

has been a goal of Congress since it was passed first in 1964 and reaffirmed by Reagan's Commission on American Outdoors, which I chaired in 1985 and 1986. Finally, we are getting around to doing both of those things.

This piece of legislation that I am describing has the strong support of President Trump. In fact, it couldn't happen without President Trump because the Office of Management and Budget has to approve the method of funding we are using. They have approved it, and it is in the President's budget. It has the support of 59 cosponsors in this body—Democrats and Republicans—who are working together on it in a remarkable way.

People say that we are divided. Well, we are in lots of ways, but in other ways we are not. Ask Senators BURR, CANTWELL, DAINES, GARDNER, HEINRICH, KING, MANCHIN, PORTMAN, and WARNER. They are all in the middle of this. They will all take credit for it, and I will give them credit for it. But everyone recognizes it takes all of us.

Why are we all in the middle of it? We have more than 800 sportsmen and outdoors groups who have endorsed this bill—more than 800. You tell me the last time you saw President Trump, 800 outdoors environmental groups, and 59 U.S. Senators on both sides of the aisle in favor of a piece of legislation that has a policy of what I believe is the most important piece of outdoors legislation in a half century.

Here is what we are talking about. We are talking about leaky roofs. We are talking about access roads with potholes. We are talking about trails that are worn out so you slip and fall down when you go to hike. We are talking about sewage systems that are broken, shutting down whole campgrounds like the Chilhowee Mountain Campground, which was shut for 2 years. Five hundred families usually use it every summer and can't go because the sewage system is shut down. We are talking about dilapidated visitors centers, from Washington, DC, to Pearl Harbor. We are talking about the Mall in Washington, DC. We are talking about our national treasures. We are talking about where we like to go.

One of the organizations supporting this—or a group of them—represents 55 million fishermen and hunters. They would like to have roads in order to get to the fishing holes. They would like not to break the axles on their tires along the way. Families would like to be able to go to Pearl Harbor and see a good visitors' center, and they would like to be able to camp in the Smoky Mountains and find that it is not shut down because the bathrooms don't work. That is what we are talking about here. This isn't exotic stuff, but it is what creates an environment for us to use this great American outdoors that we all love.

Now, briefly, exactly how does it do that? Well, one part simply says that we are going to take the 419 national park properties—the national forests,

the National Wildlife Refuges, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Indian Education—that is the Indian schools—and we are going to take the deferred maintenance, which is all of those things I talked about that are broken, and over the next 5 years, we are going to pay for half of it. We have about \$12 billion in deferred maintenance, and over the next 5 years, we will reduce it to half of that.

In the Great Smoky Mountains, for example, which is next to where I live, we have \$235 million worth of deferred maintenance, and the park has a \$20 million-a-year budget. Now, how long do you think it is going to take, with a \$20 million annual budget, to deal with \$230 million worth of deferred maintenance? It is never going to happen. It is never going to happen without this piece of legislation or something like it. That is the first part.

President Trump, to his credit, said to go ahead and put in the bill the national forests, the National Wildlife Refuges, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Indian Education. We have a lot of Indian schools in this country that are broken down and need to be fixed. He said to put that in there. There are also a lot of Tribal nations and a lot of hunters and fishermen who appreciate that support, which is why we have 800 different outdoor groups that are supporting it.

Then there is a second part of the bill—the smaller part—which is the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It is a very simple idea that was recommended by President Johnson's Rockefeller division in 1964. It said this: Let's set aside a certain amount of money every year—\$900 million. Half will go to the States, and half will go to the Federal Government and buy land that ought to be protected. It might be a city park or it might be an inholding in a national park. It could be either of those things. This has been going on all that time. Yet what the agreement was in 1964 was that we would get the money from offshore drilling in order to pay for it. We would create an environmental burden—that is, allow offshore drilling—and we would use it for an environmental benefit, which is the Land and Water Conservation Fund. That made a lot of sense.

So, every year, Congress has appropriated a certain amount of money for that, but the idea was that the amount would be certain. It would be \$900 million every year, and that has never happened. In 1985 and 1986, President Reagan appointed a commission to look at the American outdoors. I was the chairman of it. The principal recommendation was to make the Land and Water Conservation Fund permanent and have permanent funding. So, for 60 years, Presidents and Congresses have been trying to do this, but it hasn't gotten done. Monday is the day to get it done.

My hope is that all Members of the U.S. Senate will be back here for votes

on Monday. Some of us have been a little delinquent in our attendance on the Monday votes, but we need 60 votes on Monday to advance the bill. Then we will need 60 votes a couple of more times to pass the bill. Then it can go to the House of Representatives where an identical bill has been introduced.

To me, it would seem that a bill like this, at a time like this, would be something we would all welcome and want to support. There is nothing any of us wants to do more than to get outside of our homes and get in the fresh air, and these lands are where we go. Some of them are city parks, and some of them are big parks, like Yellowstone and Yosemite and the Great Smokies. Yet they are our treasures, and they are run down. They are run down. The bathrooms leak. The sewage systems have closed camp grounds. In some cases, the visitors' centers are embarrassing. The roads have potholes, and the access roads aren't built for the fishermen. This is a chance for us to take care of that.

I look forward to the vote on cloture on Monday. I hope we get a big vote and send a strong signal to the American people that we in Congress have heard them and that, even in a time of crisis like this, we can work together and do important work.

There is one more aspect to it. This is an infrastructure bill, and infrastructure means lots of jobs. There are various numbers that have been thrown around—40,000, 100,000—but anytime you spend \$14 billion over 5 years on projects that are ready to go in locations all over the country, especially in rural areas, it is going to help a country that has such a high unemployment rate. This is the most important conservation and outdoors legislation in 50 years. In addition to that, it is an infrastructure bill. That sounds like a pretty good vote for Monday.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD after my speech my opening statement from the hearing this morning on Going Back to College Safely as well as the letter from the American Council on Education.

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

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

TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE ANNIVERSARY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today marks the anniversary of the 1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre, when students led demonstrations for greater accountability, constitutional due process, democracy, freedom of the press, and freedom of speech. One million people participated in these historic protests.

Tragically, the Chinese Communist Party responded with ruthless force, killing demonstrators and bystanders. Troops with assault rifles and tanks fired at demonstrators and those trying to block the military's advance into Tiananmen Square. Several hundred to several thousand people were killed that day.

China has been ruled by a brutal, authoritarian regime, a communist regime, since 1949.

This regime has not changed its nature, and we see that today in the South China Sea, Hong Kong, against Taiwan, and in its response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

REMEMBERING ITALIA MARIE KELLY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, on Sunday, a young Iowan from Davenport set out to exercise her constitutional rights by peacefully protesting the disturbing death of George Floyd. But when agitators turned things violent, Italia Marie Kelly decided it was time to go. As she was trying to leave, she was struck and killed by a bullet. She was only 22.

Italia was protesting against violence, but she couldn't escape it.

We must stand up against violence, racism and abuses by law enforcement. We must also stand up against those who hijack peaceful protests. More death and destruction is no way to honor the legacies of those lost.

REMEMBERING JEANNETTE PRIEBE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I am sorry to note the passing of Jeannette Priebe, a longtime friend and an instrumental part of my team when I was Jefferson County judge-executive. Jeannette was a skilled public servant, animated with a fierce spirit for our work. Today, I would like to pay tribute to her life and her many contributions to our Commonwealth.

Jeannette's work embodied President Reagan's notion that "personnel is policy." A great deal of her career was dedicated to putting the right individuals into positions of consequence, regardless of political affiliation. Jeannette became the first female personnel director of the Louisville Civil Service Board and later ran Jefferson County's personnel office. Her unyielding diligence made local government more effective for the families we served.

Take, for example, Jeannette's transformative impact on the city's police force. To address a serious underrepresentation of African Americans in the department, she intentionally placed a strong emphasis on giving qualified, minority candidates a fair shot. She helped create a police force that was more representative of the community it protected.

Jeannette joined my team when I was the newly elected Republican judge

surrounded on all sides by skeptical Democrats. Almost everything we did brought an uphill climb. As a result, my staff and I developed a deep bond and a collective sense of purpose.

In professionalizing the personnel office, Jeannette never let the bureaucracy slow her down. She did away with political patronage, insisting on merit in the county's policymakers. She knew the rules governing her position and used them to shake the malaise off local government. If I told Jeannette where I wanted to end up on a particular policy, she could chart the course to get there. She was absolutely critical to our accomplishments for the people of Jefferson County.

There is perhaps no better example than the hiring of Norma Fletcher as the consumer protection division director. Norma might not have been the conventional choice among the stack of 60-plus resumes. She was a 26-year-old attorney who had only recently joined local government. In Jeannette's characteristic way, however, she saw Norma's initiative and drive. Norma got the job and would prove an invaluable asset to Jefferson County over the coming years in several important leadership roles. I am grateful that Jeannette recognized the potential of Norma and several other talented individuals who made our administration better as a result.

Jeannette's job came with many serious responsibilities. But she never took herself or her colleagues too seriously. She was quick to break the tension with a joke and a smile. Her deep reservoir of faith helped give us all strength, even on the most grueling days. I will warmly remember the times she invited me to her home for dinner. Jeannette was a wonderful cook, and I enjoyed the chance to spend time with her, her husband Victor, and their family.

Throughout my career, I have been lucky to work with some of the most capable and trustworthy staff around. Much of my early team was directly attributable to Jeannette's influence. After she left the county courthouse, I wasn't certain I would ever find another person quite like her. Then, about a decade ago, Jeannette's daughter Angie joined my staff. As my director of State operations, Angie has been tireless in helping me represent Kentucky in the Senate. She is so impressive in her own right and a wonderful reflection of her mother. I am grateful that brilliance happens to run in this particular family.

It was a sincere privilege to call Jeannette a friend for so many years. I am forever grateful for her impression on my life and on lives around Jefferson County. I join with her family in remembering this remarkable Kentuckian.

PROTESTS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on Monday I watched the shameful scene a

block from the White House as the President of the United States ordered U.S. Park Police, backed by the D.C. National Guard and following threats throughout the day, to use the U.S. military against peaceful American protesters so he could have his photograph taken in front of St. John's Church, holding a Bible. It was an appalling, almost surreal, abuse of power that showed a flagrant disregard not only for our Constitution but for those who have devoted their lives to defend it.

Several of those patriots have spoken out forcefully and eloquently to reject the President's grotesque display of force and the way he has abused the Office of the Presidency, day after day, year after year, to stoke divisions in this country. I am grateful to them for doing so, and I want to highlight in particular two of those voices, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mike Mullen, and former Secretary of Defense Jim Mattis. In pieces, one published in the Atlantic and one released as a statement, both laid out an alternate vision for our country, a vision that so many Americans who were similarly outraged share and that I also share.

I ask unanimous consent that these statements from Admiral Mullen and former Defense Secretary Mattis, be inserted in the RECORD.

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

[From The Atlantic, June 2, 2020]

I CANNOT REMAIN SILENT: OUR FELLOW CITIZENS ARE NOT THE ENEMY, AND MUST NEVER BECOME SO

(By Mike Mullen)

It sickened me yesterday to see security personnel—including members of the National Guard—forcibly and violently clear a path through Lafayette Square to accommodate the president's visit outside St. John's Church. I have to date been reticent to speak out on issues surrounding President Trump's leadership, but we are at an inflection point, and the events of the past few weeks have made it impossible to remain silent.

Whatever Trump's goal in conducting his visit, he laid bare his disdain for the rights of peaceful protest in this country, gave succor to the leaders of other countries who take comfort in our domestic strife, and risked further politicizing the men and women of our armed forces.

There was little good in the stunt.

While no one should ever condone the violence, vandalism, and looting that has exploded across our city streets, neither should anyone lose sight of the larger and deeper concerns about institutional racism that have ignited this rage.

As a white man, I cannot claim perfect understanding of the fear and anger that African Americans feel today. But as someone who has been around for a while, I know enough—and I've seen enough—to understand that those feelings are real and that they are all too painfully founded.

We must, as citizens, address head-on the issue of police brutality and sustained injustices against the African American community. We must, as citizens, support and defend the right—indeed, the solemn obligation—to peacefully assemble and to be heard. These are not mutually exclusive pursuits.