the illegal surveillance on Carter Page.

You know, in this business of self-government and this business of constitutional safeguards, we still are in a constant battle between liberty and tyranny. We seem to see tyranny in regard to Flynn. My fellow Americans, let’s use the Russia investigation and all of its shortcomings to forever guard against the tyranny of the Federal Government.

On one last thing, people are constantly phoning our offices and wanting to know when all the people who did the injustice to Flynn are going to be prosecuted, because they think there are two standards of justice. You know, Comey already yesterday that McCabe isn’t going to be prosecuted. But Flynn was entrapped to be prosecuted, and how wrong that is. A lot of people want justice brought to the people who did the injustice, and I think they ought to be prosecuted.

But even more important than prosecuting him, it is about time that these facts get out so the public knows the injustice that is going on within our government, within the FBI, in the highest levels of the FBI. We are not finding fault with the people in the FBI who are doing what needs to be done to bring law and order to our country, but when we have these unusual, illegal, unconstitutional, corrupt things that happened to Flynn, it ought to wake up those of us in government to make sure it never happens again.

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. BOOZMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, I rise today to recognize the National Police Week in honor of the men and women who serve and protect our communities. The individuals called to uphold the rule of law do so in times of crisis, and they serve their families, friends, and neighbors at a moment’s notice. They are selfless public servants who courageously face danger head-on.

Law enforcement officers respond to calls for help while not knowing what await them at the end of the road. We are in a unique time right now experiencing unprecedented challenges in our country. Law enforcement officers are working to protect citizens while also safeguarding themselves against the unseen enemy of COVID-19.

The disease has forced departments in Arkansas and all over the country to change protocols in order to prevent the spread of the disease, but that hasn’t stopped the resolve, the determination, and the passion of officers to defend the community. Despite this new challenge, they continue to serve with the same level of professionalism and integrity.

We are working to provide departments and agencies with additional resources to safeguard these public safety officers. I am pleased the Department of Justice recently awarded Arkansas near $7 million so we can better serve the safety needs of officers in the State and get them personal protective equipment—gloves, masks, and sanitizer—that they need in order to perform their job safely. This funding is vital as the calls for assistance keep coming and police officers continue to respond to the large number of calls.

I want to thank our law enforcement officers for their bravery today and always. It takes a special person to put their life on the line every day to protect our communities. We are fortunate to have some of the very best in Arkansas.

National Police Week is a time that we honor the sacrifices of individuals who selflessly serve their community and give their lives, if necessary, while in the line of duty. We preserve their legacies by adding their names to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, DC, to serve as a reminder of their sacrifices.

This year, the names of 307 fallen officers will be added to the memorial, including five Arkansans. The names of Game Warden Ollie Mitts, Deputy Sheriff George Rogers, Deputy Sheriff Ulyss Baldwin, Fayetteville Police Officer Stephen Car, and Stone County Sheriff’s Department Michael Simpson Sr. are new to the memorial. We will remember forever them as heroes.

I am proud cosponsor of the Senate resolution marking National Police Week because we must always remember that brave officers are cut short because of their public duty and recognize those who continue to selflessly serve to keep us safe.

I am proud to honor the individuals who are called to serve and protect and will advocate for policies that provide our communities and officers with the resources they need to protect themselves.

Thank you to the officers in Arkansas and those all across the country for keeping the law protecting the community, and saving lives.

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.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. 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.

PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS DURING PANDEMIC ACT

Ms. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, to all of my colleagues and to our staff here in the Chamber, those who are mothers, I hope they had a wonderful Mother’s Day weekend, and it is a joy to return to work today. I will tell you, I am really blessed to have some of those moms. They are policy experts, and they are a part of my staff. I listen a lot to what they have to say.

Like with all of our staff, I admire their dedication and their focus—especially now and especially when it comes to discussing how this COVID crisis is affecting their children, how they are learning and how they are utilizing technology to communicate and practicing distance learning and hearing what schools are doing as they are all going through a learning curve. We are all going through a learning curve on how to utilize technology.

The thing that is so significant, as I talked to so many of these working moms and dads, what we realize and they realize and what they highlight with me is that embodied in this technology, we have a lot of dangers that exist and vulnerabilities that are being created to the privacy of our children.

Long before students were forced to attend classes via webcam, Congress began taking a hard look at how the companies providing digital classrooms were collecting data about the “virtual you”—you and your presence online—how they were protecting that virtual you of underage users.
As it turns out, what we found in the work that we were doing—some of it I did while I was in the House, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology of Energy and Commerce, and some of that work I continued doing. But back in 2015, as we started doing a deeper dive into what was happening with protecting privacy and presence online, the Electronic Frontier Foundation filed a complaint with the FTC against Google, alleging that their Google for Education platform was exploiting student personal information and potentially exposing it to third parties.

Think about this. The Google for Education program—kids were logging on, and they were using this. Google—what were they doing? Data mining. What were they doing with what they were data mining, which is your information? They were then sharing that with third parties. And guess what. You didn’t know. The parents didn’t know. Even Google didn’t know. What we found out was that one wrong click, and any program administrator could expose a student’s virtual you to potential outside websites. A 2017 report from the Electronic Frontier Foundation identified and exposed these concerns. Even free products can come at the cost of student privacy.

Last month, Google donated 4,000 Chromebooks to students in rural California. 4,000 Chromebooks. That sounds like a very generous donation, a way to help close that digital divide, a way to connect students to the internet, to open up the world and bring the world in to them. The problem is that this year, the State of New Mexico sued Google over a similar program, alleging that Google was using Chromebooks to track students. Well, how about that? Here you go. Here is a free Chromebook. Use it. But what happens? All of that research work you were doing via Google is being data-mined, tracked, and shared.

We need to be wary of these free programs because what we now know is that when it is free, you and your information and your child’s information is tracked, it is data-mined, and it is shared. That means that you and your information are the product—the freebie, if you will. The Chromebook is simply the way, the mechanism to take your information from you and allow Google to go on and do whatever they sell it to somebody over here who is going to do what with it? Guess what. They are going to be marketing back to you. That data is a valuable resource, and what do they do once they have data-mined it? They are going to sell it to whoever is willing to pay the highest price so they can use it and market back to you and your kids something that they want you to buy. Now, that is what is happening.

I am sure everyone remembers the Zoom classroom. Many of us have probably used it in meetings even today. Zoom was thrust into the spotlight as we started this COVID crisis, and after watchdogs uncovered not only a research and development presence in China but protocols that allowed data, including—now, I want you to listen to this. This is one of those buyer beware things—user beware. We are talking about Zoom. What was discovered was that Zoom was data-mining data, including screen captures and video—what means you on screen; you, your face, and video; what you are saying; the presentation you are making; the question you are asking—all of that to flow in an unsecured way and out of the country. Schools, corporations, and even Senate offices have all been forced to question this platform, to give up this platform and to find some other way to communicate. We know that many of our children are going to school in Zoom classrooms every day. In our churches, our choirs are singing on Zoom, and sermons are being delivered on Zoom.

Don’t you think that these corporations ought to figure this out, that this is an area of concern for moms and dads and grandmoms and granddads, to protect these children? Oh, but it doesn’t matter to China, does it? All China is interested in is making a buck off the American consumer. They feel like, if you use our service, we have got that right. I think we need to be sending a message to them.

Both the education technology and the digital advertising industries are notoriously opaque about their privacy policies. I am joined by other members of the Judiciary Committee Tech Task Force in having conversations with many of these companies, and I will tell you, we have made some progress. I have been pleased with many of the companies’ willingness to share with us some of these policies and to look for ways that we can protect consumers and our precious children.

Since the FTC is preparing to consider revisions to the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act, COPPA, now is the perfect time. It is the necessary time for a deep dive into the data collection and processing practices of these firms.

You know what, sometimes we hear the phrase “Oh, let the children off the hook.” “Oh, it is for the children.” “This is for the children.” “We have to do this or that for the children.” Let me tell you something right now: This is one of those things that are absolutely for the children, to protect them online so that Big Tech and some of these China-owned companies—and bear in mind, colleagues, if you are doing business in China and if you are a company in China, who are you owned by? Who do you answer to? You answer to the Chinese Communist Party. I will tell you right now, I do not want them to have images of our children, data on where they sit, where they go to school, and what their interests are.

These privacy policies have to be revisited. We want to make absolutely sure that the FTC has all the facts they need to be certain we keep children safe online. Section 6 of the FTC Act empowers them to do this. I urge agency officials to make use of that authority. The pandemic has shown us that it only takes a little disruption to prompt bad actors to take advantage of a situation.

Here in the U.S., even during a pandemic, we have the right to challenge laws that we feel are unjust. But in many places around the world, the pandemic has provided an opportunity for oppressive regimes to enact so-called emergency laws that restrict human rights without justification or oversight. China and Russia—two of the big offenders—have used the crisis to ramp up their use of surveillance to restrict privacy and freedom of movement. “We have to do it. We have a pandemic.” That is what they say in Russia and the Philippines, government officials are using the pandemic as an excuse to silence their legislative bodies and punish critics. “Oh, leave it to us. We are going to be able to solve this. You don’t need to weigh in.” That is what they are saying.

In Cambodia, Venezuela, Belarus, Egypt, Turkey, South Africa, and many other countries, officials are following China’s playbook and preventing the journalists from publishing news that contradicts official propaganda. “Don’t bother with the truth. We are going to make up a version of the truth and then that is what we are going to tell people. Don’t listen to anything else. Listen to us. We have truth coming at you. We are making it up as we go.” That is what they are saying.

The way they are using surveillance to limit freedom and to craft a message is something that should frighten everyone. It is all happening under the guise of “combating COVID-19.”

So last week, Senator MARKEY and I filed a bill that will help address these
abuses. I thank Senator Markey for the great work he does on human rights and also the work he and I did on the House on online privacy.

The Protecting Human Rights During Pandemic Act would require the State Department and USAID—to take actions to prevent human rights abuses in the name of the coronavirus response. The bill authorizes funding through 2023 for programs that support human rights defense during the pandemic, as well as the health of harmful responses to the pandemic. Congress would receive strategic plans from the State Department and USAID detailing how those funds are being put to use, as well as regular reports on human rights violations perpetrated in the name of pandemic response.

The spread of COVID–19 has forced businesses, families, and governments to take extraordinary measures to protect human life. Some have proven effective; unfortunately, others are missing the mark. We still have much to do in terms of pandemic response, and we continue to work on it every day. But I encourage my colleagues not to let the severity of our situation distract from our ability to set an example for the rest of the world.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho is recognized.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues to confirm Brian Montgomery as the next Deputy Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Mr. Montgomery is among the most respected voices in the housing market, as well as one of the most experienced. His breadth of experience includes service as the head of the Federal Housing Administration—or FHA—during the Bush administration, the Obama administration, and the Trump administration.

Mr. Montgomery guided FHA through the 2008 financial crisis and has provided steadfast leadership at the FHA through the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic, arguably the two most turbulent times for the housing market in a generation.

Prior to the COVID–19 outbreak, he oversaw the return of FHA’s insurance fund to its strongest financial position since 2007, while continuing to provide affordable homeownership opportunities to tens of thousands of first-time homebuyers each year. Since the outbreak, he has worked to make sure that FHA performs its traditional countercyclical role of maintaining liquidity and credit access in the mortgage market where traditional sources of home financing may have dried up.

For over a year now, Mr. Montgomery has also served in the capacity of Acting Deputy Secretary at HUD, where he managed the day-to-day operations of the Department under Secretary Ben Carson. Mr. Montgomery knows the Department inside and out and has been intimately involved in carrying out HUD’s mission to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable housing opportunities for millions of Americans.

Mr. Montgomery has described by the National Multifamily Housing Council as “a housing policy veteran with deep expertise and experience across a wide variety of policy areas.” The National Association of Homebuilders has noted that “throughout his government and private sector career, Brian has proven himself to be both an expert in affordable housing policy, as well as an outstanding Federal agency administrator and communicator.”

This confirmation vote comes at a critical time. In the wake of COVID–19, we have already seen a huge number of mortgage borrowers enter forbearance, while many landlords are struggling to make ends meet, and countless renters are unsure where their next rent payment will come from. Homeless shelters are near capacity and facing novel issues related to social distancing, and the homeless community, who may be particularly exposed to the risk of contracting COVID–19, is leaning on HUD for help.

HUD has a central role to play in addressing these challenges and more. The CARES Act acknowledges this important role, entrusting HUD with over $12 billion in additional funding to provide immediate relief and to address emerging issues. Bold leadership is especially needed during this critical time for HUD, and Mr. Montgomery is a trusted voice who fits the mold perfectly.

Fifteen years ago, this body confirmed Mr. Montgomery on a voice vote to serve as FHA Commissioner. Two years ago, we confirmed him as FHA Commissioner, again, on a strong bipartisan vote of 74–23.

I support Brian Montgomery, and I urge my colleagues to join me today in voting ‘yes’ on his nomination.

Thank you.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

CLOTURE MOTION

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 the nomination of Brian D. Montgomery, of Texas, to be Deputy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.


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 the nomination of Brian D. Montgomery, of Texas, to be Deputy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, 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 Tennessee (Mr. Alexander), the Senator from Florida (Mr. Rubio), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Sasse), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Toomey).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Alexander) would have voted “aye” and the Senator from Florida (Mr. Rubio) would have voted “aye.”

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Cardin), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Leahy), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Markey), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Merkley), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. Murray), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Sanders), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Whitehouse) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 60, nays 29, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 85 Ex.]

YEAS—60

Barrasso  Fischer  Murkowski  Schatz
Bennet  Gardner  Murphy  Schum
Blackburn  Graham  Paul  Schumer
Blount  Grassley  Perdue  Shaheen
Boozman  Hawley  Portman  Smith
Brown  Hoven  Risch  Stabenow
Burr  Hyde-Smith  Roberts  Stabenow
Capito  Inhofe  Romney  Stivers
Cassidy  Jones  Scott (FL)  Tester
Collins  King  Scott (RC)  Tester
Coray  Lankford  Sinema  Tester
Cotton  Lee  Sullivan  Warner
Cramer  Loeffler  Tester  Wicker
Crapo  Manchin  Tillis  Young
Daines  McConnell  Tillis  Young
Durbin  McSally  Warners  Young
Enzi  Menendez  Wicker  Young
Estrada  Moran  Young

NAYS—29

Baldwin  Gillibrand  Schatz
Benn  Harris  Schumer  Shaheen
Bennet  Hassan  Smith  Stabenow
Brown  Heinrich  Sasse  Stabenow
Cantwell  Hirono  Van Hollen  Udall
Cortez Masto  Klobuchar  Van Hollen  Udall
Duckworth  King  Van Hollen  Udall
Durbin  Reed  Warren  Wyden
Feinstein  Rosen  Wyden

May 11, 2020

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
NOT VOTING—11
Alexander
Merkley
Sasse
Cardin
Murray
Toomey
Leahy
Rutte
Whitehouse
Merkley
Sanders

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 60, the nays are 29. The motion is agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

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

In keeping with the committee’s intent to provide relevant information to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY, Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19–74 concerning the Army’s proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Egypt for defense articles and services estimated to cost $2.3 billion. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public or this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General USA, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19–74

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

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The highest classification of the AH–64 Apache Attack Helicopter AH–64 Apache helicopter weapon system is CONFIDENTIAL. The highest classification of data and information is SECRET. The AH–64 Apache helicopter weapon system contains communications and target identification equipment, navigation equipment, aircraft survivability equipment, displays, and sensors. The airframe itself does not contain sensitive technology; however, the pertinent equipment listed below will be either installed on the aircraft or included in the sale:

a. The AN/ASQ–170 Modernized Target Acquisition and Designation Sight/AN/AAR–11 Pilot Night Vision Sensors (MTADS/PNVS), provides day, night, and limited adverse weather target information, as well as night navigation capabilities. The PNVS provides thermal imaging that permits nap-of-the-earth flight to, from, and within the battle area, while TADS provides the co-pilot gunner with search, detection, recognition, and designation by means of Direct View Optics (DVO), Ek television, and Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) sighting systems that may be used alone or in combination.

b. The AAR–57 Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) detects energy emitted by threat missiles in-flight, evaluates potential false alarm emitters in the environment, declares validity of threat and selects appropriate countermeasures. The CMWS consists of an Electronic Countermeasures Unit (ECU), Electro-Optic Missile Sensors (EOMSes), and Sequencer and Improved Countermeasures Dispenser (ICMD).

c. The AN/AAR–39 Radar Signal Detection Set is a system that provides warnings of radar-directed air defense threats and allows appropriate countermeasures. This CMWS consists of an Electronic Countermeasures Unit (ECU), Electro-Optical Missile Sensors (EOMSes), and Sequencer and Improved Countermeasures Dispenser (ICMD).

d. The AN/AVR–2B Laser Warning System is a passive laser warning system that receives,
processes, and displays threat information resulting from aircraft illumination by la-
sers on the multi-functional display.
e. The Embedded Global Positioning Sys-
tem/Inertial Navigation System plus Multi-
Mode Receiver (EGI+MMR). The aircraft has two EGI's which use internal accelerometers, rate gyro measurements, and external laser measurements to estimate the aircraft state, provides aircraft flight and position data to aircraft systems. The EGI is a velocity-
aided, strap down, ring laser gyro based inert-
tial unit. The EGI unit also houses a GPS re-
ceiver.

2. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capa-
bilities.

3. A determination has been made that Egypt can provide substantially the same de-
gree of protection of this technology as the U.S. Government. This proposed sale is nec-
essary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign pol-
cy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification. Moreover, the benefits to be derived from this sale, as out-
lined in the justification, are greater than the potential damage that could result if the sensitive technology were revealed to unau-
thesized persons.

4. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal has been authorized for re-
lease and export to Egypt.

**ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION**

**Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior no-
tification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.**

In keeping with the committee’s in-
tention to see that relevant informa-
tion is transmitted to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

**DEFENSE SECURITY**

**COOPERATION AGENCY**

Arlington, VA.

*HON. JAMES E. RISCH,*  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

*DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN:* Pursuant to the re-
porting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are transmitting, by the transmittal No. 19-73, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Gov-
ernment of Hungary for defense articles and services estimated to cost $230 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,  
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.
in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COORDINATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. James E. Risch,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19–68 concerning the Army’s proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of the United Arab Emirates for defense articles and services estimated to cost $556 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

Charles W. Hooper,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19–68
Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of the United Arab Emirates.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

   Major Defense Equipment* $0 million.
   Other $556 million.

Total $556 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

   Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None.
   Non-MDE: Four thousand five hundred sixty-nine (4,569) Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles consisting of a mix of MaxxPro Long Wheel Base (LWB), MaxxPro Recovery Vehicle (MRV), MaxxPro LWB chassis, MaxxPro Dash, MaxxPro Bases Capsule, MaxxPro MRAP Capsule, MaxxPro Plus, Caiman Multi-Terrain Vehicles without armor, Caiman Base, Caiman Plus, Caiman Capsule, and MRAP All-Terrain Vehicles (MATV), logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support.

   The estimated total program cost is $556 million.

The proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States and the security of an important regional partner. The UAE has been, and continues to be, a vital U.S. partner for political stability and economic growth in the Middle East. This sale is consistent with U.S. initiatives to provide key allies in the region with modern systems that will enhance interoperability with U.S. forces and security.

The UAE intends to utilize the MRAP vehicles to increase force protection, to conduct humanitarian assistance operations, and to protect critical infrastructure. Additionally, these MRAPs will enhance the UAE’s burden sharing capacity and defensive capabilities. The UAE will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment and support into its armed forces.

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

These vehicles are coming from U.S. Army stocks as EDA; the required EDA Congressional Notifications were made August 6, 2014. There are no known offset agreements proposed in conjunction with this proposed sale.

Implementation of this sale will not require the assignment of U.S. Government or contractor personnel to the UAE.

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

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19–68
Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicle is an armored, multipurpose combat vehicle intended to support mounted urban operations to include convoy security support and dismounted patrols. It is designed to increase crew survivability. The vehicle has a blast-resistant underbody designed to protect the crew from mine blasts, fragmentation, and direct fire weapons.

2. All MRAP vehicle information needed to operate, train, and maintain the vehicles are UNCLASSIFIED. Some design and test data, design performance parameters, arming methodology, vulnerabilities, armor types, and configuration can be classified up to SECRET.

3. Loss of this hardware, software, documentation, and/or data could permit development of information which may lead to a significant threat to future U.S. military operations. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures or equivalent systems which might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

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

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

Additional Statements

REMEMBERING SCOTT MCCORMICK

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life of Crossett, AR, Mayor Scott McCormick. Mayor McCormick passed away on April 16, 2020.

Mayor McCormick spent his life serving his community. He was a proud member of the Crossett Police Department who joined the force in 1978. In the two decades that followed, he honorably performed numerous roles including working as a criminal investigator. He earned the rank of captain before he left the department in 1998 after 20 years of protecting the citizens of Crossett.

Mayor McCormick was dedicated to his community and continued working for the people. Shortly after hanging up his badge, he was elected mayor of Crossett, and the public went on to place its trust in his leadership five additional times.

He was certainly beloved. The citizens of Crossett appreciated his commitment and hands-on approach which he demonstrated by attending numerous events throughout the years, being available to citizens and revealing a willingness to listen.

His leadership was also valuable to organizations across the State. He was a member of the Arkansas Municipal League’s Executive Council, First Class Cities Advisory Council, and the Public Safety Advisory Council, in addition to other groups.

He inspired the people of Crossett to work together in support of the community and encouraged respect for all citizens.

I am grateful for Mayor McCormick’s decades of public service and for the way he devoted his life to his faith, family, and community. I pray God will bless the McCormick family and the people of Crossett as they cope with this loss and celebrate the life of Mayor Scott McCormick.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HOT SPRINGS VILLAGE

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of Hot Springs Village, AR.

On April 20, 1970, developer John Cooper founded Hot Springs Village as a premier retirement destination. In the decades since residents first moved in, it has grown into one of the largest private gated communities in the country.

To recognize this milestone, the community organized a year-long celebration spearheaded by the 50th Anniversary Planning Committee. Committee
members began laying the groundwork for the activities months ago, engaging with the chamber of commerce as well as local businesses, churches, and civic clubs to make this a year to remember.

The enthusiasm from community members is demonstrated by the special looks into the city and made it an attractive destination for events and for future residents.

Congratulations to the 50th Anniversary Planning Committee members for their hard work and preparation. I am excited for the community as it comes together to recognize and commemorate this historic milestone and wish all the very best as celebrations take place throughout the year.

IOWA SAFE SCHOOLS

- Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I would like to recognize Iowa Safe Schools as they hold their 15th annual Iowa Governor’s Conference on LGBTQ Youth today, May 11, 2020.

This annual tradition, which began in 2006, is an effort to help end bullying in our schools and to create leadership opportunities for LGBTQ youth students from not just Iowa but from States across the Midwest.

Thank you to Iowa Safe Schools for continuing your mission of providing a safe environment and community for Iowa’s LGBTQ youth to learn and grow.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

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-4462. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 13338 of May 11, 2004, with respect to the actions of the Government of Syria; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

- EC-4463. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 13667 of May 12, 2014, with respect to the Central African Republic; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

- EC-4454. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 13611 of May 16, 2012, with respect to Yemen; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

- By Mr. BARRASSO, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute: S. 3590. A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to authorize certain provisions, and for other purposes.

- S. 3591. A bill to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to provide for water pollution control activities, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

- By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. CASEY): S. 3672. A bill to provide States and Indian Tribes with flexibility in administering the credit union provisions enacted under the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

- By Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. CARPER): S. 3679. A bill to authorize the imposition of temporary credit union provisions enacted under the CARES Act, to include an exception for disaster area member business loans made by insured credit unions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

- By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKES, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. WARNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. KING, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. Kaine, Mrs. SHAHAB, Mr. RYND, Mr. STARKOWSKI, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. COONS, Ms. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. CARSON, and Mr. HUNTINGTON): S. 3677. A bill to require the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to promulgate an emergency temporary standard to protect employees from occupational exposure to SARS-CoV-2, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

- By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. Tester, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Rounds, Mrs. BlackHun, Ms. Sinema, Mr. Brown, Mr. Blumenthal, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Loeffler, Ms. Hirono, and Mr. INHOFE): S. 3678. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for payment of work-study allowances during a public health emergency relating to COVID–19 and for allowances to veterans enrolled in educational institutions closed for emergency situations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

- By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. Scott of South Carolina, Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Braun, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. Smith, and Ms. Ernst): S. 3679. A bill to require the Internal Revenue Service to establish a procedure by which parents may immediately file the recovery rebate amount for children born in 2020; to the Committee on Finance.

- By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. Booker, and Mr. CARPER): S. 3680. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to continue to carry out certain programs relating to environmental justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

- By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for Mr. Markes, for himself and Mr. Blumenthal): S. 3681. A bill to require a joint task force on the operation of air travel during and after COVID–19 pandemic and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

- By Mr. ROUNDS: S. 3682. A bill to provide States, Tribal governments, and local governments with spending discretion for part of their Coronavirus Relief Fund emergency assistance payments; to the Committee on Appropriations.

- By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. Braun, Mr. Daines, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. Scott of Florida, Mr. Tillis, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. Young): S. 3683. A bill to authorize the imposition of export controls on the People’s Republic of China for its obstruction or failure to cooperate in investigations relating to the

that requires relocation; to the Committee on Finance.

- By Mr. WYDEN: S. 3676. A bill to extend certain temporary credit union provisions enacted under the CARES Act, to include an exception for disaster area member business loans made by insured credit unions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

- By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKES, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. WARNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. KING, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. Kaine, Mrs. SHAHAB, Mr. RYND, Mr. STARKOWSKI, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. COONS, Ms. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. CARSON, and Mr. HUNTINGTON): S. 3677. A bill to require the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to promulgate an emergency temporary standard to protect employees from occupational exposure to SARS-CoV-2, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

- By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. Tester, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Rounds, Mrs. BlackHun, Ms. Sinema, Mr. Brown, Mr. Blumenthal, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Loeffler, Ms. Hirono, and Mr. INHOFE): S. 3678. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for payment of work-study allowances during a public health emergency relating to COVID–19 and for allowances to veterans enrolled in educational institutions closed for emergency situations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

- By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. Scott of South Carolina, Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Braun, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. Smith, and Ms. Ernst): S. 3679. A bill to require the Internal Revenue Service to establish a procedure by which parents may immediately file the recovery rebate amount for children born in 2020; to the Committee on Finance.

- By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. Booker, and Mr. CARPER): S. 3680. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to continue to carry out certain programs relating to environmental justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

- By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for Mr. Markes, for himself and Mr. Blumenthal): S. 3681. A bill to require a joint task force on the operation of air travel during and after COVID–19 pandemic and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

- By Mr. ROUNDS: S. 3682. A bill to provide States, Tribal governments, and local governments with spending discretion for part of their Coronavirus Relief Fund emergency assistance payments; to the Committee on Appropriations.

- By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. Braun, Mr. Daines, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. Scott of Florida, Mr. Tillis, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. Young): S. 3683. A bill to authorize the imposition of export controls on the People’s Republic of China for its obstruction or failure to cooperate in investigations relating to the
outbreak of COVID–19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 3691. A bill to make supplemental appropriations for the Departments of Agriculture, the Interior, Homeland Security, Labor, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. PERDUE):

S.J. Res. 72. A joint resolution providing for the reapportionment of Michael M. Lynton as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASto, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3434, a bill to make Federal law enforcement officer peer support communications confidential, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPo), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) and the Senator from Idaho from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 3612, a bill to clarify purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that receipt of coronavirus assistance does not affect the tax treatment of ordinary business expenses.

S. 3621. A joint resolution providing for the appointment of Franklin D. Raines as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

AT THE REQUEST OF MR. I NHOFE, THE Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 566, a resolution recognizing the roles and contributions of the teachers of the United States in building and enhancing the civic, cultural, and economic well-being of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MANchin, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. KLOUCHAR, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. SHAHeEN, Mr. WyDEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. HYde-SMITH, Ms. BALDwin, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. KING, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BookER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. Young, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HOvEyn, Mr. JONES, Mr. RUHio, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COONS, Mr. WARREN, Mr. Kaine, and Ms. FeINSTEIN):

S. Res. 566. A resolution recognizing the roles and contributions of the teachers of the United States in building and enhancing the civic, cultural, and economic well-being of the United States: considered and agreed to.

Additional Cosponsors

S. 349

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEpFLEr) was added as a cosponsor of S. 249, a bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURkowski) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1554, a bill to provide for an automatic acquisition of United States citizenship for certain internationally adopted individuals, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MAStO, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MarKKEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2746, a bill to require the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide information on suicide rates in law enforcement, and for other purposes.

S. 3621. At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPo), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISch) were added as cosponsors of S. 3612, a bill to clarify purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that receipt of coronavirus assistance does not affect the tax treatment of ordinary business expenses.
Whereas Public Service Recognition Week provides an opportunity to recognize and promote the important contributions of public servants and to honor the diverse men and women who form the backbone of the United States through work at all levels of government and as members of the uniformed services;

Whereas millions of individuals work in government service and as members of the uniformed services, in every State, county, and city across the United States and in hundreds of cities abroad, in the needs of the United States;

Whereas public service is a noble calling involving a variety of challenging and rewarding professions;

Whereas the agencies of the Federal Government and State and local governments to be responsive, innovative, and effective depends on the outstanding performance of dedicated public servants;

Whereas the United States has recently reaffirmed the critical importance of public service employees in responding to public health and economic challenges;

Whereas the United States is a great and prosperous country, and public service employees contribute significantly to that greatness and prosperity;

Whereas the United States benefits daily from the knowledge and skills of the highly trained individuals who work in public service;

Whereas public servants—
1. fight disease, including COVID–19, and promote better health;
2. promote economic stability and growth;
3. defend the freedom of the people of the United States and advance the interests of the United States around the world;
4. provide vital strategic support functions to the Armed Forces and serve in the reserve components of the Armed Forces;
5. fight crime and fires;
6. ensure equal access to secure, efficient, and affordable postal service;
7. deliver benefits under the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), including benefits under the Medicare program under title XVIII of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.);
8. protect the environment and parks in the United States;
9. enforce laws guaranteeing equal employment opportunity and healthy working conditions;
10. defend and secure critical infrastructure;
11. help the people of the United States respond to and recover from natural disasters, pandemics, and terrorist attacks;
12. teach and work in schools and libraries;
13. develop new technologies and explore the frontiers of science;
14. improve and secure transportation systems; and
15. assist veterans of the Armed Forces;

Whereas members of the uniformed services and civilian employees at all levels of government—
1. make significant contributions to the general welfare of the United States; and
2. are on the front lines in the fight to defeat terrorism and other threats to the security of the United States, and maintain homeland security;

Whereas public servants work in a professional manner to build relationships with other countries and cultures in order to better represent the interests and promote the ideals of the United States;

Whereas public servants alert Congress and the public to government waste, fraud, and abuse, and dangers to public health;

Whereas the individuals serving in the uniformed services, as well as the skilled trade and craft employees of the Federal Government who provide support to their efforts—
1. are committed to doing their jobs regardless of the circumstances; and
2. contribute greatly to the security of the United States and the world;

Whereas public servants have bravely fought in armed conflicts in the defense of the United States and its ideals and deserve the care and benefits that have earned through their honorable service;

Whereas public servants—
1. have much to offer, as demonstrated by their expertise and innovative ideas; and
2. serve as examples by passing on institutional knowledge to train the next generation of public servants;

Whereas the week of May 3 through May 9, 2020, marks the 36th anniversary of Public Service Recognition Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—
1. supports the designation of the week of May 3 through May 9, 2020, as “Public Service Recognition Week”;
2. commends public servants for their outstanding contributions to the United States during Public Service Recognition Week and throughout the year, especially in 2020 during the ongoing COVID-19 crisis;
3. salutes government employees and members of the uniformed services for their unyielding dedication to, and enthusiasm for, public service;
4. honors government employees and members of the uniformed services who have given their lives in service to their communities, States, Tribes, and the United States;
5. calls upon a new generation to consider a career in public service as an honorable profession;
6. encourages efforts to promote public service careers at every level of government; and
7. supports efforts to promote an efficient and effective public service that serves the people of the United States.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, in honor of Public Service Recognition Week, I rise to express my gratitude and appreciation for the millions of men and women who serve as Federal, State, county, and local government employees across the United States. Since 1985, Public Service Recognition Week has brought communities together to give tribute to our Nation’s public servants on the first week of May. I am proud to be a co-sponsor of the legislation marking this occasion each year, and I thank Senators SINEMA and LANKFORD for their leadership in introducing this year’s edition, which the Senate will pass momentarily.

We must never take for granted that public servants are committed to serving the public. In a time of unprecedented crisis, millions working from home and the real risk of falling victim to disease by going into the workplace, public servants work for us. In more ordinary times, with people less concerned but still dependent on essential public goods such as clean water, schools, and a safe community, our public service workers are serving us.

The COVID–19 pandemic only makes more apparent what has always been true: we owe so much, from the daily operations of our society to the rapid relief to emergency to the men and women who form our public service.

Now more than ever, public servants are working on the front lines, often times potentially putting themselves at risk, to continue those daily operations of our society and provide critical and rapid relief to this immense national crisis. At the Federal level, they have dutifully taken on the responsibilities charged upon them by Congress through the CARES Act, for the thousands of workers at the Department of Treasury and Small Business Administration, making due with insufficient staff and resources, are playing an instrumental role in responding to the economic downturn by distributing billions of dollars in stimulus payments to individuals and loans to small businesses. At the state level, workers of State unemployment insurance agencies now face truly historic demands of their abilities as the unemployment rate approaches levels not seen since the end of the Second World War. Despite the stress, despite the technical challenges, and indeed despite the system infrastructure that makes it exceedingly difficult for applicants to receive due benefits in these times, these workers are doing everything they can to make the system work for people.

And at the county and local levels, public servants are striving to ensure compliance with special quarantine orders and offering testing and other emergency services.

The United States will undoubtedly overcome this pandemic. But we must recognize that it would not happen without our public servants. We have the example of Nancy Sullivan, resident of Bethesda, Maryland and an employee at the National Institutes of Health, honored this year as a finalist for the Samuel J. Heyman Service to America Medals for developing a highly effective medical treatment for the deadly Ebola virus that ravaged Africa between 2014 and 2016. I have no doubt that we today enjoy the service of brave public servants who will contribute similarly in finding a breakthrough for COVID–19. For that matter, the immeasurable public servants across our Nation, across countless fields and areas of expertise, from senior executives to call center workers, each in their own way working for the public interest of America.

Public Service Recognition Week therefore bears a special significance in 2020. It is my hope that amidst the pandemic, we are able to reflect on the absolutely essential role our public servants play, and that this does not go forgotten once we emerge from this crisis. The men and women who make up our public service are fighting for us every day, just as they were before the crisis, and just as they will be afterward. Either we can take their work for granted or perhaps, we can remember to fight for them, too.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1592. Mr. MCCONNELL. (for Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 249, to direct the Secretary of State to develop a
strategy to regain observer status for Tai- 
wan in the World Health Organization, and 
for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1582. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. 
INHOFE) proposed an amendment to the 
bill S. 249, to direct the Secretary of 
State to develop a strategy to regain 
observer status for Taiwan in the 
World Health Organization, and for 
other purposes; as follows:

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

SECTION 1. PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN THE 
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the fol-
lowing findings:

(1) The World Health Organization (WHO) is a spe-
cialized agency of the United Nations, 
charged with coordinating health efforts 
within the United Nations system. The 
World Health Assembly (WHA) is the deci-
sion-making body of the WHO, which con-
venes annually in May to set the policies and 
precedents of the organization. Statehood is 
not a requirement for attendance at the 
WHA, observers, including non-members and non-governmental organi-
izations, attended the most recent WHO in May 2018.

(2) Taiwan began seeking to participate in the 
WHO as an observer in 1997. In 2009, with 
strong support from successive United States 
Administration, Congress, and international 
WHO Member States, and during a period of 
bordered Cross-Straits relations, Taiwan re-
ceived an invitation to attend the WHO as an 
observer under the name “Chinese Taipei.” Taiwan 
received the same invitation each year until 2016, when the election of President Tsai-Ing Wen of the Democratic 
Party, Taiwan’s engagement in the international community began facing increased resistance from the People’s 
Republic of China (PRC). Taiwan’s invitation to 
the 2016 WHA was received late and included 
new language conditioning Taiwan’s participa-
tion on the PRC’s “one China principle.” 
In 2017 and 2018, Taiwan did not receive an 
inivitation to the WHA.

(3) Taiwan remains a model contributor to 
world health, having provided financial and 
technical assistance to respond to numerous 
global health emergencies. Taiwan has invested 
over $6,000,000,000 in international medical and humanitarian aid efforts 
impact over 80 countries since 1996. In 2014, 
Taiwan flew the Ebola crisis, distrib-
ating $1,000,000, and providing 100,000 sets 
of personal protective equipment. Through the 
Global Cooperation and Training Frame-
work (GCTF), the United States and Taiwan have 
jointly conducted training programs for exp-
erts to combat MERS, Dengue Fever, and Zika. These diseases know no borders, and 
Taiwan’s exclusion from global health cooperation increases the dangers 
presented by global pandemics.

(4) Taiwan’s international engagement has faced 
increased resistance from the PRC. Taiwan was 
not invited to the 2016 Assembly of the 
International Civil Aviation Organiza-
tion (ICAO), despite participating as a guest 
at that conference prior to the PRC decision.

(5) Congress has established a policy of 
support for Taiwan’s participation in interna-
tional organizations that address shared 
common global challenges, particularly in the 
WHO. Congress passed H.R. 1754 in the 106th Congress, H.R. 428 in the 107th Congress, and 
S. 2092 in the 108th Congress, directing the 
Secretary to report on a strategy for 
to and report annually to Congress on 
efforts to obtain observer status for Taiwan at the 
WHA. Congress also passed H.R. 1151 in the 114th Congress, directing the Sec-
retary to report on a status to regain ob-
server status for Taiwan at the ICAO Assem-
bly, and H.R. 1853 in the 114th Congress, 
directing the Secretary to report on a strategy on 
gain observer status for Taiwan at the INTERPOL Assembly. However, since 2016 
Taiwan has not received an invitation to at-
tend any of these events as an observer.

(b) AUGMENTATION OF REPORT CONCERNING 
THE PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN THE 
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 1 
of Public Law 108–235 (118 Stat. 656) is amend-
ed by adding at the end the following new 
paragraph:

“(3) An account of the changes and im-
mprovements the Secretary of State has made 
to the United States plan to endorse and ob-
serve Taiwan at the WHO, which convenes 
annually in May, following any annual 
meetings of the World Health Assembly at 
which Taiwan did not obtain observer status.”

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment 
made by paragraph (1) shall take effect and 
apply beginning with the first report re-
quired under section 1 of 
Public Law 108–235 that is submitted after 
the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2. BRIEFING ON UNITED STATES STRATEGY 
REGARDING TAIWAN’S INTERNATIONAL 
RECOGNITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days 
after the date of enactment of this Act, 
and every 180 days thereafter for three years, 
the Secretary of State, or the Secretary’s 
designee, shall provide to the appropriate 
congressional committees a briefing on ac-
tions taken by the United States to reaffirm 
and strengthen Taiwan’s official and unoffi-
cial diplomatic relationships.

(b) ELEMENTS.—(1) The briefing required by 
subsection (a) shall include the following ele-
ments:

(1) A description of the actions taken by 
the United States commencing May 20, 2016, 
to consult with governments around the 
world, including the governments that main-
tain diplomatic relations with Tai-
wan, with the objective of inducing those gov-
ernments to maintain official diplomatic 
relations with Taiwan or otherwise strengthen 
unofficial relations with Taiwan;

(2) An enumeration of specific countries of 
concern, if any, and a description of the ac-
tions taken, or actions anticipated, by those 
governments to maintain diplomatic relations 
with Taiwan or otherwise strengthen 
unofficial relations with Taiwan;

(3) A plan of action to engage with the 
governments of the countries identified in para-
graphs (1) and (2) and increase cooperation 
with respect to Taiwan;

(4) An account of congressional commit-
tees.—In this section, the term “appropriate 
governmental committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the 
House of Representatives.
global health cooperation increases the dangers presented by global pandemics.

(4) Taiwan’s international engagement has faced increased resistance from the PRC. Taiwan in the 2016 Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), despite participating as a guest at the organization’s prior summit in 2013. Taiwan was not invited to the 2016 Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), despite participating as a guest at the organization’s prior summit in 2013. Taiwan’s requests to participate in the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) have also been rejected. In May 2017, PRC delegates disrupted a meeting of the Kimberley Process on conflict diamonds held in Perth, Australia, until delegates from Taiwan were asked to leave. Since 2016, the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, the Republic of Panama, the Dominican Republic, Burkina Faso, and the Republic of El Salvador have terminated longstanding diplomatic relationships with Taiwan and granted diplomatic recognition to the PRC.

(5) Congress has established a policy of support for Taiwan’s participation in international bodies that address shared transnational challenges, particularly in the WHO. Congress passed H.R. 1151 in the 107th Congress, H.R. 428 in the 108th Congress to direct the Secretary of State to establish a strategy to gain observer status for Taiwan at the World Health Organization (WHO) Assembly, and H.R. 1151 in the 111th Congress, directing the Secretary to report on a strategy to gain observer status for Taiwan at the WHO Assembly. Congress also passed H.R. 428 in the 107th Congress, and S. 2092 in the 108th Congress to direct the Secretary of State to report on a strategy to gain observer status for Taiwan at the WHO Assembly, following any annual meetings of the WHO Assembly at which Taiwan did not obtain observer status in 2016, and S. 2092 in the 108th Congress to direct the Secretary to report on a strategy to gain observer status for Taiwan at the WHO Assembly. However, since 2016 Taiwan has not received an invitation to attend any of these events as an observer.

(b) AUGMENTATION OF REPORT CONCERNING THE PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 1 of Public Law 108–235 (118 Stat. 656) is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

“(3) An account of the changes and improvements the Secretary of State has made to the United States plan to endorse and obtain observer status for Taiwan at the World Health Assembly, following any annual meetings of the World Health Assembly at which Taiwan did not obtain observer status in 2016.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect and apply beginning with the first report required under subsection (c) of Public Law 108–235 that is submitted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2. BRIEFING ON UNITED STATES STRATEGY REGARDING TAIWAN’S INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter for three years, the Secretary of State shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on actions taken by the United States to reaffirm and strengthen Taiwan’s official and unofficial diplomatic relationships.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A description of the actions taken by the United States to reaffirm and strengthen Taiwan’s official and unofficial diplomatic relationships, with the purpose of inducing those governments to maintain official diplomatic relations with Taiwan or otherwise supporting Taiwan.

(2) An enumeration of specific countries of concern, with a description of diplomatic engagement, if any, taken, or actions anticipated, by those governments, commencing May 20, 2016, to alter the formal diplomatic ties with Taiwan or to otherwise downplay or unofficially support Taiwan.

(3) A plan of action to engage with the governments of the countries identified in paragraphs (1) and (2) and increase cooperation with respect to Taiwan.

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

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

(2) the House Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASIA REASSURANCE INITIATIVE ACT.

It is the sense of Congress that the full and timely implementation of section 209 of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act (Public Law 115–409), which would require the Secretary of State, by the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 60 days thereafter, to report to Congress on the progress of the Asia Reassurance Initiative, is critical to demonstrate United States support for Taiwan.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be withdrawn, that the Inhofe substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered laid upon the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate stated that the motion to reconsider be considered laid upon the table.

The motion to reconsider was adopted.

The Bill was passed; to the desk be considered and agreed to; that the Inhofe substitute amendment be withdrawn; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered laid upon the table.

Mr. MCDOUGAL. It is the sense of Congress that the full and timely implementation of section 209 of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act (Public Law 115–409), which would require the Secretary of State, by the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 60 days thereafter, to report to Congress on the progress of the Asia Reassurance Initiative, is critical to demonstrate United States support for Taiwan.

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The motion to reconsider was adopted.

The Bill was passed; to the desk be considered and agreed to; that the Inhofe substitute amendment be withdrawn; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered laid upon the table.

It is the sense of Congress that the full and timely implementation of section 209 of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act (Public Law 115–409), which would require the Secretary of State, by the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 60 days thereafter, to report to Congress on the progress of the Asia Reassurance Initiative, is critical to demonstrate United States support for Taiwan.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate stated that the motion to reconsider be considered laid upon the table.

The motion to reconsider was adopted.

The Bill was passed; to the desk be considered and agreed to; that the Inhofe substitute amendment be withdrawn; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered laid upon the table.

It is the sense of Congress that the full and timely implementation of section 209 of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act (Public Law 115–409), which would require the Secretary of State, by the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 60 days thereafter, to report to Congress on the progress of the Asia Reassurance Initiative, is critical to demonstrate United States support for Taiwan.
orders for Tuesday, May 12, 2020
Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10:30 a.m., Tuesday, May 12; 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 proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Montgomery nomination; further, that notwithstanding rule XXII, the Senate vote at 12 noon on the confirmation of the Montgomery nomination and that, if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 569) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(Resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s Record under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

expressing the sense of the Senate that, during public service recognition week, public servants should be commended for their dedication and continued service to the United States

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 569, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 569) expressing the sense of the Senate that, during Public Service Recognition Week, public servants should be commended for their dedication and continued service to the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to consider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 569) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(Resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s Record under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

Recognizing the roles and contributions of the teachers of the United States in building and enhancing the civic, cultural, and economic well-being of the United States

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10:30 a.m., Tuesday, May 12; 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 proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Montgomery nomination; further, that notwithstanding rule XXII, the Senate vote at 12 noon on the confirmation of the Montgomery nomination and that, if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 569) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(Resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s Record under “Submitted Resolutions.”)
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be colonel

PETRE B. FRENCH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

RYAN S. COBREST
RACHEL S. VAN SUEVER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

MAGAN A. SHERWOOD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be lieutenant colonel

JONAR R. BROWN
ERIC M. BEHNERT
MICHAEL B. ROSSE
JAKE D. WHITLOCK


To be lieutenant colonel

DENNIS A. HUDS


To be major

JAVIER E. SOSTRECINTRON


To be major

CHRISTOPHER C. STEPHENSON


To be major

MELANIE C. MARTIN


To be major

KIM E. KREKE


To be captain

PETER J. ORSI III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

RICHARD LEYDON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

BRANDYE L. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

ROBERT L. FITCH, JR.


To be major

CHRISTOPHER V. EMMONS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

MICHAEL R. SYAMKEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

ALEJANDRO S. SANCHEZ

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be commander

SANTHOSH K. SHIVANNARKAR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be lieutenant colonel

CORY J. YOUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be lieutenant colonel

JASON C. DEROSA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be lieutenant colonel

JAVIER R. SOTO/STREUCKEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be lieutenant colonel


THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be colonel

EDWARD K. GRAHAYL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

YONG YI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

MARK J. RICHARDSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

JULIET T. THOMPSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

CHRISTOPHER V. EMMONS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

PHILIP R. DEMPONT/OUNI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

ROBERT N. FITZGERALD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

JASON C. DEROSA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

JASON C. DEROSA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

JASON C. DEROSA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

JASON C. DEROSA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

JASON C. DEROSA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be major

JASON C. DEROSA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.
TRAVERS R. WILLIAMS
ROBERT M. WILSON
TIMOTHY S. WOOD
ANTHONY T. WU
JOSHUA M. WURZ
EDWARD R. YOUNG
DAVID P. ZIEGLER

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

To be captain

BENJAMIN R. BARAN
PATRICK P. MACK
WILLIAM K. MUELLER
JORDIN F. RIEHRS

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be captain

FRANCIS P. BROWN
SADHRAY M. CARINO
DAVID T. CLARK
JASON A. COCHRAN
TREBONCI L. JONES
PETE T. KELLEHER
DEMETRUS D. MACK
KATHERINE L. MAHONEY
RAJSHADEE G. RIDDY
MOKKANTHA J. WALLACE

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

To be lieutenant commander

STEVEN G. BEALL
BRIAN J. MILLER
SALVADOR M. SUAREZ
THOMAS A. SEIGENTHALER
ROBERT K. OSWALD
JOSEPH E. KLOPFER
TIMOTHY L. KING
CLINTON P. HOSKINS

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

To be captain

PETER G. PROSEK
STEVEN R. MICHAELS
ALEXANDER S. LEANOS
KIMBERLY A. PIZANTI
BENJAMIN J. HEINEMEIER
LYDIA J. DOYE
AARON A. ASIMAKOPOULOS

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

To be captain

BRET A. SENTERS
LAWRENCE J. ROBINSON
JAMES M. OGLE
JOHN J. NICHOLSON
JENNIFER L. GILLOOLY
WILLIAM B. BROOKS
CHARLES YOUNG
DELL M. GRIFFITH
JOSEPH B. RUFF
LUIS E. RIVERA
WILLIAM A. PALMER

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

To be captain

JOSEPH M. SPAGNOLI
BERNARD V. SPINO
PETER M. ZUBOF

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be captain

KARYN M. BERGMANN
ALEC A. HOPKINS
TIMOTHY KNAPP
MARK MURNANE
DWIGHT E. SMITH, JR.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

To be captain

JERIAL E. DORSAY
CLAYTON R. KINSEY III
RICHARD D. HECHT
KYLE A. RAINES

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

To be captain

JEFFREY A. BROWN
JOSEPH A. HIDALGO, JR.
WILLIAM A. PELMIRE
LUTI S. RIVERA
JOSEPH R. BUFF

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be captain

JOHN P. BAUER
JESSIE B. BLACK
GARETT L. BURKHOLDER
CLINTON P. BOHNSKIS
TIMOTHY L. KING
JOSEPH E. KLOPPER
ARTHUR A. MUELLER, III
NICOLE K. NICCO
JORDIN J. OLAYRE
ROBERT K. OSWALD
WENDOL D. PENKTARANS
DAVID C. SCHAEFER
THOMAS A. SEIDENHALER
SALVADOR M. SUAREZ
CURT A. YOUNG

THE FOLLOWING OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

To be capture

BRIAN J. MILLER

THE FOLLOWING OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

To be captain

STEVEN G. BEALL

THE FOLLOWING OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be captain

KARL G. GILES
ALMOND SMITH III

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

To be captain

DAVID S. BARNES
OSKAR R. BARRION
MARK L. BOGGIS
SCOTT L. CONN
FRANK R. COWAN IV
DESMARIUS DAVID
ROBERT R. ELLISON III
CLAY C. BERRIDGE
LAWRENCE W. KEMPSTRA
TIMOTHY P. KENNEDY
ZACHARY D. MCKEEHAN
PAUL N. MCKELVEY
STEVE J. MILLER
WILLIAM E. RITTER
DOUGLAS A. WHEATON
CRISPIN A. WIGHTMAN
JON A. YATES

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

To be captain

DARREN C. BRENT
WILLIAM B. BROOKS
GEORGE J. GABEHA
JENNIFER L. GILLOOY
ROBERT J. MILLER
JOHN J. NICHOLSON
JAMES M. OGIL
DANIEL RAMIREZ
LAWRENCE J. ROBINSON
BRIT A. SENTRIS
To be captain

CORY M. GROOM
ROBERT J. LÓPEZ
MARK A. NOWALE
MICHAEL L. THOMPSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203.

To be captain

DWAYNE PORTER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203.

To be captain

MARK A. DUNAWAY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203.

To be captain

MOTISOLA T. BOWMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203.

To be captain

HYUN S. CHUN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be captain

MICHAEL T. CUREY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 12, 2020 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 13

9:30 a.m. Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine evolving the United States Cybersecurity strategy and posture, focusing on reviewing the Cyberspace Solarium Commission Report.

10 a.m. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine the state of broadband amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

2 p.m. Select Committee on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.

2:30 p.m. Committee on Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Natalie E. Brown, of Nebraska, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Uganda, Sandra E. Clark, of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Burkina Faso, William Ellison Grayson, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Estonia, Henry T. Wooster, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, all of the Department of State, and Ramsey Coats Day, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

MAY 14

9:30 a.m. Committee on Foreign Relations
Business meeting to consider S. 3667, to require the establishment of a repatriation task force during major infectious disease outbreaks, to authorize additional paid leave for employees of certain independent agencies involved in the conduct of foreign affairs, and to extend the application period and use of certain special immigrant visas. S. 288, to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to monitor and combat anti-Semitism globally. S. 712, to provide assistance for United States citizens and nationals taken hostage or unlawfully or wrongfully detained abroad. S. 2743, to establish the China Censorship Monitor and Action Group. S. 2863, to provide congressional oversight of United States talks with Taliban officials and Afghanistan’s comprehensive peace process. S. 3176, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriations of funds to Israel. H.R. 192, to establish an interagency program to assist countries in North and West Africa to improve immediate and long-term capabilities to counter terrorist threats. H.R. 4331, to modify and reauthorize the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002. S. Res. 567, commending career professionals at the Department of State for their extensive efforts to repatriate United States citizens and legal permanent residents during the COVID-19 pandemic. S. Res. 148, supporting efforts by the Government of Colombia to pursue peace and regional stability. S. Res. 215, calling for greater religious and political freedoms in Cuba. S. Res. 392, recognizing the importance of the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative to the relationship between the United States and the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and to advancing the policy of the United States in the Indo-Pacific region. S. Res. 406, recognizing that for 50 years, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its ten members, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, have worked with the United States toward stability, prosperity, and peace in Southeast Asia, and expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States will continue to remain a strong, reliable, and active partner in the ASEAN region, S. Res. 454, calling for the immediate release of Cuban democracy activist Jose Daniel Ferrer and commending the efforts of Jose Daniel Ferrer to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba. S. Res. 502, recognizing the 75th anniversary of the amphibious landing on the Japanese island of Iwo Jima during World War II and the raisings of the flag of the United States on Mount Suribachi, S. Res. 511, supporting the role of the United States in helping save the lives of children and protecting the health of people in developing countries with vaccines and immunization through GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance, S. Res. 523, recognizing the 199th anniversary of the independence of Greece and celebrating democracy in Greece and the United States, S. Res. 525, expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should continue to support the people of Nicaragua in their efforts to promote the restoration of democracy and the defense of human rights, and use the tools under United States law to increase political and economic pressure on the government of Daniel Ortega, S. Res. 533, supporting the goals of International Women’s Day, S. Res. 542, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the liberation of the Dachau concentration camp during World War II, the nominations of Michael Pack, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, and routine lists in the Foreign Service.

10 a.m. Committee on the Judiciary
Business meeting to consider the nominations of William Scott Hardy, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, David Cleveland Joseph, to be United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina, Drew B. Tipton, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, John Peter Cronan, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Thomas T. Cullen, to be United States District Judge for the District of Delaware, Jennifer P. Togliatti, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nevada, Stephen Sidney Schwartz, of Virginia, and Kathryn C. Davis, of Maryland, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims, and Peter M. McCoy, Jr., to be United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina, and Vincent F. DeMarco, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New York, both of the Department of Justice.

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

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2331–S2356

Measures Introduced: Thirteen bills and four resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3672–3684, S.J. Res. 72–73, and S. Res. 568–569.

Measures Reported:

- S. 3590, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to reauthorize certain provisions, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.
- S. 3591, to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to provide for water pollution control activities and for other purposes, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Measures Passed:

- Observer Status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization: Senate passed S. 249, to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization, after withdrawing the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, and agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto:
  - McConnell (for Inhofe) Amendment No. 1582, in the nature of a substitute.

Contributions of the Teachers of the United States: Senate agreed to S. Res. 568, recognizing the roles and contributions of the teachers of the United States in building and enhancing the civic, cultural, and economic well-being of the United States.

Public Service Recognition Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 569, expressing the sense of the Senate that, during Public Service Recognition Week, public servants should be commended for their dedication and continued service to the United States.

Montgomery Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Brian D. Montgomery, of Texas, to be Deputy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

- By 60 yeas to 29 nays (Vote No. EX. 85), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 10:30 a.m., on Tuesday, May 12, 2020; that notwithstanding Rule XXII, Senate vote at 12 noon, on confirmation of the nomination; and that notwithstanding Rule XXII, Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Troy D. Edgar, of California, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, at 2:15 p.m.

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

- 5 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.
- 3 Army nominations in the rank of general.
- 1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, and Navy.

Executive Communications:

Additional Cosponsors:

Additional Statements:

Amendments Submitted:

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—85)

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned at 6:36 p.m., until 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, May 12, 2020. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S2347.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.
House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. The House is scheduled to meet at 12 noon on Tuesday, May 12, 2020.

Committee Meetings

No hearings were held.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 12, 2020
(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold an oversight hearing to examine financial regulators, 10 a.m., WEBEX.

Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nominations of Brian D. Miller, of Virginia, to be Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery, Department of the Treasury, and Dana T. Wade, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, 2:30 p.m., SD–106.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine COVID–19, focusing on safely getting back to work and back to school, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine liability during the COVID–19 pandemic, 2:30 p.m., SD–G50.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of May 12 through May 15, 2020

Senate Chamber

On Tuesday, Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Brian D. Montgomery, of Texas, to be Deputy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation of the nomination at 12 noon.

At 2:15 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Troy D. Edgar, of California, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees
(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: May 12, to hold an oversight hearing to examine financial regulators, 10 a.m., WEBEX.

May 12, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nominations of Brian D. Miller, of Virginia, to be Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery, Department of the Treasury, and Dana T. Wade, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, 2:30 p.m., SD–106.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: May 13, to hold hearings to examine the state of broadband amid the COVID–19 pandemic, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Foreign Relations: May 13, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Natalie E. Brown, of Nebraska, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Uganda, Sandra E. Clark, of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Burkina Faso, William Ellison Grayson, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Estonia, Henry T. Wooster, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, all of the Department of State, and Ramsey Coats Day, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, 2:30 p.m., VTC.

May 14, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 3667, to require the establishment of a repatriation task force during major infectious disease outbreaks, to authorize additional paid leave for employees of certain independent agencies involved in the conduct of foreign affairs, and to extend the application period and use of certain special immigrant visas, S. 238, to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to monitor and combat anti-Semitism globally, S. 712, to provide assistance for United States citizens and nationals taken hostage or unlawfully or wrongfully detained abroad, S. 2743, to establish the China Censorship Monitor and Action Group, S. 2953, to provide congressional oversight of United States talks with Taliban officials and Afghanistan’s comprehensive peace process, S. 3176, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriations of funds to Israel, H.R. 192, to establish an interagency program to assist countries in North and West Africa to improve immediate and long-term capabilities to counter terrorist threats, H.R. 4331, to modify and reauthorize the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002, S. Res. 567, commending career professionals at the Department of State for their extensive efforts to repatriate United States citizens and legal permanent residents during the COVID–19 pandemic, S. Res. 148, supporting efforts by
the Government of Colombia to pursue peace and regional stability, S. Res. 215, calling for greater religious and political freedoms in Cuba, S. Res. 592, recognizing the importance of the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative to the relationship between the United States and the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the policy of the United States in the Indo-Pacific region, S. Res. 406, recognizing that for 50 years, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its ten members, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, have worked with the United States toward stability, prosperity, and peace in Southeast Asia, and expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States will continue to remain a strong, reliable, and active partner in the ASEAN region, S. Res. 454, calling for the immediate release of Cuban democracy activist Jose Daniel Ferrer and commending the efforts of Jose Daniel Ferrer to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba, S. Res. 502, recognizing the 75th anniversary of the amphibious landing on the Japanese island of Iwo Jima during World War II and the raisings of the flag of the United States on Mount Suribachi, S. Res. 511, supporting the role of the United States in helping save the lives of children and protecting the health of people in developing countries with vaccines and immunization through GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance, S. Res. 523, recognizing the 199th anniversary of the independence of Greece and celebrating democracy in Greece and the United States, S. Res. 525, expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should continue to support the people of Nicaragua in their peaceful efforts to promote the restoration of democracy and the defense of human rights, and use the tools under United States law to increase political and economic pressure on the government of Daniel Ortega, S. Res. 533, supporting the goals of International Women's Day, S. Res. 542, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the liberation of the Dachau concentration camp during World War II, the nominations of Michael Pack, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, and routine lists in the Foreign Service, 9:30 a.m., SR–325.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: May 12, to hold hearings to examine COVID–19, focusing on safely getting back to work and back to school, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: May 13, to hold hearings to examine evolving the United States Cybersecurity strategy and posture, focusing on reviewing the Cyberspace Solarium Commission Report, 9:30 a.m., WEBEX.

Committee on the Judiciary: May 12, to hold hearings to examine liability during the COVID–19 pandemic, 2:30 p.m., SD–G50.

May 14, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nominations of William Scott Hardy, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, David Cleveland Joseph, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Drew B. Tipton, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, John Peter Cronan, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Thomas T. Cullen, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia, Jennifer P. Togliatti, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nevada, Stephen Sidney Schwartz, of Virginia, and Kathryn C. Davis, of Maryland, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims, and Peter M. McCoy, Jr., to be United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina, and Vincent F. DeMarco, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New York, both of the Department of Justice, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Select Committee on Intelligence: May 13, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SVC–217.

House Committees

Next Meeting of the SENATE
10:30 a.m., Tuesday, May 12

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Brian D. Montgomery, of Texas, to be Deputy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation of the nomination at 12 noon.

At 2:15 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Troy D. Edgar, of California, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security.

(Senate will recess following disposition of the nomination of Brian D. Montgomery until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
12 noon, Tuesday, May 12

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 12 noon.