

that this might make it harder for them to get surveillance applications approved. Let me just remind everyone that we are talking about the rights of U.S. persons—that is, of U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents of the United States. These are rights that deserve to be protected. We have to remember that the purpose of the Constitution is not to make it easier to govern. The purpose of the Constitution is to provide structure and limitations on government because governments sometimes make mistakes.

I find it especially tone deaf that the very agency—the very Bureau—that has now been found to have been in violation of its own policies and procedures—in not just one but two inspector general reports in the past year—for failing to follow its own policies is now the agency that many people are trying to defend in saying that we can't inform the American people of what is going on and we can't improve the process by which that agency operates.

Power is always vulnerable to abuse. Warnings were made when this process was put into place, and exactly the kinds of abuses that we have now seen are the types of abuses that have occurred over and over or are the same ones that were foreseen.

This isn't an indictment of any one agency or administration or person or political party. It is an affirmation of the Founding Fathers' trust in the checks and balances that they put in place in our founding document. James Madison so eloquently expressed this principle in Federalist 51:

If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external or internal controls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: We must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place, oblige it to control itself.

We cannot—notwithstanding the urging of many—simply wave our hands and say: No, we don't have to worry about this. It is OK because we have to worry about national security or it is OK because this is about foreign intelligence or this is about foreign intelligence gathering.

We know that what the Lee-Leahy amendment is designed to protect are the rights of the American people—of U.S. persons—U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents. Reforms in this amendment do not take anything away from the National Security Agency—nothing. We are just injecting greater fairness and accountability into this process.

Insofar as we decide to have these programs, we have to have someone accountable in them. We have to have a process by which the information brought to bear within the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act Court is accountable and reviewable by someone.

It makes sense to expand incrementally, mildly, but necessarily, the *amicus curiae* provisions that were put in

place 4 years ago with the USA FREEDOM Act.

I truly believe that we can find a proper balance here between privacy and security. I also believe that our privacy and our security are not at odds. Our privacy is, indeed, a part of our security and our security part of our privacy. You cannot have one without the other.

The Lee-Leahy amendment brings us closer to that balance. I invite all my colleagues to support it and look forward to the moment, not far from now, when we will pass it.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1584

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. LEE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE).

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

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 77, nays 19, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 90 Leg.]

YEAS—77

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Perdue
Barrasso	Grassley	Peters
Bennet	Harris	Portman
Blackburn	Hassan	Reed
Blumenthal	Hawley	Risch
Booker	Heinrich	Rosen
Braun	Hirono	Rounds
Brown	Hoeven	Schatz
Cantwell	Johnson	Schumer
Cardin	Jones	Scott (FL)
Carper	Kaine	Scott (SC)
Casey	Kennedy	Shaheen
Cassidy	King	Sinema
Collins	Klobuchar	Smith
Coons	Lankford	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Tester
Crapo	Loeffler	Tillis
Cruz	Markey	Toomey
Daines	McSally	Udall
Duckworth	Menendez	Van Hollen
Durbin	Merkley	Warren
Enzi	Moran	Whitehouse
Ernst	Murkowski	Wicker
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden
Gardner	Paul	

NAYS—19

Blunt	Graham	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Shelby
Burr	Inhofe	Thune
Capito	Manchin	Warner
Cornyn	McConnell	Young
Cotton	Roberts	
Fischer	Romney	

NOT VOTING—4

Alexander	Sanders
Murray	Sasse

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1584) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate my colleague from Utah for his extraordinary work to continue to protect the civil liberties of the people of this country.

NATIONAL SUICIDE HOTLINE DESIGNATION ACT OF 2019

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, in a Chamber that has seen more than its fair share of life-or-death matters, especially the last several months, this bill that I am about to ask for unanimous consent to pass before the Senate, the creation of the 988 National Suicide Hotline bill, is a bill that gives hope to life.

This bill will save lives. It has been an honor to work on this legislation so we can come together as a Chamber, as a Congress, as a nation, to do all we can to save those precious lives, those precious voices, that we lose too often.

In Colorado, we lose someone to suicide every 7 hours. The bill that we are about to pass can change that. We can all change that with responsible actions, more funding, more efforts, and this is our start to continue the great work that has been done, to build on the work that we know needs to be done, to create a 3-digit 988 national hotline to prevent suicide.

I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be discharged and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 2661.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2661) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to designate 9-8-8 as the universal telephone number for the purpose of the national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system operating through the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and through the Veterans Crisis Line, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measure?

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GARDNER. I ask unanimous consent that the Gardner substitute amendment at the desk be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

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

The amendment (No. 1585) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Suicide Hotline Designation Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) According to the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, on average, there are 129 suicides per day in the United States.

(2) To prevent future suicides, it is critical to transition the cumbersome, existing 10-digit National Suicide Hotline to a universal, easy-to-remember, 3-digit phone number and connect people in crisis with life-saving resources.

(3) It is essential that people in the United States have access to a 3-digit national suicide hotline across all geographic locations.

(4) The designated suicide hotline number will need to be both familiar and recognizable to all people in the United States.

SEC. 3. UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION AND MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS HOTLINE SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 251(e) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION AND MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS HOTLINE SYSTEM.—9-8-8 is designated as the universal telephone number within the United States for the purpose of the national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system operating through the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline maintained by the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use under section 520E-3 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb-36c) and through the Veterans Crisis Line maintained by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under section 1720F(h) of title 38, United States Code.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) REQUIRED REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly submit a report that details the resources necessary to make the use of 9-8-8, as designated under paragraph (4) of section 251(e) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251(e)), as added by subsection (a) of this section, operational and effective across the United States to—

(1) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 4. STATE AUTHORITY OVER FEES.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act, any amendment made by this Act, the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), or any Commission regulation or order may prevent the imposition and collection of a fee or charge applicable to a commercial mobile service or an IP-enabled voice service specifically designated by a State, a political subdivision of a State, an Indian Tribe, or village or regional corporation serving a region established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) for 9-8-8 related services, if the fee or charge is held in a sequestered account to be obligated or expended only in support of 9-8-8 services, or enhancements of such services, as specified in the provision of State or local law adopting the fee or charge.

(2) USE OF 9-8-8 FUNDS.—A fee or charge collected under this subsection shall only be

imposed, collected, and used to pay expenses that a State, a political subdivision of a State, an Indian Tribe, or village or regional corporation serving a region established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) is expected to incur that are reasonably attributed to—

(A) ensuring the efficient and effective routing of calls made to the 9-8-8 national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline to an appropriate crisis center; and

(B) personnel and the provision of acute mental health, crisis outreach and stabilization services by directly responding to the 9-8-8 national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline.

(b) FEE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT.—To ensure efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the collection and expenditure of a fee or charge for the support or implementation of 9-8-8 services, not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) details the status in each State, political subdivision of a State, Indian Tribe, or village or regional corporation serving a region established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) of the collection and distribution of such fees or charges; and

(2) includes findings on the amount of revenues obligated or expended by each State, political subdivision of a State, Indian Tribe, or village or regional corporation serving a region established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) for any purpose other than the purpose for which any such fees or charges are specified.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMERCIAL MOBILE SERVICE.—The term “commercial mobile service” has the meaning given that term under section 332(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332(d)).

(2) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Communications Commission.

(3) IP-ENABLED VOICE SERVICE.—The term “IP-enabled voice service” shall include—

(A) an interconnected VoIP service, as defined in section 9.3 of the title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto; and

(B) a one-way interconnected VoIP service.

(4) STATE.—The term “State” has the meaning given that term in section 7 of the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (47 U.S.C. 615b).

SEC. 5. LOCATION IDENTIFICATION REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission shall submit to the appropriate committees a report that examines the feasibility and cost of including an automatic dispatchable location that would be conveyed with a 9-8-8 call, regardless of the technological platform used and including with calls from multi-line telephone systems (as defined in section 6502 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1471)).

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate committees” means the following:

(A) The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(B) The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

(C) The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(2) DISPATCHABLE LOCATION.—The term “dispatchable location” means the street address of the calling party and additional information such as room number, floor number, or similar information necessary to adequately identify the location of the calling party.

SEC. 6. REPORT ON CERTAIN TRAINING PROGRAMS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) youth who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (referred to in this section as “LGBTQ”) are more than 4 times more likely to contemplate suicide than their peers, with 1 in 5 LGBTQ youth and more than 1 in 3 transgender youth reporting attempting suicide;

(2) American Indian and Alaska Natives have the highest rate of suicide of any racial or ethnic group in the United States with a suicide rate over 3.5 times higher than the racial or ethnic group with the lowest rate, with the suicide rate increasing, since 1999, by 139 percent for American Indian women and 71 percent for men;

(3) between 2001 and 2015, the suicide death rate in rural counties in the United States was 17.32 per 100,000 individuals, which is significantly greater than the national average, and the data shows that between that same time period, suicide rates increased for all age groups across all counties in the United States, with the highest rates and the greatest increases being in more rural counties; and

(4) the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration must be equipped to provide specialized resources to these and other high-risk populations.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) details a strategy, to be developed in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institute of Mental Health, and organizations capable of providing nationwide suicide prevention and crisis services for LGBTQ youth, minorities, rural individuals, or other high-risk populations, for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to offer, support, or provide technical assistance to training programs for National Suicide Prevention Lifeline counselors to increase competency in serving high-risk populations; and

(2) includes recommendations regarding—

(A) the facilitation of access to services that are provided to specially trained staff and partner organizations for LGBTQ youth, minorities, rural individuals, and other high-risk populations; and

(B) a strategy for optimally implementing an Integrated Voice Response, or other equally effective mechanism, to allow National Suicide Prevention Lifeline callers who are LGBTQ youth, minorities, rural individuals, or members of other high-risk populations to access specialized services.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. GARDNER. I know of no further debate on the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill, as amended?

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 2661), as amended, was passed.

Mr. GARDNER. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, this is a big deal for the lives of so many people across the country, and I am grateful to our colleagues that we were able to get this passed today.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

USA FREEDOM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2020—Continued

FISA

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, we have just voted on an amendment by Senator LEE, which passed overwhelmingly. As we in the Senate are working to defeat this invisible enemy, the coronavirus, we are also mindful that there are other real threats around the globe. That is why the amendment that we just passed was so important to be debated and discussed and dealt with—the bill that is on the floor—because the Senate is debating a bill to provide national security tools to our intelligence community.

We want to make sure they have the right tools, the tools that work, that provide national security but also freedom for American citizens.

Now, this is unfinished business because these tools under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act have been left on the shelf, expired now for nearly 2 months.

Before Congress departed the Capitol due to the coronavirus, the Senate passed a bipartisan bill to temporarily keep these authorities in place. The House Democrats left without acting on what the Senate had passed. Speaker PELOSI left town, and she left our national security frozen.

Now, this week, Congress is going to pass a 3-year reauthorization of these authorities under FISA. These authorities are known as the business records provision, the roving wiretaps provision, and the lone wolf amendment.

The business records provision, or section 215, as it is known, compels telecommunications companies to provide call records relevant to investigation.

The roving wiretaps provision allows surveillance of multiple cellphones of an investigative target. This allows national security operators to keep up with a target, even as she or he goes through burner phones.

The lone wolf amendment allows national security operators to investigate

targets unaffiliated with a specific terrorist organization. That is why they are called lone wolves.

Combined, these tools give the intelligence community and law enforcement important capabilities: to surveil bad actors, to get to them before they get to us, and to take apart their networks. Congress put these authorities in place after 9/11. They have been updated with broad bipartisan support numerous times. Importantly, the tools have helped keep our country safe and strong now for nearly 20 years after 9/11.

There have been abuses of the FISA process unrelated to these provisions, which this bill also addresses. The bill puts in place safeguards to ensure FISA applications are accurate and complete, with multiple layers of approval before an application goes to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court. The bill also makes the FISA process more accountable, from the Attorney General on down. Those who hide information, those who engage in misconduct, or those who disclose information will be met with prison time.

The bill provides a greater role for Congress to make sure there are another set of eyes on FISA applications.

All together, these are significant reforms that the Attorney General has said will protect against abuse and misuse in the future. He went on to say the bill deserved broad bipartisan support, and I agree.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I also come to the floor today to discuss America's relationship with China. The coronavirus has made clear that our current relationship with China is built on a house of cards. It is simply too risky.

We have to learn the lessons from this global pandemic. The outbreak has taught us that the time has come to break away from dangerous aspects of the relationship. By mishandling and manipulating the crisis, China has revealed itself to be not worthy of our trust.

Let me be clear. The Chinese people are not to blame for any of this. The people of China have also suffered tremendously. It is the Chinese Communist Party that is at fault. The virus could have been contained had it not been for the Chinese Government's unscrupulous coverup. China knew the risk months before the rest of the world; yet Chinese communist leaders destroyed key evidence, they underreported the number of coronavirus cases, and they misled the world about its deadly, rapid spread. In fact, Chinese leaders silenced the heroic Chinese doctor, Dr. Li, who tried to sound the alarm and who later died from the virus.

China's deceit doesn't stop there. China has repeatedly denied U.S. officials access to the country to uncover the truth about the deadly disease. Meanwhile, the Chinese Government

continues to engage in a disinformation campaign to try to avoid blame.

With this track record, China cannot continue to control international groups like the World Health Organization. The United States is the World Health Organization's single largest financial supporter. Yet, from the start, the World Health Organization blindly accepted Chinese leaders' false reporting, and they understated the threat.

Today, America knows how dangerous it is to depend on China not just for information but also for essential equipment, for products, for materials, for minerals, and certainly for medicine. China didn't warn the world when the outbreak began. Instead, China secretly hoarded masks and protective gear. China knew that global shortages would soon follow. Then China threatened to cut off lifesaving antibiotics and other critical drug exports to the United States.

The virus should have been contained in Wuhan, China. Tens and tens of thousands of Americans and hundreds of thousands of people worldwide have died as a result of China's failure.

Looking forward, America should focus on priorities right now to protect ourselves from future health crises.

No. 1, not again, not ever will America rely on information from international health organizations. We should set up direct bilateral health relationships with other countries. U.S. personnel on the ground must include monitoring of health data in their national security determinations.

No. 2, not again, not ever will we let people travel to the United States from countries where there is a major outbreak. We should restrict travel early on, just as President Trump did with regard to China.

No. 3, not again, not ever will America be without an early warning system. Our gateway cities, in particular, need better monitoring and surveillance of health issues when people enter the United States.

No. 4, not again, not ever will America rely on critical health equipment from China. We should encourage U.S. companies to create Western and American supply chains. That way our frontline workers have what they need in the time of crisis.

No. 5, not again, not ever will we be exclusively sourced for critical drugs from China. We should diversify supply and bring home as much of our supply chain as possible.

No. 6, not again, not ever will our hospitals be taken for granted. They should be classified as critical infrastructure and our healthcare workers—our nurses, our lab technicians, our first responders, our doctors. Critical infrastructure and frontline workers should be properly resourced around our Nation.

No. 7, not again, not ever will Americans rely solely on the Centers for Disease Control for testing. President Trump proved that when called upon,