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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

God of love and mercy, thank You for giving us another day.

Look toward us, O God, and have pity on us, for we are much afflicted. Preserve our lives, and rescue us. Let us not be put to shame, for we take refuge in You.

These are such troubling times, with Americans on all sides striving for a great reckoning and readjustment of our norms and habits of society. It is frightening for many; painful for all.

For our leaders, local and national, enlighten them with the wisdom and courage to address injustice where it resides.

Comfort Your people and help us all to grow in faith, hope, and love.

Bless us all this day and every day, and may all that we do and can do for our neighbors be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 4(a) of House Resolution 967, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HARRIS 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.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 4, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 4, 2020, at 9:15 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 3846.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 7010.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

A BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on May 19, 2020, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill and joint resolution:

H.R. 943. To authorize the Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to support Holocaust education programs, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 76. Providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to ''Borrower Defense Institutional Accountability''.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 4(b) of House Resolution 967, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. Monday, June 8, 2020.

Thereupon (at 10 o'clock and 3 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 8, 2020, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4379. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's compliance bulletin and policy guidance — Bulletin 2020-02 — Compliance Bulletin and Policy Guidance: Handling of Information and Documens During Mortgage Servicing Transfers received May 8, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4380. A letter from the Program Specialist, Chief Counsel's Office, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's summary of administrative order — Order of Temporary Extension of Maturity Limits for Short-Term Investment Funds received May 5, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4381. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's enforcement guidance memorandum — Enforcement Guidance Memorandum 20-002, Dispositioning Violations of NRC Requirements During Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (RIN: 3150-A112) received May 15, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 496. A bill to direct the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a program to map zones that are at greater risk of sinkhole formation, and for other purposes (Rept. 116–427). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1218. A bill to establish the American Fisheries Advisory Committee to assist in the awarding of fisheries research

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and development grants, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116–428). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1240. A bill to preserve United States fishing heritage through a national program dedicated to training and assisting the next generation of commercial fishermen; with an amendment (Rept. 116–429). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

[The following action occurred on April 23, 2020]

H.R. 2328. Referral to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure extended for a period ending not later than July 31, 2020.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. AMASH (for himself, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. OMAR, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 7085. A bill to amend the Revised Statutes to remove the defense of qualified immunity in the case of any action under section 1979, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 7086. A bill to require an annual fiscal state of the union, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BUDD (for himself and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina):

H.R. 7087. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the penalty for rioting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. GRAVES of Georgia):

H.R. 7088. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 111 James Street in Reidsville, Georgia, as the ''Senator Jack Hill Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 7089. A bill to reform law enforcement practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOK (for himself, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 7090. A bill to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to establish the Coronavirus County Relief Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CROW (for himself, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HECK, and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 7091. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to codify and rename the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. COX of California, Mr. KATKO, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. ZELDIN, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. GOLDEN, and Mr. FORTENBERRY):

H.R. 7092. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Education, and to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas (for herself and Mr. KIM):

H.R. 7093. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to report on covered loans made under the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio (for himself, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. ROUZER, and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina):

H.R. 7094. A bill to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to expand the permissible use of funds under the Coronavirus Relief Fund; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 7095. A bill to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Ms. SHERRILL):

H.R. 7096. A bill to establish the National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource Task Foce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. FINKENAUER:

H.R. 7097. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to authorize States to implement an exchange program for certain Federal funds for subrecipients of highway funding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself and Mr. O'HALLERAN):

H.R. 7098. A bill to expand the boundary of Saguaro National Park, to study additional land for future adjustments to the boundary of the park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself and Mr. O'HALLERAN):

H.R. 7099. A bill to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of Coconino National Forest land in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. CROW, Ms. OMAR, Mr. NADLER, Ms. BASS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MOORE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. VELA, Mr. NEGUSE, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. PORTER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KILMER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LAMB, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MFUME, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. CISNEROS):

H.R. 7100. A bill to encourage greater community accountability of law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HURD of Texas (for himself and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 7101. A bill to provide for the continuation of paid parental leave for members of the Armed Services in the event of the death of the child; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7102. A bill to amend the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 with respect to exemptions from certain motor carrier regulations, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations related to agricultural commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Mr. FERGUSON):

H.R. 7103. A bill to direct the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation with respect to the establishment of a national land bank network, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire (for herself and Mr. JEFFRIES):

H.R. 7104. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements to expand and enhance manufacturing capacity of vaccines and vaccine candidates to prevent the spread of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEVIN of California (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BOST, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. CISNEROS, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California):

H.R. 7105. A bill to provide flexibility for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in caring for homeless veterans during a covered public health emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget,

for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mr. LANGEVIN):

H.R. 7106. A bill to require the Department of Defense to maintain a basic social sciences research program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. SARBANES):

H.R. 7107. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to establish and maintain a public directory of the individuals occupying Government policy and supporting positions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 7108. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to allow for emergency use of certain land during a pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 7109. A bill to rescind certain amounts appropriated to the Department of Justice for fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 7110. A bill to authorize appropriations for highway-rail grade crossing improvement projects; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BANKS, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. BOST, Mr. DUNN, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. BARR, and Mr. MEUSER):

H.R. 7111. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a retraining assistance program for unemployed veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SABLAN (for himself and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 7112. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 to enhance financial assistance to military spouses for professional expenses; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 7113. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Emergency Office of Manufacturing for Public Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STIVERS (for himself and Miss RICE of New York):

H.R. 7114. A bill to extend and clarify relief to Federal student loan borrowers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VEASEY:

H.R. 7115. A bill to expand the scope of section 1979 of the Revised Statutes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALDEN (for himself and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 7116. A bill to amend the Klamath Basin Water Supply Enhancement Act of 2000 to make certain technical corrections; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. COHEN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ):

H.R. 7117. A bill to require employers to pay essential pay to health care employees during public health emergencies, and to provide a tax credit for the cost of such pay; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 7118. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require States to conduct elections for Federal office held in 2020 solely through the use of mail-in absentee ballots, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 7119. A bill to convey land in Anchorage, Alaska, to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. BASS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. OMAR, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. MENG, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. TRONE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. HAALAND, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. COX of California, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. RICHMOND, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. EVANS, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. VELA, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. GALLEGO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. SIRES, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. NEGUSE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LAMB, Mr. RYAN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. WELCH, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CRIST, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KEATING, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. CLAY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. NEAL, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H. Con. Res. 100. Concurrent resolution urging the establishment of a United States Commission on Truth, Racial Healing, and Transformation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H. Res. 990. A resolution recognizing racism as a national crisis and the need for a truth and reconciliation process; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H. Res. 991. A resolution expressing support for designation of March 1 as ''National Healthcare Professional Appreciation Day'' in commemoration of the day the first American healthcare professional became infected with COVID-19 while caring for a patient; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. OMAR, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. CLEAVER):

H. Res. 992. A resolution declaring unconditional war on racism and invidious discrimination and providing for the establishment of a Cabinet-level Department of Reconciliation charged with eliminating racism and invidious discrimination; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. NORTON:

H. Res. 993. A resolution expressing support for the designation of June 2020 as ''National Gun Violence Awareness Month'', and calling on Congress to address gun violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. MCADAMS, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H. Res. 994. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives condemning threats to Hong Kong's freedoms and autonomy on the 31st anniversary of the violent repression of the peaceful protests centered in Beijing's Tiananmen Square; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. AMASH:

H.R. 7085.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 5.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 7086.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 6
By Mr. BUDD:
H.R. 7087.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:
H.R. 7088.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution, known as the Postal Clause, empowers Congress: To establish Post Offices and post Roads.
In addition, Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2, provides: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.
The Postal Clause, an express Constitutional duty imposed upon Congress, carries with it the right to establish post offices, and with that right, is the concomitant right to operate, name, design, refurbish, and staff such post offices. This bill simply seeks to name a post office. The Property Clause further buttresses the plenary right of Congress to manage its properties, including implementing ''needful'' rules and regulations, which would include the ability to name a federal building.
By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:
H.R. 7089.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)
THE U.S. CONSTITUTION
ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS
CLAUSE 18
The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.
By Mr. COOK:
H.R. 7090.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. CROW:
H.R. 7091.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:
H.R. 7092.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.
The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:
H.R. 7093.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: ''The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general welfare of the United States; . . .''
By Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio:
H.R. 7094.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
ARTICLE I, SECTION 8, CLAUSE 18
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 7095.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.
By Ms. ESHOO:
H.R. 7096.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Ms. FINKENAUER:
H.R. 7097.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: ''The Congress shall have Power . . . to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes''
By Mr. GRIJALVA:
H.R. 7098.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. GRIJALVA:
H.R. 7099.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 7100.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Amendment 4 and Amendment 14, Section 5 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. HURD of Texas:
H.R. 7101.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 7102.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to ''regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.''
By Mr. KILDEE:
H.R. 7103.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire:
H.R. 7104.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VIII
By Mr. LEVIN of California:
H.R. 7105.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. LIPINSKI:
H.R. 7106.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 14, ''To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.''
By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:
H.R. 7107.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States grants the Congress the power to enact this law.
By Mr. MARSHALL:
H.R. 7108.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, clause 18
By Mr. NADLER:
H.R. 7109.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 9, clause 7.
By Mr. NEAL:
H.R. 7110.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee:
H.R. 7111.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. SABLAN:
H.R. 7112.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.
By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:
H.R. 7113.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.
By Mr. STIVERS:
H.R. 7114.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause I
The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
By Mr. VEASEY:
H.R. 7115.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. WALDEN:
H.R. 7116.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution (relating to the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces), and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).
By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:
H.R. 7117.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 7118.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 7119.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 119: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. COX of California, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LAMB, and Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 120: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 125: Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. OMAR, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BEYER, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. KILMER, Ms. MENG, Mr. COX of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Ms. FINKENAUER.

H.R. 141: Ms. HOULAHAN and Ms. GABBARD.

H.R. 372: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. COOK, and Mr. ROSE of New York.

H.R. 444: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 463: Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 704: Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 906: Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 921: Mr. PASCRELL and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 945: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1174: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 1195: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 1229: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 1256: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 1380: Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 1417: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 1450: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 1574: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. HAALAND, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. FINKENAUER.

H.R. 1597: Mr. VELA.

H.R. 1622: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 1636: Ms. SPEIER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. NADLER, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. COX of California, Mr. TONKO, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SIRES, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. STANTON, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. BEYER, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. WILD, Mr. TRONE, Mr. COOPER, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. KEATING, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. LAMB, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. PETERS, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 1674: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 1684: Mr. KEATING, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 1714: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 1722: Mr. KIM.

H.R. 1805: Mr. MAST.

H.R. 1864: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 1893: Mr. ENGEL and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 2039: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 2079: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 2086: Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.

H.R. 2112: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 2350: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. YOHO.

H.R. 2419: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 2449: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 2731: Mr. STEIL and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2798: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 2859: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 2907: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 2927: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. BEYER, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. VELA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2929: Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 2941: Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 2965: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 3121: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 3138: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 3364: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 3545: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. REED.

H.R. 3849: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 4041: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 4052: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 4290: Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 4309: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 4339: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 4348: Ms. FRANKEL.

H.R. 4359: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. OMAR, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. BEYER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 4408: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. MENG, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. WELCH, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COX of California, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. DEAN, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KIM, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. HIMES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. CLAY, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. POCAN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. RYAN, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 4421: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 4440: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 4681: Mr. ZELDIN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. NEAL, Ms. STEFANIK, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 4748: Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 4861: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.

H.R. 4868: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 4900: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 4932: Mr. BRINDISI, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. STANTON, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, and Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 5046: Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 5243: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 5253: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 5262: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 5267: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 5297: Mr. ROONEY of Florida.

H.R. 5325: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 5371: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 5376: Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 5434: Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.

H.R. 5469: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 5602: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 5605: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 5690: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 5701: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 5777: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. BEYER, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 5778: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 5779: Mr. BEYER, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 5797: Mr. COOK.

H.R. 5889: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 5986: Mr. HASTINGS and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 5995: Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 6067: Mr. BRINDISI and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.

H.R. 6076: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 6104: Mr. GIANFORTE.

H.R. 6139: Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 6142: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 6204: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 6210: Mr. POCAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. WILD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 6266: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 6293: Mr. KATKO, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, and Mr. HUIZENGA.

H.R. 6352: Ms. MOORE and Mr. YOUNG.

H.R. 6363: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 6419: Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 6427: Mr. VISCLOSKY.

H.R. 6433: Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 6450: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 6485: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 6487: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 6491: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 6496: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 6514: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 6545: Ms. FRANKEL.

H.R. 6556: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 6558: Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 6559: Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 6563: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. KIND, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 6573: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 6600: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 6624: Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 6641: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 6643: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 6646: Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 6654: Mr. COHEN and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 6680: Mr. DEFAZIO and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 6693: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.

H.R. 6697: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. VISCLOSKY.

H.R. 6698: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. POCAN, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 6707: Mr. WELCH and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 6714: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 6722: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 6724: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 6742: Mr. STAUBER, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. YOHO, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. ROY, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. PENCE, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. ESTES, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. MITCHELL, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 6753: Mr. GUEST and Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 6761: Mr. KILMER, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. CASE, and Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 6776: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 6777: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 6788: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. WILD, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. KILMER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 6802: Mr. STEIL, Mr. OLSON, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. COLE, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, and Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 6805: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

H.R. 6814: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 6821: Mr. DUNN, Mr. ROY, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 6824: Mr. WOODALL.

H.R. 6829: Mr. COSTA, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. STIVERS, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. YOHO, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. TURNER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SARBANES, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. KIM, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. SOTO, Mr. HUDSON, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. CASE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Ms. WILD, Mr. GOLDEN, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. COOPER, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. KATKO, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BRINDISI, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. MAST, Mr. BERA, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. WALKER, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 6833: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 6853: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 6861: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. PANETTA, and Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 6866: Mr. POCAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 6871: Mr. TRONE, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SABLAN, and Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 6872: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 6882: Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 6884: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 6902: Mr. KEATING, Mr. COSTA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 6909: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 6918: Mr. CLAY and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H.R. 6924: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 6934: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 6956: Mr. TRONE and Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 6957: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 6958: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 6965: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. WILD, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 6967: Mr. GALLAGHER, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. CASE, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 6968: Ms. SHALALA, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, and Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 6987: Mr. OLSON and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 6999: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 7013: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 7015: Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. COLE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 7016: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 7017: Mr. PERRY, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. COMER.

H.R. 7020: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. POCAN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 7023: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

H.R. 7029: Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. RYAN, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 7036: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 7044: Mr. SPANO.

H.R. 7064: Mr. STEWART.

H.R. 7065: Mr. BURGESS, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. FLORES, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. ESTES, Mr. GIBBS, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PALMER, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BUCK, Mr. KELLER, Mr. LATTA, and Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 7066: Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. FLORES, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. ESTES, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. KATKO, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 7070: Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. TRONE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RYAN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 7081: Mr. FOSTER.

H. Res. 54: Mr. HAGEDORN.

H. Res. 114: Mr. GOMEZ.

H. Res. 702: Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H. Res. 835: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.

H. Res. 861: Mr. FOSTER and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H. Res. 890: Ms. STEFANIK.

H. Res. 908: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H. Res. 913: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H. Res. 923: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H. Res. 930: Mrs. LAWRENCE.

H. Res. 960: Ms. HAALAND.

H. Res. 975: Ms. SPANBERGER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H. Res. 977: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. VELA, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. DEAN, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. COSTA, Mr. PANETTA, and Mrs. BEATTY.

H. Res. 985: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. COX of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. HAALAND, Mrs. BEATTY, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H. Res. 988: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RYAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SOTO, Mr. VELA, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. PORTER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. RUSH, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. EVANS, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. TONKO, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. BEYER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. LYNCH, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. SIRES, Mr. NEAL, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. KILMER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. CRIST, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. HIMES, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr.

PETERS, Mr. LEWIS, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. BERA.

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Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable CINDY HYDE-SMITH, a Senator from the State of Mississippi.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal God, in these difficult and challenging times, remind us that the Earth belongs to You, and You have not abandoned it. Unite us with the understanding that You are our Father, and we are all members of the human family. We pray for all who have been impacted by the pain of this crisis season. Use our Senators to make the weak strong, the sick healthy, and the broken whole. Lord, surround those who have been shaken by anguish with Your divine presence and peace.

We pray in Your loving Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 4, 2020.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable CINDY HYDE-SMITH, a Senator from the State of Mississippi, to perform the duties of the Chair.

CHUCK GRASSLEY,
President pro tempore.

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, yesterday evening, the Senate passed a few targeted changes so that Senator COLLINS' and Senator RUBIO's historic Paycheck Protection Program will continue to protect American workers and small businesses through this pandemic.

Back in March, these Senate leaders hand designed this plan to push unprecedented assistance to working families and Main Street businesses. Once again, in April, they led the charge to refill their popular and successful program with more money so it could help even more Americans. In the weeks since, our colleagues have continued to track the program's operation and recommend further tweaks where necessary.

In recent days, both Senator COLLINS and Senator RUBIO helped to strengthen and improve the House's proposed PPP modifications before it actually passed the bill and sent it over to us, and I know the senior Senators from Maine and Florida have already identified several more technical fixes for the new legislation that, I hope, Congress will address.

Talk about legislation making a difference. Thanks to Senator COLLINS, Chairman RUBIO, and our other colleagues who helped to make this program a success, the PPP has delivered more than a half a trillion dollars in relief and has literally saved tens of millions of American jobs.

So, as we continue to stay nimble and continue our efforts, I just had to thank and recognize the architects of this historic program—the senior Senators from Maine and Florida—for helping to soften the blow of this pandemic for so many American families.

CHINA

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on an entirely different matter, today marks the 31st anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre in Beijing.

Because of China's censorship and disinformation, we still do not know how many brave Chinese people were killed by their own government on June 4, 1989. Conservative estimates say hundreds. Others say thousands—a burst of violence against peaceful democracy protesters, weeks of arrests, roundups, and executions, and then total silence.

Never since have the Chinese people been able to freely and openly remember the atrocity. Never outside the oasis of Hong Kong has a single formal gathering on Chinese soil been permitted to commemorate the victims. Now even that oasis of freedom is at risk. We learned this week that, under new pressure from Beijing, Hong Kong is refusing to permit the annual candlelight vigil for the first time ever. This year, the Chinese Communist Party wants no candles lit even in Hong Kong—just more darkness.

It was 31 years ago that brave Chinese flooded that public square and others across their nation in the fervent hope that economic liberalization would also lead to a less authoritarian, more open society. What they got were bodies littering the ground.

A shocked world sanctioned the PRC, but as time passed, the world relaxed somewhat and returned to a strategy of welcoming China into our global public square, bringing the PRC into international institutions in the hope that an included China would actually play by the rules. Time and again, those

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

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hopes have been dashed. The last few months have been their own tidy case study in what kind of global actor the so-called People's Republic has chosen to be.

Their response to the coronavirus pandemic that started in their own country was to silence their own doctors, imprison their own people, shut down important research, and lie to the rest of the world while hoarding supplies for themselves. The CCP's selfishness and failures fueled a worldwide catastrophe, and, ever since, they have tried to use that catastrophe as a smokescreen for other aggression.

While they thought the rest of the world was distracted, China has cracked down on Hong Kong; conducted provocative military exercises near Taiwan; expanded its bullying into the South China Sea; pressured the Philippines; and literally initiated physical fighting with India in the Himalayas.

Oh, and according to press reports, China has also found the time to mount online disinformation campaigns to hurt America and divide us among ourselves. Bad actors linked to Beijing have reportedly flooded Twitter to exploit the death of George Floyd and increase hostility among Americans. Even in official channels, CCP leaders mock America and imply our society is no better than their tyranny.

Now, as an aside, some Democrats here in Washington seem to have swallowed the Chinese propaganda and set out to amplify it themselves, including from right here on the Senate floor.

Yesterday, right here in the Senate Chamber, the Democratic leader explicitly compared America men and women in uniform to the Chinese murderers who committed the massacre in Tiananmen Square. Leader SCHUMER said that, when he saw images of American men and women in uniform standing near the recently defaced Lincoln Memorial and protecting the right to peaceful protest, ''You cannot help but think of Tiananmen Square.'' That is what he said.

I am sure Beijing was thrilled with this shameful comparison. A propaganda victory for Communist China, gift-wrapped with the compliments of the Democratic Party, delivered just in time for this bloody anniversary.

Imagine being so consumed by partisanship that you deliberately link the brave American men and women who stop violence, protect peaceful protests, defend citizens' constitutional liberties, and defend against violent riots to the Chinese butchers who gunned down crowds of peaceful dissenters who were begging for the same rights our military defends.

In America, the police help peaceful marchers march. Over there, they gun them down. If anyone is having trouble distinguishing these things, the problem is not with our Nation—it is with them.

Now, these recent examples of Chinese hostility are just symptoms of a fundamental problem that has come into focus. Decades ago, the United States and the rest of the world made a calculated bet that welcoming China into the fold would cause it to mend its ways.

It was 20 years ago that President Clinton argued for admitting China into the WTO because ''economic innovation and political empowerment . . . will inevitably go hand in hand.'' Many smart people made that wager—in both parties—but we should never have used words like ''inevitable.''

President Clinton also said: ''China has been trying to crack down on the internet. . . . Good luck!'' Back in the year 2000, the transcript says, that was greeted with laughter. Well, no one is laughing now.

China's leaders have pounced on every inch of economic space the world has afforded them—and then some. They have cheated on trade and have stolen foreign technology. They have executed on long-term plans to dominate key global industries. They have weaponized foreign aid to bring developing countries under their thrall. So the Chinese economy has leapt forward. The Chinese people enjoy greater prosperity, which they sorely need after decades of Communist mismanagement, but all of this money and innovation have not brought the people any more freedom. They have given CCP elites better high-tech tools with which to oppress their own people and more leverage with which to undermine the international system.

Rather than importing liberty into China, this economic integration seems to have been rather more successful at exporting its authoritarian preferences to the rest of us. Right here in the United States, we have seen Hollywood make a gross habit of self-censoring films to avoid offending the Chinese Communist Party. We have seen the NBA prioritize its profits in China and throw an employee under the bus who spoke out for Hong Kong. The same elites, institutions, and businesses that feel totally free to critique our own society—and rightly so—increasingly walk on eggshells around President Xi and his cronies.

And free speech is hardly the only front where China poses an international threat. A recent major report from an interagency task force found that China's deliberate economic aggression and targeting of our industrial base is a significant national security vulnerability for the United States, and many other nations are awakening to that same reality.

Back in March, a CCP-controlled newspaper threatened to cut off pharmaceutical exports to the United States and ''plunge'' Americans ''into the mighty sea of coronavirus'' if we did not play more nicely with Beijing. One month later, Chinese officials threatened a boycott of Australia because our Australian friends wanted to investigate the origins of the pandemic.

Earlier this year, the Director of the FBI explained that China's criminal conspiracies against the United States and our companies make the CCP the ''greatest long-term threat'' to America's information security, intellectual property, and, by extension, our ''economic vitality.'' Once again, our allies and partners are being victimized by the very same tactics.

One outside report found that the ''United States is losing between $400 billion and $600 billion per year in intellectual property theft as a matter of provable losses, and that figure does not account for second-order losses such as jobs and infrastructure.'' Let's put that in perspective. Congress has been working hard on the huge, historic Paycheck Protection Program. It has pushed out a half a trillion dollars for American workers. Well, by this estimate, China reaches into our country and steals the equivalent of that entire program every single year.

China does not play by the rules, not in Hong Kong, not in the WHO, not in the WTO, not in international trade. Year after year, on issue over issue, it has chosen the path of aggression. So there will be consequences.

Just this week, the U.K. is reportedly continuing to back away from plans to work with Huawei, and Prime Minister Boris Johnson is impressively preparing to offer visas so that Hongkongers who want to know their freedoms and liberties are secure can take refuge in the United Kingdom instead. In Japan, Prime Minister Abe is taking major steps to strengthen Japan and check China's economic aggression. It is a good thing, too, because defending American security, American interests, American prosperity, and the international system cannot be a go-it-alone operation.

There will be steps the United States will take on our own, but just as the entire free world stands united today to remember Tiananmen Square, so we will need to stand together to prevent the world's public square from heading toward a similar domination by China. We will need to keep our friends and partners close. China can try to repress its own people, but the United States of America will never fall silent. We will never go dark. We will keep the candles lit. We will protect our people and their bright future.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Michael Pack, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Board of Governors for the term of three years. (New Position)

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democratic leader is recognized.

MOMENT OF SILENCE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, a short time ago, in conjunction with the memorial service being held today in Minnesota for George Floyd, I joined the rest of the Democratic caucus in Emancipation Hall to recognize a moment of silence in honor of his memory as well as the memory of Breonna Taylor, Ahmaud Aubery, and the unimaginable number of Black Americans who have had their lives ended in police custody.

Standing before the statue of Frederick Douglass, a Black American who fought his whole life for a measure of racial equality, the moment of silence lasted 8 minutes and 46 seconds, the length of time that the White police officer in Minneapolis pressed his knee on George Floyd's neck. Standing there in silence, you feel the horrifying length of George Floyd's final 9 minutes. You cannot help but imagine his horror and fear, knowing that his trauma and the trauma of his family and his friends has been felt by so many Black families and Black communities across the country and across the centuries.

Of course, a moment of silence, a moment of solidarity, is no substitute for real action. That is why Senate Democrats are working with our House colleagues on policing reform legislation.

That is why we are demanding that the Republican majority leader commit to addressing this issue on the floor of the Senate.

Leader MCCONNELL, why don't you admit that we have to do something here and not just say: Well, maybe we will take a look at it, as you did on gun control after the violent shootings and then did nothing? Make a commitment here and now to the American people that we will put on the floor—that you will put on the floor police reform and racial justice legislation this month.

Will our Republican colleagues ever join us in this effort? I know these issues aren't easy, but we can't begin to make progress if the Republican leader and the Republican majority will not even let us try or address these issues in a legislative manner.

The Republican leader has said:

> The coin of the realm in the Senate is floor time. What are you going to devote time to?

Well, it has been 5 weeks since Leader MCCONNELL called the Senate back into session during the height of a pandemic. The Republican majority has yet to put a single bill on the floor of the Senate related to COVID–19.

We passed a much needed extension of PPP reform last night, a very popular and bipartisan program, only after Democrats forced action here on the floor. I don't believe our Republican majority would have done anything.

We announced we would UC the bill, and we did, and it was blocked. Then, of course, faced with the public pressure of moving, Leader MCCONNELL came on the floor late last evening and moved the bill.

Make no mistake about it, without the pressure that we Democrats placed on the Republican majority to make these changes, it would certainly have been further delayed and might never have happened.

Now, Leader MCCONNELL has said that another emergency relief bill was likely before July 4, but then on Tuesday, when listing his priorities for the June session, Leader MCCONNELL did not mention COVID legislation.

Republican Senators are starting to say that another relief bill might—might—come in late July—shocking. This past week—just today it was announced—nearly 2 million more Americans filed for unemployment, bringing the total since the start of the pandemic to over 42 million.

The monthly jobs report tomorrow is expected to report over 20 percent unemployment, and we should wait? As people are losing their jobs, as parents are not sure they can feed their kids or stay in their homes, as small businesses, where people put their blood, sweat, and tears over the years and even decades to build them are collapsing—and we should wait? Why? Because maybe some rightwing ideologues or some of the very big leaders of the Republican Party and benefactors don't like spending money on anything?

I don't know if that is the reason. I hope it isn't. But we can't wait. We can't wait.

The economic disaster, as with so many issues in society, will disproportionately affect Black Americans. So far, 109,000 fellow Americans have died. More are dying every day, every single day, but Senate Republicans want to wait until late July to maybe—maybe do another relief bill.

The coin of the realm in the Senate is floor time. Leader MCCONNELL, every Senate Republican, what are you going to devote time to?

Today, toward the end of one of the more tumultuous and painful weeks in recent memory, marked by emotional protests about racial justice and police violence, Senate Republicans are holding sessions in the Judiciary and Homeland Security Committees related to President Trump's favorite conspiracy theories about the 2016 election.

I am not making this up. That is what they are doing, American people—not talking about COVID, not talking about racial justice but focusing on some Russian-originated theory that has been discredited by our intelligence agencies. That is what the Republican Senate is doing. No wonder they are in trouble.

The American people are looking for some kind of real help, some kind of real discussion, and the Republicans are talking about conspiracy theories.

Then the Senate Judiciary Committee is about to approve another rightwing judge, a McConnell protege, Justin Walker—seriously. At least, if you look at the record and history of Justin Walker, the chances of him being for strengthening voting rights and antidiscrimination legislation is very, very tiny. Yet they move forward on him.

By the end of the day, the two Republican-led committees will have approved up to 100 subpoenas—unprecedented in modern history. In the midst of national crises, Senate Republicans are trying to use the Senate to do opposition research for the President's reelection campaign. Seriously?

The Republican majority will approve up to 100 subpoenas to chase the President's wild conspiracy theories but has not put one bill on jobs, one bill on testing, one bill on employment on the floor of the Senate since Leader MCCONNELL called us back. They will not even commit to a debate on law enforcement reform.

You might think that an economic crisis, a public health emergency, on top of the searing reminder of racial injustice, might have put the conspiracy caucus on pause, but no—no such luck.

The American people should call their Republican Senators. They should demand action. The Republican Senate is failing to meet this important moment, and the Republican President isn't doing any better.

In a week marred by unacceptable violence and rioting in some places, the President advocates more violence, more chaos, more disorder, including appalling attacks on the constitutional rights of protesters on his front porch.

I am heartbroken by stories of peaceful protesters being injured when the protests turn ugly. I am heartbroken by reports of police officers who are doing their job the right way, striving to keep the peace, who have been gravely injured.

Three of New York's finest were injured yesterday while assigned to prevent looting. A New York State trooper in Buffalo was run over the other night. I wish New York State Trooper Ron Ensminger and the Buffalo police officers injured in these disturbing incidents a speedy and full recovery and thank them for their service and commitment to public safety.

Let me state, once again, unequivocally, that the cause of justice and change sought by protesters in and beyond is undermined by lawlessness and violence. President Trump, however, seems to be incapable of acknowledging the fact that the overwhelming number of peace protesters are peaceful and are simply advocating change. He seems incapable of turning the temperature down to prevent more violence. Quite the opposite. The President wants Americans to falsely believe that all the people who are protesting for a good cause—equality and racial justice—are violent. Nothing could be further from the truth. The overwhelming majority are doing what our Founding Fathers did: protesting to make this Nation a better nation. They should be praised, not vilified.

In a week marred by unacceptable violence and rioting in some places, the President advocates chaos and disorder, including appalling attacks on constitutional rights on his front porch. My goodness. My goodness.

Earlier this week, Americans watched Federal officers, under the direction of the President and the Attorney General, use gas and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of peaceful protesters in the park. The Lincoln Memorial was blocked off by rows of camouflaged officers.

There are reports right now that troops from Fort Drum and Fort Bragg are camped outside Washington, DC. I would ask the leaders of our military, if these reports are true, what are they doing there, and what are their orders?

The leader, a few minutes ago, mentioned Tiananmen Square. Of course, no one believes that we are China or like China—of course not. We are a democracy, and we are proud of it. Most of us love and praise the right for peaceful protests. But I would remind the Republican leader, when any President, particularly an overreaching one like this, steps over the line, if good people don't raise their voices, that is the way to erode democracy, which China does not have.

Where is Leader MCCONNELL's voice? Instead of spinning these crazy theories, why doesn't he just speak out against what the President did Monday night? Why did he block our resolution, our simple resolution, which called for only three things: one, praise the protesters; two, condemn violence; and, three, condemn the President for what he did?

Our Nation's Capital is being patrolled by Federal officers commanded by President Trump and Attorney General Barr, who refuse to identify who they are and where they come from.

What is President Trump doing to this democracy, to the rule of law, to the primacy of the Constitution? And where are the Republican Senate voices—Leader MCCONNELL and everyone else here—condemning what he did?

Again, democracy will be eroded if we don't stand up for it, if we are afraid to speak out, afraid to tell President Trump he is overreaching and has done bad, bad things when he does them.

I am not the only one who feels this way. We have had statement after statement from Americans of all political stripes. I read George Will, for instance, the other day. He is a conservative, but he cares about America, and he has got some principle.

Then, the most remarkable of all, issued by President Trump's former Secretary of Defense. I want to read some of what former Secretary Mattis said:

> When I joined the military, some 50 years ago, I swore an oath to support and defend the Constitution. Never did I dream that troops taking that same oath would be ordered under any circumstance to violate the constitutional rights of their fellow citizens—much less to provide a bizarre photo op for the elected commander-in-chief, with military leadership standing alongside. We know that we are better than the abuse of executive authority that we witnessed in Lafayette Square.

Mattis continues:

> Donald Trump is the first president in my lifetime who does not try to unite the American people—does not even pretend to try. Instead he tries to divide us. We are witnessing the consequences of three years of this deliberate effort. We are witnessing the consequences of three years without mature leadership. We can unite without him, drawing on the strengths inherent in our civil society. This will not be easy, as the past few days have shown, but we owe it to our fellow citizens; to past generations that bled to defend our promise; and to our children.

That was President Trump's former Secretary of Defense, James Mattis. Like all former members of the military, I know that Secretary Mattis strives to avoid political statements. He has assiduously avoided them so far. But it was a searing indictment of President Trump's failures that importuned Secretary Mattis to speak out so strongly about the President's divisiveness, immaturity, and abuse of power.

Make no mistake about it, General Mattis's comments were a shot across the bow to our military leaders: Don't let the President push you into doing things you know that are wrong, that should not be done, and that could very well violate the Constitution.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT of Florida). The Senator from South Dakota.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, responding to the coronavirus continues to be one of our top priorities here in Congress, I think, as evidenced that yesterday the Senate moved a bill across the floor of the Senate that will be on its way now to the President's desk for his signature, previously passed by the House, that makes some modifications to the PPP program—things that were sought by both sides, improvements, I think, that enable that program to be used with greater flexibility, extending the amount of time in which those dollars that have been received can be used, and allowing some greater flexibility in how they are used.

So I think that is evidence, again, that this body, and both Democrats and Republicans working together, can get things done for the American people that address the very direct needs and challenges they face right now as a result of the coronavirus.

I credit the authors of that—Senators COLLINS and RUBIO on our side, along with their Democratic counterparts—for working together to structure a program that has not only helped many businesses stay in business—millions of businesses stay in business—but has kept tens of millions of people in this country employed at a time when we desperately need to keep those jobs.

So, again, I think it is evidence of this body's and our Senate majority's focus on the coronavirus and things we can do to help assist those who have been most harmed economically by that, as well as addressing the very real health emergency that we need to continue to focus on in terms of finding those therapeutics and vaccines that will enable the American people to have confidence, once again, that they can go out.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. President, what I want to speak to today is the evidence that we are seeing that the economy around the country is starting to reopen. There is still a lot of work, obviously, that has to be done to defeat the virus and help our economy and the American people recover.

As I mentioned, we have spent the past few weeks focused on monitoring the implementation of the $2.4 trillion in aid that Congress has provided. Our committees are hard at work conducting coronavirus oversight and looking ahead to what else Congress may need to do to combat the virus and to get our economy going again.

We are looking at what more funding Congress may need to provide and what Congress can do that doesn't involve a lot of new spending.

As I said, Congress has already provided $2.5 trillion to fight the coronavirus, and we will absolutely provide more if needed, but we need to remember that every dollar we have provided is borrowed money that our children and grandchildren will have to repay.

Our debt was already very large compared to the size of our economy, even before—before this year's coronavirus-related borrowing, and that is a very concerning reality. The truth is, we can't just keep borrowing and borrowing ever greater sums without suffering real economic consequences.

So, while we may need to borrow more money to meet our needs before this crisis is over, it is crucial that we keep that borrowing as low as possible and only spend that which is absolutely necessary.

That is why the Senate is so focused on conducting oversight of the money we have already provided. Seeing how and where those funds are used will give us a better sense of where we spent sufficiently and where more money may be needed.

We are also, as I said, looking at what we can do to help families and businesses that does not involve spending a lot of taxpayer dollars. While my friends across the aisle generally seem to regard money or a new government program as the solution to every problem, the truth is, there are a lot of things Congress can do without spending trillions of taxpayer dollars or setting up new government bureaucracies, everything from making permanent reforms to make telehealth more accessible to shielding responsible businesses from frivolous litigation.

I have three tax bills that I have introduced this Congress that would help Americans during and after the pandemic. One of these bills is my Mobile Workforce State Income Tax Simplification Act, which I introduced last year along with Senator SHERROD BROWN.

In our economy, substantial numbers of workers travel to different States for temporary work assignments on a regular basis, and they end up subject to a bewildering variety of State laws governing State income tax.

Our legislation would simplify things for both workers and employers by creating an across-the-board tax standard for mobile employees who spend a short period of time working across State lines. It would ensure that States receive fair tax payments while making life a lot easier for workers who travel to different States for work.

While this legislation is good tax policy, generally—we have needed clear rules of the road for out-of-State workers for a while—it has particular relevance in the age of coronavirus.

The Governor of New York has made it clear that he is looking to cash in on the pandemic by subjecting doctors and nurses who cross State lines to voluntarily work in New York to New York's income tax.

We need to make sure that medical professionals who traveled to other States to help fight the coronavirus aren't rewarded with big tax bills. Another tax bill I introduced last year that has particular relevance in the age of coronavirus is my New Economy Works to Guarantee Independence and Growth Act. We always have an acronym around here. It is called the NEW GIG Act.

The last decade or so has seen the rise of the gig economy—services provided by individuals through apps and websites like Uber, Lyft, TaskRabbit, Instacart, Postmates, and many others. A lot of us have relied on these workers during the pandemic to provide food and grocery delivery. But these gig economy arrangements stretch the boundaries of current tax law.

During the pandemic, companies who have wanted to provide additional benefits to workers—from personal protective equipment to financial assistance—have hesitated to do so for fear that their actions would accidentally reclassify their workers from independent contractors to employees. That would mean the end of this kind of work for a lot of people who rely on it for the income and flexibility it provides.

My NEW GIG Act updates our tax law to provide clear guidance on the classification of this new generation of workers. It will ensure Lyft drivers, Postmates, Taskers, and others are treated as independent contractors for purposes of tax law if they meet a set of objective criteria.

My bill will allow companies to provide support to workers to help them stay safe during the pandemic without jeopardizing these individuals' status as independent contractors. And it will ensure that the valuable services these individual provide will remain available to the Americans who are increasingly reliant on them.

In addition to the NEW GIG Act, I also introduced the Digital Goods and Services Tax Fairness Act last month. This legislation, which I introduced with Senator WYDEN, is designed to prevent consumers from being faced with multiple taxes for downloading digital products.

Over the past few months, I imagine a lot of Americans have purchased new books to read on their Kindle or a new television series to watch. But what many Americans don't know is that, right now, a digital purchase of a book or television series could hypothetically be taxed in up to three States, depending on the circumstances of the purchase.

With States likely looking to find new revenue in the wake of declining receipts during the pandemic, there is a real danger that Americans could see multiple States' worth of taxes on their digital purchases. The Digital Goods and Services Tax Fairness Act would provide ''rules of the road'' for taxing digital goods and services and ensure that digital purchases could be taxed in only one State—the State in which the consumer resides.

It would also prohibit States and local governments from taxing digital goods at higher rates than tangible goods. In other words, under our bill, that season of ''The Office'' you want to buy digitally couldn't be taxed at a higher rate than if you were purchasing the season on DVD.

These tax bills are just some of the ideas Republicans are putting forward that would help Americans without spending trillions of additional taxpayer dollars. I am working on multiple other measures to help Americans in the wake of the coronavirus. For example, the CARES Act, our largest coronavirus response bill to date, included a temporary version of legislation I introduced with Senator WARNER that allows employers to contribute up to $5,250 tax-free to help pay down their employees' student loans.

This is a win for employees, who can receive help with burdensome loan payments during a time when multiple Americans' finances are stretched thin. And it is a win for employers, who have a new benefit to offer to help attract talented employees as they seek to build their businesses back up after the past few months of COVID-related challenges.

I am hoping that we can make this legislation permanent before the end of the year. As I said earlier, if we need to provide additional coronavirus funding, we will. But we need to make sure we are only providing what is genuinely necessary because today's young workers, and our children and grandchildren, will be paying the price for the debt we are amassing.

I am committed to supporting legislation that will help Americans get through this crisis while minimizing the burden on future generations. My tax bills are one example of this kind of legislation. I look forward to working with my colleagues to advance them in the U.S. Senate.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

REMEMBERING GEORGE FLOYD

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I come to the floor today after my colleagues have held a moment of silence for the passing of George Floyd. His family should not be preparing for his funeral today. All Americans, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, or sexual orientation, deserve to have equal protection under the law.

It is time that we not just speak out about injustice; it is time that we pass new Federal laws to protect the civil liberties of U.S. citizens and protect them from these injustices. What is our role here in the U.S. Senate? I believe it comes to passing new laws for those Federal protections.

The U.S. Attorney General is the top law enforcement of our country. He directs and supervises U.S. attorneys that prosecute Federal crimes.

The Attorney General is supposed to make sure that citizens in our country have equal protection of the law. He is supposed to uphold the Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable seizure and the Civil Rights Act, that protects against excessive use of force by police.

It is not about calling out the military. It is about protecting the civil liberties of our U.S. citizens. He is supposed to enforce 18 U.S. Code Sec 242, which prohibits the deprivation of rights under the color of law. It criminalizes abuse by police.

The U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division is supposed to step in

when police departments have serious abuses. The Civil Rights Division is responsible for enforcing Federal prohibitions on patterns or practices of policing that violate the Constitution or other Federal laws.

It conducts investigations of allegations of systemic police misconduct and reaches comprehensive agreements on reforms that are needed to restore effective policing and trust with communities. If it cannot reach an agreement, the Division will bring a Federal lawsuit to compel the needed reforms.

Yes, we have something to do here in Washington.

Throughout U.S. history, the Civil Rights Division has played a major role in a number of critical cases, including the prosecution and murders of Medgar Evers and Dr. Martin Luther King.

Yes, we have something to do here in Washington.

The Obama administration made policing reform a priority. The Civil Rights Division was active in helping oversee pattern and practices of police department abuses and entered numerous consent decrees with Seattle, with New Orleans, on Ferguson, with Baltimore, and with Cleveland.

Why? Because we had cases that needed that Federal oversight. We saw that there were abuses of use of force across the country, including even in my home State, that we needed to address.

In 2006, Otto Zehm, a man with developmental disabilities, was wrongly accused of stealing money from an ATM. Mr. Zehm was improperly hog-tied by police, placed on his stomach, and he died from lack of oxygen to his brain. As he was dying, he said, ''I was just on my way to get a Snicker bar.''

It breaks my heart that somebody with disabilities was treated this way. There was a Federal indictment in this case and the police officer was found guilty of excessive use of force, lying to investigators about the confrontation. As a result of a civil case, the Spokane police were required to receive special training on interaction with mentally ill suspects and detainees.

In 2010, John T. Williams, a Native American, a seventh-generation woodcarver who used his knife to make street art, was fatally shot seven times in the back by Seattle police. He had hearing difficulties and mental health challenges. Literally, he was just carving in one spot and decided to move across the street to another spot. When he didn't respond to the officer, he was shot and killed. The officer who killed Mr. Williams wasn't charged, but the U.S. Department of Justice did investigate and found that there was a pattern and practice of abuse by Seattle police.

The U.S. Department of Justice and Seattle agreed on a consent decree, which required a number of reforms.

And now, just recently, an African American named Manuel Ellis died from respiratory arrest due to physical restraint by a Tacoma police officer. This just happened in March of 2020. Meth and an enlarged heart contributed to his death, but the Pierce County medical examiner ruled his death a homicide, and his case is under investigation.

All of these issues in the State of Washington led our citizenry to have a debate about this. In 2018, 62 percent of Washington voters approved ballot initiative 940. It required de-escalation. It required training for police officers to understand how to help and deal with the public. It mandated first aid to a victim of deadly force, and it required an outside investigation into the use of that deadly force.

It also removed the requirement that prosecutors prove malice to hold police officers criminally liable for use of deadly force. And that continues to need improvement in our state.

These were steps in the right direction, but these events in the last several weeks have showed us that it is not time to step back from this issue; it is time to pass new Federal legislation.

Under the Trump administration and Attorney General Barr, the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division police practices group has been reduced to half. It has not opened a major pattern-or-practice investigation of police departments' violation of civil and constitutional rights. President Trump and his administration have pulled back from Department of Justice's important oversight role, at a time we can see that we need more of a Federal role, not less.

In November 2018, then-Attorney General Jeff Sessions changed the Department of Justice policy to make it even harder for the Department to perform its oversight role of our police departments. He made it harder for the Department of Justice to reach dissent decrees with State and city governments and limited the reforms that they could require.

The Trump administration has shown that it isn't interested in the community policing programs that have shown success in the past. There are numbers that statistically show that better investment in community policing helps us lower the crime rate.

In 2017, the Trump administration led the U.S. Department of Justice to significantly scale back on the Obama-era program called Collaborative Reform Initiative, which provided support to improve trust between police and communities. And under the Trump administration, it no longer strongly supports consent decrees, which have been so helpful in holding local cities and police departments accountable for civil rights abuses.

The Trump administration tried to defund the Office of Community Policing and Services Program. Thank god our colleagues have refused that. This provides important Federal funding help hire community policing and officers and to provide technical assistance.

I think this stands in stark contrast to President Obama, who requested that the COPS program be funded each year in his budget request.

But all of this brings us to where we are today. What the citizenry of the United States of America is telling us is that we need better laws on the books. I believe we need to act here. The death of George Floyd has shown us that there is a clarion call and a need for more Federal action.

I believe in these things: I believe that we should have a prohibition on chokeholds and knee restraints that cut off oxygen to the brain.

I believe that we should, just like the State of Washington, provide for more Federal support for de-escalation training.

I believe in establishing a Federal standard for the use of body cameras, and when they should be mandatory, because I think they should be, and making sure that what happens to the video is available, and that the public knows and understands what is happening.

I believe in requiring an independent investigation, just like we did under State statute—and by the way, that initiative that was voted on, with some of these provisions in them, in the State of Washington, and received 60-percent approval from the Washingtonians of our State. Why? Because they believe these things are essential. The Duckworth bill provides for a independent investigation when deadly force has been used, and we should be making this the Federal law of the land.

And we need to provide more support for community policing, and not just the dollars but accountability for when and how the dollars are used, so the community knows exactly what is going on with the Federal dollars for community policing.

And we need to require the Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General, who lead the USDOJ Civil Rights Division, to vigorously identify and end patterns and practices of abuse in police departments and seek penalties for those who haven't.

I suggest a Federal audit every year where there are practices and patterns of abuse and give us the information so that we in Congress can also help in holding those accountable for not meeting the Federal standards of upholding citizenries' civil rights.

And we need to create a clear Federal standard on the use deadly force, just like the Washington State voters did when they passed legislation. Whether we do it like the Washington voters in ending the defense on malice, or whether we look at what my colleagues Senator BOOKER, HARRIS, and MARKEY have suggested, let's have that debate.

I am ready to say to my side of the aisle: Let's get these issues—I mentioned seven of them—let's get them out here. I am asking my colleagues on this side of the aisle: let's engage on this Federal debate and show the citizenry of America that we hear them.

Let's not also just be deaf to the plight and fate that our officers are dealing with every day on the streets of America. We need more funding to help our police departments. We definitely, in some cases, need additional pay. But for this, we also need to deal with our housing crisis, our mental health crisis, our opioid addiction crisis. So many of our men and women in blue are policing our streets not for crimes but for dealing with the population that is living on the streets. We need to do better here than to shortchange them and to not help—not to help correct these situations that have now become day-to-day tasks in what has never been part of the law enforcement effort.

I ask my colleagues, let's put our differences aside to get real action on these. There is a Federal role on civil rights enforcement. Let's take that role seriously, let's respond to the death, and do something about it. I know that the best way to honor George Floyd today would be to help pass the laws that help protect the citizenry of our State. We are a great country, and we can do better by meeting this challenge.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to complete my remarks before the vote.

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

RUSSIA INVESTIGATION

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate Judiciary Committee held our first oversight hearing to learn more about the origins and evolution of the counterintelligence investigation known as Crossfire Hurricane, opened in July of 2016 against a Presidential candidate and his campaign team. I asked Rod Rosenstein, the former Deputy Attorney General, if he knew of a precedent for active FBI investigations against both nominees of the major political parties for Presidential campaign, and he said: No, there is no precedent.

The FBI is not supposed to be involved in our elections and in our politics. Yet you recall what happened on July 5, 2016. Director James Comey held another unprecedented event—a press conference—at which he said that no reasonable prosecutor would prosecute Secretary Hillary Clinton for a crime but then proceeded to detail derogatory information—information that was not his to release but was supposed to be part of a confidential investigation.

Under our system of justice, the FBI is supposed to investigate crime, and then the Department of Justice makes the charging decision. That is when things become public. Yet, when the FBI decides there is not enough evidence to support charging, it doesn't hold a press conference and disparage the character and reputation of the person it is investigating.

I don't know whether Director Comey had an impact on the 2016 election, but I do know what he did was wrong, and, yesterday, Deputy Attorney General Rosenstein confirmed his memo to then-Attorney General Jeff Sessions, which was then attached to Jeff Sessions' letter to the President, recommending that Director Comey be terminated as the FBI Director. The reason was not because he had made a mistake but because he had failed to see the error of his ways and was likely to repeat them again.

The Deputy Attorney General is supposed to be the supervisor for the FBI, and while the chain of command is pretty clear in criminal cases, in this species of investigation known as counterintelligence, which is not primarily to investigate crimes but to investigate security threats to the United States, there was no chain of command. The FBI was running rogue under Director Comey, along with some of the things we have learned about with regard to Director McCabe, Peter Strzok, Lisa Page, and others.

It is really important that we not only make sure we understand what happened—that it was unprecedented and negatively affected Hillary Clinton's campaign—but that it also negatively affected Donald Trump and his campaign, and this investigation continued long after he became President. It resulted in the appointment of a special counsel, who ended up with no evidence with which to charge the President with any crime.

We can't have the FBI interfering with our elections. Yes, it needs to investigate counterintelligence threats to the United States, and it needs to investigate crimes, but it should not be a primary actor in that process, in the public process, by which we elect Presidents. It needs to stay in its particular lane and not become a partisan, in effect, affecting the outcome of Presidential elections, all of which is to say that the investigation the Committee on the Judiciary began yesterday is very, very important. One thing we must make sure of is that this never happens again, and the only way we can make sure it never happens again is to make clear what did happen and where the train went off the rails.

The last 3½ years have been primarily occupied with this so-called investigation into President Trump and his campaign, then the appointment of a special counsel, and 2 years of Director Mueller's investigation as special counsel. Then what followed that was impeachment. Think of all of the opportunity costs associated with that, the time we could have and should have spent on doing things which would have impacted the quality of life of the American people—improving access to healthcare, creating economic opportunity, enhancing our national security. These are things we were not doing because we were preoccupied with these bogus investigations and the media leaks by the people who knew better.

ADAM SCHIFF and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence took a lot of sworn testimony during their ''investigation.'' Now that it has been declassified, we know that none of the witnesses—mainly Obama-era officials—knew of any evidence of coordination, cooperation, or collusion with Russian authorities—none of them. Yet ADAM SCHIFF and others on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence had the temerity to go to the microphones and say there was rampant collusion, conspiracy, and collaboration—just bald-faced lies. Of course, the American people didn't know that. We didn't know that because those allegations were reported in the press, and they led into this narrative which has so dominated us over the last 3½ years, only to find there was no basis for it.

Suffice it to say that the investigations that are being conducted by the Committee on the Judiciary and by the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, led by Chairman JOHNSON, I think, are very, very important. The facts will come out. We know that Attorney General Barr has deputized Mr. Durham, a U.S. attorney, to see whether there is evidence of chargeable crimes, because there needs to be accountability.

AMERICA'S SPACE PROGRAM

Mr. President, let me just on, maybe, on a happier note, talk about another event. We need a little good news, a little hope, a little optimism in America these days.

Last weekend, America's space program made history with the successful SpaceX crew Dragon launch. It was nearly a decade ago that American astronauts in American rockets were launched into space from American soil. I mean, until last weekend, we were literally captives of the Russians in their providing the rockets or the rides we needed in order to get to the International Space Station. Yet that is not the only reason this launch was so significant. It marked the first time that our astronauts launched in a commercially built and operated spacecraft. I must say that it looked pretty slick to me.

As we work to ensure our country remains a leader in human spaceflight, partnerships between the public and private sectors are going to continue to be very important. That is why NASA established a commercial crew program to link the brilliant minds at NASA with those innovative companies like SpaceX, and this launch gave us just a glimpse into how those partnerships will lead us in the future.

I remember the launch of the Apollo 11 mission almost 51 years ago, and I remember seeing the photos of the astronauts in the command module. They wore bulky space suits, and the surrounding walls were completely covered with switches and dials and buttons. To be honest, not much changed over the next several decades. Even with the last launch on American soil

in 2011, the Space Shuttle Atlantis looked pretty similar.

What America saw on Saturday was a glimpse into the future. Astronauts Bob Behnken and Doug Hurley were outfitted in custom-designed and fitted space suits, and they were seated in front of a sleek touchscreen. It looked like the console of a Tesla, to me, but I am sure it was more sophisticated than that.

After the two astronauts arrived at the International Space Station, Behnken referred to the Dragon as a slick vehicle. Yet things don't just look like they were made for the future, for they were designed to work better, last longer, and be safer. The Falcon 9 rocket was made with reusable parts to bring down the cost of human spaceflight. As we return American astronauts to the Moon and eventually to Mars, this commercial launch will have marked a new era of space exploration. It gives us hope and excitement at a time when both of those are desperately needed.

I thank and commend the countless men and women who have made this mission possible, especially my fellow Texans at Johnson Space Center—the center of human spaceflight for NASA—and then, of course, Elon Musk, who founded SpaceX. He said this launch was the result of, roughly, 100,000 people's efforts when you added up all of the suppliers and everybody involved. When you combine that with the work of the brave and brilliant astronauts, physicists, engineers, mathematicians, and scientists of all stripes who have helped us to have met our space exploration goals over the years, it is clear that America's space program's best days are ahead.

When the final NASA space shuttle crew departed the International Space Station in 2011, it left behind a small American flag with instructions that it be brought back to Earth by the next crew to be launched from the United States. Finally, almost a decade later, it has been united with the astronauts who will carry it home.

On behalf of a proud nation, congratulations to astronauts Bob Behnken and Doug Hurley, to everyone at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and SpaceX on successfully capturing that flag. We welcome you home in the coming months so we can proudly say alongside of you: Mission finally accomplished.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my remarks be allowed to be concluded in full before the vote.

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

NOMINATION OF MICHAEL PACK

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the nomination of Michael Pack to be the Chief Executive Officer of the U.S. Agency for Global Media. Yet, before I get into the specifics of the Pack nomination, I need to say a few words about the moment we are in and how we got here.

We are facing two devastating crises. Over 100,000 Americans have died from COVID–19 in just a matter of months, and that number continues to grow. The scale and the speed of the tragedy is almost impossible to comprehend. We certainly stand with all of our families who have lost loved ones, and we cherish their memories. Unlike COVID–19, the second crisis is one of our own making.

Over centuries of injustice, African Americans and other people of color have not been treated like human beings; they have not been treated like every American deserves to be treated, like every person in the world has the right to be treated. No. All too often, they have been treated like George Floyd, with a knee on the neck as they gasp and choke ''I can't breathe.'' As a result, our country has erupted with protests. In this moment, these grievances have been met with the petty antics and deplorable, violent tactics of notorious dictators around the world.

I am shaking in having to say this. I am shaken to the core that President Trump, with the assistance of his Attorney General, used violence against peaceful protesters—people exercising their First Amendment rights—all for a photo op with a Bible. That is not right. It is not acceptable, and that is not America.

This body has to act. We have to act quickly and effectively to address these twin crises. The moment calls for leadership at every level. We all know this, but we are not doing it. Why not? The answer is that President Trump and the Republican majority of this body are focused elsewhere while our country is suffering—perhaps like never before. They are focused on domestic political errands. Yet, while trivial, these errands are corrosive to this body, to our country, and to the Constitution.

I need to say a few words about what is and what is not happening in the Committee on Foreign Relations, because it bears directly on how and why Michael Pack is getting a vote on the Senate floor today.

The Committee on Foreign Relations has helped to shape our collective response to some of the country's greatest challenges—from Vietnam to September 11, to Afghanistan. We ought to be rising to the challenges of our time and shaping the international response to COVID–19. Yet, tragically, we have not held one public hearing on COVID, and the committee has not debated or voted on a single COVID-related bill or amendment despite our being months into the crisis. I know the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations came together and offered a bill as part of an effort to be bipartisan so as to begin to address the crisis, because we understand that viruses and diseases know no borders.

For as long as anyone can remember, until its current chairman, the committee has operated pursuant to what is known as comity. While that sounds like a fancy word, it simply means that we have found a way to work together to achieve a process that has worked for all members—the majority and minority alike—even if we haven't always agreed on the substance. Had the chairman engaged to our condition of comity, we would have almost certainly had a business meeting that would have focused on COVID, which is the crisis at hand, and not Mr. Pack—a blatantly flawed nominee. I know that ''comity'' sounds awfully quaint in the polarized times in which we live, but it has worked. It has worked for the members, for the committee, and for the country. It has been the force that has bound us together, the force by which we have found common ground to advance the national interest.

I am sad to report that the Michael Pack nomination was the nail in the coffin for comity. The chairman ignored the requests of every member of the committee's minority—a simple request: Let's not vote on Michael Pack until we have collectively worked through all of the serious background problems that exist. The letter that was sent to the chairman did not even get responded to prior to ramming Pack through the committee. That silence and the actions that have been taken have changed the committee and, I believe, the Senate for the worse.

I don't have the time or the inclination to go through every violation of the rules and norms that marred the committee's process on Michael Pack, but there is one violation that I have to speak to, one that is so serious and so corrosive that it needs to be documented and should never be repeated. I am speaking about the chairman's refusal to allow a video stream live of the committee's debate and vote on Mr. Pack. Yes, the chairman intentionally deprived the public of its opportunity to watch this unfortunate episode unfold as it did. This was shameful. It violated the rules. It sent the wrong message to every American and every person around the world.

This committee is a beacon of light to the world for those who are oppressed, for transparency, for open government, for the rule of law, for a free press. Well, we shut out the Nation and the world for the first time in my years of being on the committee. Since I got to the Senate, I have been on the committee. I am the longest serving member of the committee from either side of the aisle. Never have we done that. This is a message that we are weak, a message that we are ashamed, a message that has no place in our democracy.

Now let me turn to Mr. Pack.

If confirmed, Mr. Pack will oversee the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Radio Television Marti, Radio Free Asia, and the Middle East Broadcasting Networks. It is absolutely critical that any person in this position maintain a strong firewall

between the work of its networks and grantees and political interference or influence from the White House or any others. People around the world have come to view the products from all of the networks and grantees as being reliable and trustworthy news sources.

As this pandemic has highlighted, people crave reliable, independent, and credible journalism. The networks of the USAGM are sometimes the only independent journalism a country can rely on to bring free and open media to closed societies. In the past, the agency has made some serious missteps and the board and the agency's head have historically worked with Congress to help to address them.

Sadly, the debate over Mr. Pack has not even ripened to a discussion of his substantive qualifications. No. We are stuck dealing with the nominee's serious background problems despite there being multiple efforts to engage Chairman RISCH, the White House, and Mr. Pack himself on these matters. The central issue with Mr. Pack is the way that he used—perhaps abused—his nonprofit organization, Public Media Lab, and his refusal to come clean about it.

As you can see from this chart, Mr. Pack is the president of both the Public Media Lab and his for-profit company, Manifold Productions, LLC, which he owns. It is where Gina Pack, his wife, is the vice president and sole other employee. Mr. Pack created and controls both organizations. Since creating Public Media Lab in 2008, Mr. Pack has used it to raise more than $4 million from private foundations. Some of those grants were earmarked to make specific films while others, like a $250,000 grant from the Charles Koch Foundation, were simply for ''general operating support'' for Public Media Lab.

As you can see from this next chart, Mr. Pack transferred 100 percent—100 percent—of the tax-exempt grant money Public Media Lab received to his for-profit company Manifold. No grants were given to any other organization—none. The IRS would probably call that operating a nonprofit for private benefit, but I will get to that in a minute.

Some of that grant money was used to make films, but based on Mr. Pack's financial disclosures, it is possible that up to 75 percent of it—millions of dollars—went straight to Mr. Pack and his wife Gina.

What you see on this chart, as was suggested in the debate the other day, is not normal. It is not normal. This is not the standard. This is not how it is done in the industry. That is why the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia, where Public Media Lab is incorporated, is now investigating Mr. Pack's nonprofit for possibly breaking the law. The question they are asking is whether Mr. Pack used donations to the nonprofit for his own enrichment—to line his own pockets.

From my understanding, this kind of behavior would normally raise some yellow flags at the IRS as well and they would be curious as to why a nonprofit seemed to be operating for the sole benefit of its creator, but the yellow flag never went up at the IRS because, for many years after he created Public Media Lab, Mr. Pack never disclosed that it was doing business with his company—with himself.

The IRS asks nonprofits two key questions to determine whether a situation of private benefit might exist, and for many, many years, Mr. Pack falsely told the IRS there was no relationship. When the IRS asked Mr. Pack, under penalty of perjury, whether Public Media Lab provided grants to any entity controlled by an officer of the nonprofit, he said no, year after year. But the true answer was yes. The IRS also asked Mr. Pack, again, under penalty of perjury, whether Public Media Lab conducted business with any entity that it shared officers or directors with. Again and again, year after year, Mr. Pack said no, but the true answer was yes.

Had Mr. Pack told the IRS the truth, he would have had to make additional disclosures that might have raised that yellow flag, but the IRS was left in the dark by Mr. Pack's false statements.

When the committee confronted Mr. Pack last year with these false statements, he claimed they were ''oversights'' and that he did not need to amend his filings because his false statements were unintentional, but then he turned around and made false statements to the committee about his taxes.

Unfortunately, given the false statements to the IRS year after year and then to the committee, we have to be concerned that Mr. Pack has a problem with the truth. Mr. Pack needs to come clean with the Senate, and he needs to come clean with the IRS. He needs to tell the IRS what is on this chart, how much grant money he transferred from Public Media Lab to Manifold, and that he sent it from himself to himself.

So let's review what we have learned from these charts. First, Mr. Pack may have conducted unlawful expenditures with his nonprofit and operated it for private gain. Second, the IRS and the Senate don't know the full truth because Mr. Pack has made false statements and refused to provide documentation. Third, Mr. Pack's nonprofit is now under investigation by the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia for the very issues that I have been seeking answers from him for 9 months—9 months.

As my friend Senator MURPHY solemnly noted yesterday, nominees need to tell the truth to Congress and the executive branch, and if there has been a mistake, the nominee needs to fix it. These are the basic requirements for all nominees who come before the Senate and the absolute minimum standard we used to ask them to meet.

We live in an era where the extraordinary quickly becomes routine, but even by that metric, Mr. Pack's path to this floor has been a disgrace. If advice and consent means anything, at rock bottom, it means ensuring that the people we confirm are suitable for public service; and if they are not, we should not move forward.

I am aware of the pressure that some of my colleagues face as a result of this nomination. I know that the President has publicly trashed Voice of America, calling it ''the voice of the Soviet Union,'' which I hasten to say is dangerous nonsense. And I know that the President has spoken both publicly and privately of his intense desire to confirm Mr. Pack, come what may. But the objections I have raised today and have been raising for months are not political or partisan in nature. They go to the most basic and critical question: Is Michael Pack fit to serve? Should he be confirmed while he is under investigation and after having been dishonest with the Senate and the IRS? Given his alleged use of a small nonprofit for self-enrichment, can we trust that he will not use the massive resources of the U.S. Government to line his own pockets?

Colleagues, I implore you to consider these questions. Please put aside whatever pressure, whatever threats the President has made, and consider the dangerous precedent we are setting here today. If Mr. Pack is confirmed, the new bar for advice and consent is set below that of a nominee who is under open investigation by law enforcement and who blatantly provided Congress and the executive branch false information.

This institution has been called the world's greatest deliberative body. The history of this body guides us, and we make our decisions not just based on the immediate needs of the President but on the example we will set for the future. I ask my colleagues who may be inclined to support Mr. Pack's nomination today, are you comfortable with this precedent? The answer should be obvious, and I pray that this body has the courage to get there. Let us turn away from Michael Pack, and let us focus on healing the wounds of our Nation and our democracy.

With that, I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Michael Pack, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Board of Governors for the term of three years. (New Position)

Mitch McConnell, Cindy Hyde-Smith, John Boozman, Tim Scott, Marsha Blackburn, Chuck Grassley, Steve Daines, Mike Crapo, Richard Burr, John Cornyn, David Perdue, Martha McSally, John Thune, James M. Inhofe, Kevin Cramer, Ted Cruz.

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

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that the nomination of Michael Pack, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Board of Governors (New Position), shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 112 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Alexander	Gardner	Perdue
Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hawley	Roberts
Boozman	Hoeven	Romney
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Capito	Inhofe	Rubio
Cassidy	Johnson	Sasse
Collins	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lee	Shelby
Cramer	Loeffler	Sullivan
Crapo	Manchin	Thune
Cruz	McConnell	Tillis
Daines	McSally	Toomey
Enzi	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—39

Baldwin	Feinstein	Murray
Bennet	Gillibrand	Peters
Blumenthal	Harris	Reed
Booker	Hassan	Rosen
Brown	Heinrich	Schumer
Cantwell	Hirono	Shaheen
Cardin	Jones	Stabenow
Carper	Kaine	Udall
Casey	King	Van Hollen
Coons	Leahy	Warner
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Warren
Duckworth	Merkley	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murphy	Wyden

NOT VOTING—8

Burr	Sanders	Smith
Klobuchar	Schatz	Tester
Markey	Sinema	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 39.

The motion is agreed to.

The Senator from Arkansas.

TIANANMEN SQUARE

Mr. COTTON. Madam President, today is the 31st anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre, when thousands of peaceful students asking for their freedom were gunned down by Chinese Communist tanks and troops. Because of Beijing's relentless censorship and control over information, we never learned the true death toll of that dark day, but it is certain that thousands of peaceful protesters were murdered in the streets.

Beijing's savagery was exposed during that massacre, reminding the West that this was the same, unreconstructed Communist Party that killed millions—tens of millions—of its own people without batting an eye in Mao's Cultural Revolution and Great Leap Forward. A tiger never changes its stripes.

Now the Chinese Communist Party is threatening another atrocity in Hong Kong, a city whose traditions and freedoms it once promised to respect—but that it, secretly and increasingly openly, loathes as a gleaming repudiation of Chinese Communism.

Last year, an extradition bill that could have allowed Hong Kong residents to be ''disappeared'' to mainland China sparked mass protests. Hong Kong residents flooded the streets to display their disapproval and protect their freedoms.

These are not anarchists trying to tear down the law—as the Chinese Communist Party's shrill organs falsely claim—but they were free citizens fighting to preserve the rule of law they love so much, against a Communist power that knows no law above itself. They are fighting for the very same freedoms we enjoy in the United States: the freedom of religion, speech, and assembly; private property; the rule of law.

The Hong Kong protesters won the battle over the extradition bill, but the war for Hongkongers' freedom isn't over. While the world has been distracted by the coronavirus pandemic and other upheavals, the Chinese Communist Party has seized the opportunity to finally enact what it euphemistically calls a national security law but what is, in reality, an attempt to extinguish Hong Kong freedom—a law that will allow Beijing's agents to take broad action against Hong Kong residents, including those who protested against the extradition bill last year.

Seven million residents of Hong Kong now face the very real possibility of losing their freedom and possibly their lives. Political dissidents risk being jailed arbitrarily—or worse. Hundreds of thousands of Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, and other religious minorities risk being driven underground like their brethren on the Chinese mainland—or perhaps put in a gulag of concentration camps like the Uighurs in China's Xinjiang Province.

The free world cannot stand by while the Chinese Communist Party sets fire to the venerable laws and freedoms of Hong Kong. Already the administration is moving to revoke Hong Kong's special trade status, which has allowed Chinese Communist Mandarins to get rich off a free economic system while denying those very freedoms for more than 1 billion of their subjects on the mainland.

And our great ally, the United Kingdom, has announced it will extend visas to 3 million Hongkongers—many of whom took part in last year's prodemocracy protests so that they can escape the Chinese Communist Party. I highly commend Prime Minister Boris Johnson for striking this bold blow for freedom, but the United States can also do more.

Today, I call upon the administration to prioritize the admission of persecuted Hongkongers to the United States through the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program. In coordination with our allies, this action could save these brave Hongkongers from a horrific fate under authoritarian Communist rule.

While this refugee program has been abused in recent years, it has always served the noble purpose of allowing those who are truly oppressed by their governments to immigrate safely to the free world. Now it can be used again in this worthy cause to help noble Hongkongers flee the grasp of the Chinese Communist Party before it is too late.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

REMEMBERING CODY HOLTE

Mr. HOEVEN. Madam President, I rise today to honor Grand Forks Police Officer Cody Holte, who died in the line of duty last Wednesday. Both Senator CRAMER and myself are here. We attended the funeral. It was truly a moving event. Today, we are here to honor him on the Senate floor as well and honor his service and honor his life.

Officer Holte is a Hendrum, MN, native, a 2010 graduate of Norman County West High School, and a 2015 graduate of Minnesota State University Moorhead, with a degree in criminal justice and minors in Sociology and military science.

Officer Holte led a life of service, dedicating himself to serving his community, State, and nation by always putting the people he served first. Not only was Officer Holte an exceptional police officer, he also served as a first lieutenant in the North Dakota Army National Guard. For 10 years, I was Governor in North Dakota, and I can't tell you how much we relied then and, of course, how much we rely now on our National Guard. As you can see, Cody was a first lieutenant in the National Guard, and he did a fabulous job. Here he is in his guard uniform and, of course, his incredible service as a police officer in Grand Forks.

Lieutenant Holte enlisted in the Army Reserve in 2010, and in 2015 he was commissioned into the North Dakota Army National Guard. He was last assigned to the 815th Engineer Company out of Lisbon, ND, where he served as a detachment commander, preparing his unit for upcoming missions.

As an officer in Grand Forks and a first lieutenant in the North Dakota National Guard, Officer Holte served our Nation on multiple fronts. Through his leadership, courage, and work

ethic, he displayed the very best the State of North Dakota has to offer while also helping to ensure our safety and security.

You realize how important it is today not only here at home but abroad. Here is somebody who served in both capacities. What a life of service.

My wife Mikey and I extend our deepest condolences to the Holte family—especially his wife Amanda, his son Gunnar, his parents Bret and Tracy, sister Alexis, and twin brother Brady, who is also a police officer and also served in the military. He served with the regular Army—Cody's brother Brady—and now Brady serves with the Fargo PD. Here you have these twin brothers, both serving in the military, both serving as police officers, one in Grand Forks and one in Fargo. They were very close, as you can imagine.

Last Wednesday, North Dakota lost one of its finest. Because of this, we must always honor his memory, in part, by supporting those who continue to serve as he did and never forgetting the burden his loved ones bear on our behalf. They sacrifice too.

With that, I want to yield the floor to Senator CRAMER, who had the good fortune to know the family personally and had a long relationship with the family. I welcome and look forward to his remarks about Cody Holte, somebody who is truly an exceptional person and whose life epitomized service. And we pray for God's blessing on him and on his entire family.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CRAMER. Madam President, I thank my colleague Senator HOEVEN, and I associate myself with everything he said about Officer Holte. He is right. It was an appropriate celebration of Officer Holte's life on Tuesday of this week as we attended the funeral, along with Congressman ARMSTRONG, Governor Burgum, Adjutant General Gorman, and a whole bunch of other friends, family, members of law enforcement, community leaders, and even strangers who came to provide that heroes celebration that Cody earned.

An interesting thing about what Cody went into, he and a fellow officer from the Grand Forks Police Department were called to a scene where shots had already been fired and the deputy sheriff had already been hit by somebody who was simply being served an eviction notice, assigned by a judge—somebody who was very well armed with an AK–47. He had shot 41 rounds before doing the damage that he had done and before he was stopped. When Cody arrived, like all good officers do, he didn't run from the fire but ran to it. He saved lives by giving up his own. It is what heroes do. It is what all of our men and women in law enforcement who wear the badge are prepared to do.

We live in an interesting time. It was ironic, to say the least, that we in North Dakota, along the Red River, Grand Forks, are just up the interstate from Minneapolis, paying tribute to a hero, and yet that hero doesn't seem to get the same attention that a criminal gets. That hero and his brothers and sisters who wear the badge don't seem to be as respected by our media as criminals are. In fact, the restrictions and the restraint that our heroes exercise in carrying out their duties, the vast majority of them, are really rarely, if ever, highlighted.

Yet we celebrate the life of Cody Holte—29 years old, the father of a 10-month-old son and a husband to Mandy. It is just really important that we stand in this Chamber today and give Cody the respect and the honor that he earned here in these hallowed halls and tell his story to a nation that is intrigued and fixated, in many respects, on those that Cody protects us from.

It was a great honor to be there with his family and with hundreds—thousands, perhaps—of other law enforcement officers to pay tribute to a real hero. I think it is important to note that this hero is also a real person. I thought that his chief of police gave an absolutely marvelous speech, and I want to just reiterate a couple of things that the Grand Forks chief of police said about Cody at the funeral.

Chief Mark Nelson said that he and Cody had formed a close bond—by what?—in part, by sharing baby photos, the chief's of his grandchild and Cody's of Gunnar, his son. He recalled that Cody was a friend to all. Now, who doesn't want a cop who is a friend to all and with a grin that could brighten anyone's day? More importantly, he said that Cody was a cop's cop, whose heart was bigger than his courage and who had passion and an unwavering dedication for protecting and serving his community. He said, when Holte was on duty, there was never any need to worry.

So we pay tribute today to this hero, but we are reminded that he was also a husband to Mandy and a father to Gunnar. He was a son to Bret and Tracy. I know Bret and Tracy very well. I have known Bret nearly all of my life. He was a brother to Brady and Alexis, as Senator HOEVEN said. Brady is his twin brother and a police officer in Fargo, which is just an hour down the interstate from Grand Forks.

Bret and Tracy are raising heroes, but, today, they are mourning the death of a son. I know something of that, as you know. It has been an interesting experience for Kris and me to share our journey, after the loss of our son a couple of years ago, with Bret and Tracy. I want them to know how very, very much we love them and that, in the valley they are in, as deep as it is, they are not in it alone.

Just as King David walked through the Valley of the Shadow of Death with the confidence that God was with him, they, too, can do that but that, in addition to God, there are a whole bunch of other people who are holding them up in prayer, who have their backs, with love, hugs, and whatever is needed and that, likewise, Mandy, as the wife of a fallen hero, has all of the brothers and sisters who wear the badge as part of her extended family. It is an incredible group. In addition to being a hero, Cody was these things, these very personal things.

I thought the eulogy that was provided by his uncle, Anthony Carter, was exceptional. Anthony reminded us, as did other speakers but particularly Anthony, that when Cody swore an oath 3 years ago, he said, in protecting the city of Grand Forks, he likely knew there would be challenging days, which is why he wore a medallion around his neck that bore his favorite Bible verse, Philippians 4:13: ''I can do all things through Christ, who gives me strength.''

Cody has left—because somebody left for him—a legacy of faith. I know that to be true. I know that to be true because I know the Holtes so well. In fact, his Grandpa Pete was in my very first TV ad for Congress in 1996. It was a losing cause, but Pete was in the ad. His Grandma Sue was my mom's very best friend. They were prayer partners. They did Bible study together. They ministered together. They might have gossiped a little, but they were forgiven. Sue and Pete left for Bret and his sisters a legacy of faith, and Bret and Tracy left for Cody and Brady and Alexis a legacy of faith. It is that legacy of faith in a risen Lord and in a Father who knows the grief of losing a Son, who died for freedom, too, you see. That faith is what sustains them today.

It is really important that we as national leaders, as community leaders, as local leaders, and as family members stand in this valley with the family, and that is what we are doing today in addition to paying honor.

Finally, to Cody's brothers and sisters who wear the badge, it seems like the world is upside down. It feels like the country is on fire. Yes, there is the occasional criminal police officer who does something really awful, and that person needs to be brought to justice, and, in Minnesota, that is happening. Yet the heroes far, far outnumber the criminals in our police officers. So I think it is important, as we pay tribute to a fallen hero, that those who are still out there protecting us, as we stand in this building and express our views, and who are standing in the gap throughout our country and throughout our communities protecting the rights of people to assemble and express themselves peacefully that they know we are in their corner, that we have their backs, and that we honor them along with Cody today. We respect them, and we hold them up because we love them—because we love them for what they do for us. I ask their forgiveness for taking them for granted and for not expressing the gratitude often enough.

Cody's short 29 years of life, with his last 3 years as a police officer and his several years as a member of the North Dakota National Guard—his testimony in his life and now in his death—reminds us to never take for granted our own safety and security.

Say thank you to a police officer in honor of Cody, who I know is OK. I know that he is OK today. I hope he is with his Grandpa Pete and his Grandma Sue somewhere. I hope that my Isaac, my son, bumps into him. We had a lake cabin right next door to the Holtes when those kids were growing up. So I stand with confidence that he is OK, but I continue to pray for those left behind, especially his family—especially his young son and beautiful wife and mom and dad and brother and sister—in that they, too, are confident that they will be OK but that, while we are in this valley, they are not alone.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

CARES ACT

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, as the ranking Democrat on the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee of the U.S. Senate, I take this time to update my colleagues on the implementation of the CARES Act.

I think all of us know that the CARES Act contained major, new provisions to help small businesses, and I was proud to be part of a bipartisan working group, with Senator RUBIO, Senator SHAHEEN, and Senator COLLINS, that helped to craft three new programs to help small businesses as a result of COVID–19.

We recognize the importance of small businesses to our economy, to job growth, to innovation, but we also recognize that small businesses are more vulnerable to an economic downturn. They don't have the resiliency. They don't have the deep pockets. They don't have the liquidity that larger companies have. If we are going to get our economy back on track, we have to preserve small businesses and their workforces.

We suggested and the Congress passed three new programs to help small businesses—the Paycheck Protection Program, the Economic Injury Disaster Loan Grant Program, and a loan forgiveness program for existing and new loans taken out under 7(a), 504, or microloans.

We recognize that all three of these tools were important. They were not exclusive. They worked together. PPP provides help to keep payrolls together. It buys 8 weeks of payroll. The EIDL Loan Program provides working capital for small businesses. The grant program provides immediate cash, and the forgiveness program allows a business to be able to get through these next 6 months without the burdens of having to pay their loans. All of that works together to keep small businesses viable in our community.

Let me first talk about the Paycheck Protection Program because that has certainly gotten the most attention. It provided 8 weeks of payroll relief, plus other expenses, for small businesses in this country. It has been very, very popular. In fact, the original amount of money that we authorized for loans—about $349 billion—was quickly used up, and we authorized an additional $310 billion of loan authority. There have been 4.4 million loans issued under the PPP program for a total of $510 billion. These loans were issued rather quickly considering the standing up of a new program and the volume of interest.

I acknowledge the hard work of the Small Business Administration and its workers, as well as of the Treasury, in standing up this program and getting the money out quickly to save many, many small businesses in our communities.

When we passed the PPP program, we would have hoped that 8 weeks later our economy would have been in a position in which small businesses, in large number, would not have needed additional help or that the program's parameters would have been adequate. That was not the case.

Yesterday, this Chamber acted in a responsible way with legislation that Senator RUBIO and I and others recommended, along with our House colleagues who had recommended this to our colleagues, that would give small businesses that have existing PPP loans the discretion to use those funds over a 24-week period rather than an 8-week period, recognizing that many of these businesses could not get up to full payroll during this 8-week period. We also gave greater flexibility on the allocation of the funds.

Even with these changes, there have been major challenges in bringing forward the PPP program. First and foremost, we found—as we had, unfortunately, thought might happen—that the underserved and underbanked communities would have a much more difficult time in getting access to 7(a) loans under the PPP program. Quite frankly, we put language in the CARES Act so that the SBA would give special attention to the underserved and underbanked communities.

Quite frankly, the SBA did not follow our direction. The SBA's IG said that the Small Business Administration did not fully align with the congressional intent to help the underserved and rural markets. So we responded. We replenished the PPP funds, and we allocated a certain amount of those funds directly to smaller lending institutions, recognizing that they have greater contact with the underserved communities, and it did help.

Now, at our request, the Treasury has allocated an additional $10 billion to the CDFIs, the community development financial institutions, that have better ties to the underserved community. Each one of these steps helped. Allocating funds to smaller lenders and allocating funds to the CDFI will help us get to minority small businesses. It will help us get to women-owned small businesses. It will help us get to veteran-owned small businesses. It will help us get to the smaller of the small businesses. It will also help us get to rural small businesses, but we need to do more.

That is why I have authored legislation with Senator BOOKER. We have put out a plan on what needs to be done through a discussion document, and it recognizes that we have to provide greater help for businesses in underserved communities for startup capital, for technical training, and for mentorship. All that will help so that, when we come out of COVID–19 and when we have the next economic downturn, we will have the financial institutions and knowledge in all of our communities to be able to take advantage of the tools that we make available in a timely way.

Yesterday, we had our first oversight hearing with regard to COVID–19 and the tools of the Small Business Administration. That hearing was outside of private sector witnesses. Next week, we will have the Secretary of the Treasury as well as the SBA Administrator before us. What we heard from one of our witnesses yesterday, Connie Evans, of the Association for Enterprise Opportunity, was about COVID–19. Its economic consequences are projected to erase decades of minority enterprise growth in underserved markets.

She continued:

> To prevent this, we believe policymakers must acknowledge the existing disparities in our small business ecosystem and take the necessary steps to create equitable legislation to ensure that vulnerable businesses survive and thrive in the years ahead.

I couldn't agree more. That is why Senator BOOKER and I have issued our discussion document that includes many ways in which we can bring about systematic changes to really help in the underserved communities.

We saw, tragically, 2 weeks ago or close to 2 weeks ago, the tragic death in Minnesota. We have all talked about how we are going to help to make sure this country gives equal opportunity to all of our citizens, including under our criminal justice system. We also need to recognize that, if we are going to deal with the wealth gap in America, we have to deal with entrepreneurship, and this is one way we can do it—by building up these types of opportunities.

Now, there is some good news in my State of Maryland that I want to share with my colleagues. Maryland had a very active women's business center. As you know, our resource partners are critically important in helping underserved and underbanked communities. Women-owned businesses are clearly in that category. We have a very effective women's business center that is headquartered in Rockville that helps serve Montgomery and Prince George's Counties and Frederick. It is doing a great job on behalf of women-owned businesses.

Maryland, though, is a big State, and we needed more help. So I thank the Small Business Administration in its announcement of two additional small business centers in the State of Maryland. One will be in Baltimore. It will be housed at Morgan State University, a historic HBCU. That will provide, I think, tremendous help for women-owned businesses and minority women-owned businesses. We are also opening up a center in Salisbury, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—rural Maryland—to help women's businesses. This is critically important in dealing with the gap in our communities. Resource partners are of critical need.

So, as we applaud the work we have done with the PPP program and as we recognize we need to improve it, let's also recognize we need to deal with making sure there is a fair opportunity for all businesses to qualify. We are also going to need additional help for small businesses in addition to the PPP initial grant. There needs to be a second round, and let me tell you why.

We thought 8 weeks would be enough with the PPP program, but we know that for some of the original small business loans that were taken out under the PPP program that, within the next 2 weeks, the 8-week period will expire, but we know that businesses are not yet open at full capacity. Restaurants cannot open at full capacity. Catering establishments cannot open at full capacity. Health clubs cannot open at full capacity. Entertainment centers cannot open at full capacity. We know that museums are still very much hurt, so we are going to need additional help.

Yesterday, we heard from a small business owner whose company was helped by the PPP loan. He told us there will be additional need for bridge funding for small businesses experiencing unanticipated costs during the phased-in reopening. I agree with him. I think we are going to have to do more to help the small businesses in our communities.

I have been working with Senator SHAHEEN and Senator COONS and others to say, on the second round, let's try to target the relief to those companies that really need it. The first round—get the money out quickly. We were very successful in doing that. There was a minimal amount of underwriting requirements by the small businesses or the banks. We got the money out quickly.

On the second round, we need to be more discerning. We need to focus those funds on those small businesses that really need it, those in the underserved communities—the smaller of the small businesses. We heard that yesterday during our oversight hearings. Those businesses have had a dramatic loss of revenue. If we do that, the resources are there; we can help those small businesses survive, and we can do it in a way that will keep our economy going.

We need to do that immediately. We shouldn't wait 2 more weeks after the program for many small businesses has already ended. We need to provide the help as soon as possible. That is another reason it is important that we take up the next stimulus package during this work period and not wait until businesses have to lay off their workers and may not be able to reopen.

The PPP was only one of three tools. The second tool we provided was a new initiative under the EIDL Program, the Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program, for grants. It provides for immediate cash, which is what businesses need during a disaster—cash. The proposal allowed for a $10,000 grant to be made. We anticipated that grant would be made within 3 days. We put that in the statute.

As complimentary as I have been about the SBA starting up the PPP program, I am extremely disappointed in the manner in which the EIDL Program has been handled. They did not get the money out quickly. They did not get $10,000 out; instead, the average grant was between $4,000 and $5,000. And there is $10 billion still left in the coffers that could have gotten out to small businesses that desperately needed the cash, and they didn't do it in the timeframe Congress anticipated.

The existing loan program, which existed before COVID–19, where SBA issues loans during a disaster, called the Economic Injury Disaster Loans, provides working capital. It works with PPP. PPP is not enough help for a small business to get the working capital and inventory they need. That is why we have the EIDL loans. The SBA has been very slow in getting the loans out. The numbers are extremely disappointing.

Now they have set up new rules. They closed the window for nonagricultural small businesses. Why? I have no idea. They seem to be limiting loans to $150,000, although the loan provides for a $2 million cap. Why are they doing that?

If the programs are going to work together, they have to implement this program. Congress specifically intended COVID–19 to be a disaster covered by EIDL. We did that in our earlier stimulus package. Well, we are disappointed that we haven't had greater success in the EIDL Program, because we know it works so much closer with the PPP program, and it is particularly useful for smaller small businesses and those that are more vulnerable.

We had a witness yesterday, Nick Rudolph of Maryland Capital Enterprises, who testified and said:

> The EIDL loan is a particularly impactful product . . . because of its low interest, long terms, eased credit requirements and the fact that collateral is not required. In a perfect world, all approved applicants would receive the full grant portion regardless of number of employees.

What Mr. Rudolph is saying is they limited the grant to $1,000 per worker, and, therefore, if you had 10 or fewer workers, the most vulnerable of small businesses, you were not able to take advantage of the $10,000. We hope that will be corrected.

There is a third tool. That is loan forgiveness for existing 7(a) and 504 loans and microloans and for loans taken out during the 6-month period after the adoption of the bill through the end of the year. This gives 6 months of debt relief for loans that can really help small businesses. I would like to report on how that is working, but I don't have a lot of numbers on that, which leads me to the need for data. If we are going to carry out our oversight function, if we are going to be able to enact legislation going forward, we need to know how the programs are working today, and we haven't gotten the information we need.

Earlier I authored a letter to Senators SCHUMER and WYDEN, asking the SBA to make that information available. Most recently, I joined Senator RUBIO in a similar request asking the Small Business Administration to make this information available. I introduced legislation with Senator SHAHEEN on this issue. We need to get that data if we are going to do our oversight.

This week we had the private sector witnesses; next week we have Administrator Carranza, Administrator of the SBA, and Secretary Mnuchin, Secretary of the Treasury, to ask specifically about these points. It will be a very, very important hearing.

In closing, let me say that we have to continue to work together as we have in the past to help America's small businesses. They are literally the growth engine of our economy. They are the innovators of our economy, and they are the most vulnerable.

The CARES Act provided incredibly important help, but we are going to have to pay additional attention to help our small businesses. So let's continue this bipartisan effort not only to help small businesses but to help our economy and to help our country. In doing that we will truly perform as we should during this national emergency.

So I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pay attention to what we have already done for small businesses and give them the additional attention that they need.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, before Senator CARDIN leaves the floor, I want to tell my colleague and friend on the Finance Committee that it has been a pleasure to team up with him to try to deal with these challenges in terms of getting the help out to small business people. We know that it has been needlessly challenging, looking back at the experience. I am just glad my colleague is going to prosecute the case until there is justice for these small businesses.

NOMINATION OF MICHAEL PACK

Madam President, the Senate nears a vote on the nomination of Michael

Pack to head up the U.S. Agency for Global Media. This typically is a job that doesn't get a whole lot of attention here on the Senate floor, but this time, I believe it should.

This is yet another Trump nominee who appears to be covering up a whole array of sketchy financial wheeling and self-dealing, and apparently my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are just looking the other way, not interested.

So here is the short version of the story. For more than a decade, Mr. Pack ran two entities—a nonprofit film organization and a for-profit production company. His nonprofit raised millions of dollars under its tax-exempt status, and it pumped that money into his for-profit production company, nowhere else. At a minimum, this looks to me like a serious, flagrant abuse of a taxpayer subsidy. Mr. Pack made false statements about this arrangement to the IRS. So as the ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee, I care greatly about that matter if one were to look at nothing else.

When he was first nominated in the previous Congress, Mr. Pack got caught in these false statements by staff on the Foreign Relations Committee. When he was renominated in this Congress and submitted new paperwork, he made false statements about having made false statements. Truly astounding.

Now there are a host of unanswered questions about Mr. Pack's murky financial dealings. Fortunately, Ranking Member MENENDEZ is still trying to get to the bottom of this. Now, Ranking Member MENENDEZ is doing his job by the book. He is doing his job. He has been in communication with the administration when it comes to the vetting process for the nominees and, every step along the way, has tried to do responsible vetting.

Furthermore, the financial web of Mr. Pack is under investigation by the Attorney General of the District of Columbia. Why not wait to get the results of that investigation? Why rush to confirm a nominee before all the facts are before the Senate? This is a question over whether a nominee broke the law and ripped off taxpayers.

When Democrats on the Senate committee of jurisdiction tried to investigate it, Mr. Pack told everybody to just go pound sand. So once again, we have a Trump nominee making a mockery of the Senate constitutional responsibility, and as far as I can tell, the Senate is just going to do nothing about it.

(Mr. YOUNG assumed the Chair.)

For my last few minutes, I just want to remind colleagues of the way things used to be. The way it used to be is both sides of the Senate took advice and consent seriously. For example, in 2009, Chairman Baucus and Ranking Member GRASSLEY held up one nominee and wrote an exhaustive 12-page memo over a matter of $53 in local tax late fees and some sloppy paperwork. Another 2009 nomination, Ron Kirk, to be the U.S. Trade Representative, was held up for months over a tax matter involving some basketball tickets and a television he donated to his local YMCA. In 2010, another nominee was grilled in his hearing before the Finance Committee over a tax debt of $800.

Senators on both sides of the aisle—both sides of the aisle—always tried to do a thorough vetting and tried to work on it together. In all three of these cases, which I remember as a member of the Finance Committee, the nominees answered the Senate's questions, paid what they owed, and that was that. The Senate did its job, and it was the right thing to do.

I think as we move to the vote here in the Senate, we ought to start talking about one question, and that is this: What has changed in the Senate about the vetting process of these nominees? What happened to the old bipartisan commitment to advise and consent, to fully vet nominees? The majority has just rubberstamped and rubberstamped and rubberstamped some more. Trump nominees show a blatant disregard and disdain for the oversight process that historically has been central to the bipartisan work of this body.

Now the President might be totally indifferent to the role and duties of the Senate, but I don't see any reason why Senators here, Democrats or Republicans, have to agree with that. It undermines the role of this Senate and the Congress as a coequal branch of government. The precedent of a bipartisan vetting process simply cannot withstand it.

It has been said here before that the Federal Government doesn't need anybody so badly that the person should get a special set of rules. That, regrettably, is the way it seems to be for this nominee—a nominee whose finances are currently under investigation and, apparently, with the majority's support, is going to get confirmed because the majority has decided to essentially set aside years and years of bipartisan work, responsible work, to thoroughly investigate and vet those who are nominated to serve in our government.

I am going to oppose this nomination, and I hope my colleagues will think about what is really at issue here, because what goes around comes around. Is the Senate going to get serious about the way matters used to be handled, particularly on the Senate Finance Committee, since we have a member of our committee in the Presiding Officer's chair? The Senate Finance Committee did it right, did it right for years, by the books, in a bipartisan fashion. That is not being used here; in fact, it is being tossed out the window. I think the Senate is going to regret it. I urge my colleagues to oppose the nominee.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, I would like 3 minutes to close the debate on Michael Pack.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF MICHAEL PACK

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President and fellow Senators, we are about to do the final vote on Michael Pack. This man is uniquely qualified to hold this position. He has done an outstanding job. Everyone should look at the most recent documentary he did on the Supreme Court. It was just outstanding.

There has been a political fight over him for 2 years and 1 day. Today is the moment of truth. It is time to vote on Mr. Pack. Debate is closed.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON PACK NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all postcloture time has expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Pack nomination?

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 38, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 113 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Alexander	Daines	Lee
Barrasso	Enzi	Loeffler
Blackburn	Ernst	Manchin
Blunt	Fischer	McConnell
Boozman	Gardner	McSally
Braun	Graham	Moran
Capito	Grassley	Murkowski
Cassidy	Hawley	Paul
Collins	Hoeven	Perdue
Cornyn	Hyde-Smith	Portman
Cotton	Inhofe	Risch
Cramer	Johnson	Roberts
Crapo	Kennedy	Romney
Cruz	Lankford	Rounds

Rubio	Shelby	Toomey
Sasse	Sullivan	Wicker
Scott (FL)	Thune	Young
Scott (SC)	Tillis	

NAYS—38

Baldwin	Feinstein	Murray
Bennet	Gillibrand	Peters
Blumenthal	Harris	Reed
Booker	Hassan	Rosen
Brown	Heinrich	Schumer
Cantwell	Hirono	Shaheen
Cardin	Jones	Stabenow
Carper	Kaine	Udall
Casey	King	Van Hollen
Coons	Leahy	Warner
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Whitehouse
Duckworth	Merkley	Wyden
Durbin	Murphy	

NOT VOTING—9

Burr	Sanders	Smith
Klobuchar	Schatz	Tester
Markey	Sinema	Warren

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

The Senator from Kentucky.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 35

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the expedited passage of H.R. 35, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, as amended. I seek to amend this legislation not because I take lynching lightly but because I take it seriously, and this legislation does not.

Lynching is a tool of terror that claimed the lives of nearly 5,000 Americans between 1881 and 1968, but this bill would cheapen the meaning of lynching by defining it so broadly as to include a minor bruise or abrasion. Our Nation's history of racial terrorism demands more seriousness from us than that.

W.E.B. Du Bois wrote in his autobiography about the 1899 lynching of Sam Hose in Georgia. Du Bois wrote that, after the lynching, Hose's knuckles were viewed on display at a store on Mitchell Street in Atlanta. His liver and heart were even presented to the Governor of Georgia as a souvenir.

Sickening, grotesque—the images of lynching.

In 1931, Raymond Gunn was lynched in Maryville, MO. The spectacle drew a crowd of almost 4,000 people, including, if you can believe it, women and their children. In the tragedy of lynching, the author writes that one woman even held her little girl up so high so she could better see the victim who was ''blazing on the roof.''

Sickening and grotesque, these images.

In the summer of 1955, 14-year-old Emmett Till was visiting family in Money, MS, when he went to a country store and bought some candy. While in there, he was accused of flirting with a White woman, and for that offense, Emmett Till was kidnapped in the middle of the night and bludgeoned so badly that, afterward, his body was unrecognizable. He could only be identified by the ring he was wearing. After seeing her son's remains, his mother insisted on having an open casket funeral so the whole world could see what the killers had done to her son.

We must remember the murders of Emmett Till, Raymond Gunn, Sam Hose, and the thousands of others whose lives were destroyed by the barbarity of the lynch mob, but this bill will not do that. This bill would expand the meaning of ''lynching'' to include any bodily injury, including a cut, an abrasion, or a bruise, physical pain, illness, or any other injury to the body, no matter how temporary.

Words have meaning. It would be a disgrace for the Congress of the United States to declare that a bruise is lynching, that an abrasion is lynching, that any injury to the body, no matter how temporary, is on par with the atrocities done to people like Emmett Till, Raymond Gunn, and Sam Hose, who were killed for no reason but because they were Black. To do that would demean their memories and cheapen the historic and horrific legacy of lynching in our country.

As Congressman AMASH stated, ''To be clear, the bill does not make lynching a new Federal hate crime. Murdering someone on account of their race or conspiring to do so is now illegal under Federal law. It is already a Federal crime, and it is already a hate crime.''

He is right. We have had Federal hate crime statutes for over 50 years, and it has been a Federal hate crime to murder someone because of his race for over a decade. Additionally, murder is already a crime in 50 States. In fact, rather than considering a good-intentioned but symbolic bill, the Senate could immediately consider addressing qualified immunity and ending police militarization.

We can and must do better. That is why no one in the Senate has been more involved in criminal justice reform than I have. No one has introduced more criminal justice reform bills. In my time in the Senate, I have authored or cosponsored at least 22 unique criminal justice reform bills. I am acutely aware of the injustices perpetrated year in and year out in our cities, but reform needs to be more than window dressing.

That is why I am on the floor today to offer the expedited passage—pass it today—of the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, as amended. Lynching is a particularly vicious kind of murder, and a Federal law should treat it as such. For these reasons, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act should be adopted with my amendment, which would apply the criminal penalties for lynching only and not for other crimes.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 35, which was received by the House. I ask unanimous consent that my amendment at the desk be agreed to, that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from California.

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. President, in reserving the right to object, the idea that we would not be taking the issue of lynching seriously is an insult, an insult to Senator BOOKER, to Senator TIM SCOTT, to me, and to all of the Senators, past and present, who have understood that this is part of the great stain of America's history.

To suggest that anything short of pulverizing someone so much that the casket would otherwise be closed except for the heroism and courage of Emmett Till's mother, to suggest that lynching would only be a lynching if someone's heart were pulled out and produced and displayed to someone else is ridiculous—and on this day, the day of George Floyd's funeral and a day that should be a day of national mourning.

In 2018, the Senate unanimously passed bipartisan antilynching legislation, which I proudly introduced with the only other Black Members of this body—Senator CORY BOOKER and Senator TIM SCOTT. It was a historic moment. It marked the first time in the history of our country that Federal antilynching legislation had been passed by the U.S. Senate. It passed again by unanimous consent in 2019.

Senator PAUL is now trying to weaken a bill that was already passed. There is no reason for this. Senator PAUL's amendment would place a greater burden on victims of lynching than is currently required under Federal hate crimes laws. There is no reason for this. There is no reason other than its being cruel and deliberate obstruction on a day of mourning.

On this very day, at this very hour, there is a memorial service to honor the life of George Floyd, who was murdered on a sidewalk by a police officer, with a knee on his neck. For 8 minutes 46 seconds, George Floyd pled for his life, called for his late mother, and said he could not breathe. The pain experienced not only by that man, that human being and his family and his children, but the pain of the people of America witnessing what we have witnessed since the founding of this country, which is that the Black lives have

not been taken seriously as being fully human and deserving of dignity—and it should not require a maiming or torture in order for us to recognize a lynching when we see it and recognize it by Federal law and call it what it is, which is that it is a crime that should be punishable with accountability and consequence.

So it is remarkable and it is painful to be standing here right now, especially when people of all races are marching in the streets of America, outraged by the hate and the violence and the murder that has been fueled by racism during the span of this country's life. America is raw right now. Her wound exposed. Raw from the fact that in the history of our country, Black people have been treated as less than human.

I stood here with Senator BOOKER when we first proposed this lynching law, and we talked about the pain and the history of the pain of this issue in America. The fact is that the country is raw because America has never fully addressed the historic and systemic racism that has existed in our country.

Our bill, in its current form, is an opportunity—it is an opportunity for this body to acknowledge the seriousness of this, to acknowledge that if someone places a noose over someone else's neck, why would it be required that in addition their heart would be pulled out or their body pulverized to the point beyond recognition?

Our bill is an opportunity to right a wrong and an opportunity for a reckoning in Federal law. We cannot pretend that lynchings are a thing of the past. Ahmaud Arbery was a victim of a modern-day lynching. He was murdered on February 23, 2020, 3 months ago. Today, we learned that one of the men who killed Mr. Arbery used a racial slur after shooting him. He should be alive today, and his killers should be brought to justice. No longer should the crime of lynching go unpunished. No longer should victims and their families go without justice.

In closing, Ida B. Wells once said:

> Our country's national crime is lynching. It is not the creature of an hour, the sudden outburst of uncontrolled fury, or the unspeakable brutality of an insane mob. It represents the cool, calculating deliberation of intelligent people who openly avow that there is an ''unwritten law'' that justifies them in putting human beings to death without complaint under oath, without trial by jury, without opportunity to make defense, and without right of appeal.

Our country has waited too long for a reckoning on this issue of lynching, and I believe no Senator should stop the full weight of the law in its capacity to protect these human beings and human life.

Senator BOOKER and I are working on a comprehensive bill to address this hurt and the tragedy at the heart of this national day of mourning, and I object to Senator PAUL's efforts to weaken this legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to Senator PAUL's request?

Mr. BOOKER. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I want to thank Senator HARRIS for her words, and I want to thank her as the lead Senator on this bill. I want to thank her for her partnership and leadership. I also want to thank Senator TIM SCOTT of South Carolina, who has shown extraordinary commitment to this legislation as well. On the House side, I want to thank BOBBY RUSH, former Black Panther. I want to thank him for his leadership and generational commitment to racial justice in America.

I also want to recognize the tireless advocacy of Airickca Gordon-Taylor, who is the actual relative of Emmett Till and founder of the Mamie Till Mobley Memorial Foundation. She was here the last time this bill was before this body. She is dead now. I know she is looking down and hoping that we don't disappoint her.

In February of 2019, this body did something historic—and I don't mean to be emotional. I am raw this week. But I stood here with KAMALA and we wept. We talked about the hundreds of years—over a century, excuse me, of effort to pass legislation which was brought up and defeated time and again by this body by avowed segregationists. How proud I was that at a time when partisanship is high in this country we gathered together in one voice, 100 Senators, to pass this exact same bill, because there are good people in this body on both sides, and we were correcting a wrong of history.

Nobody in this body needs a lecture on lynching and how horrible it is. Everybody in this body abhors racism and believes that this violence is unjust. There are friends of mine here. Unanimously, we passed that legislation. We made history on this floor.

This is why I am confused because this bill has been passed unanimously, and here we are on a day of a memorial service for another person whose murder was condemned by people on both sides of the aisle. I have sat where the Presiding Officer is sitting, and I have watched the differences between the Republican leader and the Democratic leader. I don't go back that long in this body, but I have watched Harry Reid and MITCH MCCONNELL and CHUCK SCHUMER disagree so deeply time and again, but, God, we came together and passed the bill unanimously. MITCH MCCONNELL let the bill come to this floor, didn't try to block it.

My colleague RAND PAUL was one of the first hands I shook on this Senate floor. He is my friend, and everything he said about his commitment to criminal justice reform is right. One of the first bills I wrote here I wrote with RAND PAUL, and then he went further at another time like this when America was raw, when another unarmed Black man was shot. He went as far as to, in Time magazine, stand up and talk openly about the ProPublica data about a Black man in America being about 100 times more likely to be shot by the police than someone who is White.

He has said—and he is shaking his head, if I may recognize. He said that there must be something more going on there if it is that much. So I do not question—I do not question the sincerity of his convictions. I have had too many conversations with him to question his heart, but I am so raw today, of all days, that we are doing this—of all days, that we are doing this right now, having this discussion when, God, if this bill passed today, what that would mean for America; that this body and that body have now finally agreed because I know when Congressman White, the last Black person to serve in Congress before the God-awful fall of the backlash after Reconstruction fell. He gave this famous speech. We were talking about the Phoenix will rise; that one day Black people will serve in this body. And here we are in the Senate for the first time in history, when three African Americans serve together, Republican and Democratic, and we all came together on KAMALA's bill.

There is something about us that we knew it was something more than the legalistic issues my colleague now wants to bring up; that we are a nation that needs this historic healing. If we passed this, it would not only do something substantive to make a difference on the books of the American system, but, God, it would speak volumes to the racial pain and the hurt of generations.

I do not need my colleague, the Senator from Kentucky, to tell me about one lynching in this country. I have stood in the museum in Montgomery, AL, and watched African-American families weeping at the stories of pregnant women lynched in this country and their babies ripped out of them while this body did nothing. I can hear the screams, as this body's membership can, of the unanswered cries for justice by our ancestors. Every one of us is sensitive to that anguish. Everyone is sensitive to that pain, as is the Senator from Kentucky.

This week, the Senator from Kentucky mentioned a colleague, JUSTIN AMASH. I want to tell my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, he was only one of four Congressmen of a 435–Member body to vote against the anti-lynching bill. That means that this bill was supported by the leader of the Democrats, the Speaker of House. It was supported by the leader of the Republicans, the whip of the Republicans, the whip of the Democrats—400-plus votes supported this. Yet my colleague thinks this bill is wrong.

If this bill is wrong, then the Republican leadership of the House is wrong. If this bill is wrong, then the Democratic leadership of the House is wrong. If this bill is wrong, 99 Senators are wrong. If this bill is wrong, then the

NAACP is wrong. If this bill is wrong, then the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law is wrong. If this bill is wrong, then the Urban League of America is wrong, legal organizations, civil rights organizations, Democrats and Republicans. Tell me another time when 500-plus Congresspeople, Democrats, Republicans, House Members, and Senators came together in a chorus of conviction and said that now is the time in America that we condemn the dark history of our past and actually pass anti-lynchings legislation. And now one man—and I do not question his motives because I know his heart—one man—one man is standing in the way of the law of the land changing because of a difference of interpretation.

This doesn't talk about bruising someone. It is a difference of interpretation.

Does America need a win today on racial justice? Do the anguished cries of people in the streets?

I have had children break down with me this week wondering if this would be a country that values their lives as much as White people's lives. I had to explain to grown men this week that there is still hope in America; that we could make change in America; that we could grow and heal in America; that we could make this a more perfect Union.

Well, today is a day we can do it—to have one Member to yield for once, like he did in February of 2019, yield for 1 day and give America this win. Let us pass this piece of legislation today of all days. Let's give a headline tomorrow of something that will give hope to this country that we can get it right. It may not cure the ills that so many are protesting about, but, God, it could be a sign of hope.

So, Mr. President, I object to this amendment. I object. I object. I object on substance. I object on the law. For my heart and spirit and every fiber of my being, I object for my ancestors.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator for Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. I think it is important to know and let the record show that I have been working with Senator BOOKER's office for 3 months on the amendment of this bill; that I am willing to have unanimous passage of the bill today, but I think it is incredibly important that we get this right.

A Black woman in New Jersey assaulted three Jewish women and slapped them. It was terrible. She uttered racial epithets about these Jewish women. She was charged with third-degree misdemeanor assault with up to 1 year in prison, which to me sounds pretty significant for slapping, but she was then charged with a hate crime in addition to that, which was 4 years in addition.

If slapping someone and hurling racial epithets gets you 10 years in prison, this is exactly what we have been fighting about in criminal justice reform. We set up a system and didn't pay attention to the penalties, and all of a sudden things we didn't intend happened. So we have to be smart about this.

I am willing to pass the bill today, as amended, which would simply say not that you even have to harm someone—you have to attempt to harm them, but it has to be an attempt to harm them.

So all the discussion about bruising while trying to lynch someone—yes, that is attempted murder. It would be covered by this bill. Nothing in the bill would stop or prevent the prosecution of heinous behavior. That is what it is intended for.

What I am trying to do is to make sure we don't get unintended consequences. We fought the battle against mandatory minimums for a decade now because we tie up people in sentencing that makes no sense. Ten years for slapping someone would be an abomination, and it could happen to anyone. Do we want a Black woman who slapped three Jewish women in New Jersey to get 10 years in prison? If there is a group of them, it is now a conspiracy to lynch.

We have to use some common sense here. We should not have a 10-year prison sentence for anything less than, at the very least, an attempt to do bodily harm. The statute lists what bodily harm is, but it could still be an attempt. It doesn't mean you actually have to have it, but what it would preclude is when somebody shoves somebody in a bar and they fall down and have an abrasion and they say: ''He did it because of a racial animus toward me,'' and then you have a 10-year penalty. That is not right.

All of us are advocates on the same side of criminal justice reform. We have all argued on the same side that the law is screwed up and has incarcerated too many people unfairly. That is what I am trying to prevent here. So the point is, I understand the emotions about this. Do you think I take great joy in being here? No. I am the sponsor of 22 criminal justice bills. Do you think I am getting any good publicity on this? No. I will be excoriated by simpleminded people on the internet who think I don't like Emmett Till or appreciate the history and the memory of Emmett Till. I will be lectured to by everybody that I have got no right to have an opinion on any of these things, and I should be quiet.

But we cannot just not read our bills. I have worked in an honest way with Senator BOOKER's office for 3 months on this bill. We have gone back and forth. We gave them some language. They came back to us and said it wouldn't work, and I said: What about this, and we haven't gotten any more responses. We haven't gotten responses back in a month or more.

The situation now is they are litigating in the press and trying to accuse me of being in favor of something so heinous that it makes my skin crawl and makes me sick to my stomach to even read the accounts about what happened.

But we also ought to be fair and honest about this. Lynching is illegal. People who say there is no Federal law against lynching are not telling the truth. The law says that if you kill somebody and you have racial animus, under the hate crimes statute, it is illegal. You can't do that. It is also illegal in all the States. This bill does not make lynching illegal. So for all the discussion of that, this bill creates a new crime called conspiracy to lynch. Oh, yes, I am for it. If there is a crowd, let's arrest the whole mob. All four policemen should be responsible for what happened to Mr. Floyd.

The thing is, when we do that, we have to be careful that we don't then put a crowd of people in where someone pushed into someone or someone slapped someone.

There has to be justice. People are chanting ''justice.'' Justice has to have a brain and has to have vision and can't be hamstrung into something that could give someone 10 years in prison for a minor crime.

This is a very minor attempt. Everything we left in here we have worked with Senator BOOKER's office to make sure it is inclusive. They came back and said: What about attempted? We said: Let's change the language. So we have in there ''attempt to cause serious bodily harm.''

So there could be no injury, but someone will have to have a discussion of whether there was an attempt and it was an attempt that looked like it would be serious. So I think slapping someone isn't, but under the current statute as is—people say: Ah, nobody will ever do it. Maybe, but we are putting it on the books.

The mandatory minimums have kept people in jail for decades. There are people who have life for nonviolent crimes. All of us have worked on the same side of that issue.

I am asking for a very minor change. I will pass it right now. I am completely out of the way. I am for the bill. I am asking unanimous consent to pass the bill today with one amendment that just says let's be careful not to arrest people for slapping someone or not arrest somebody for pushing into someone and get them 10 years in prison.

This isn't about someone trying to kill another person or someone attempting bodily harm. Those people would be included in this language even if they did not have a mark on the person. But if they were rounding him up, tying him up, and they had thrown a rope over a tree, that is attempted murder. They would still be included under this bill, even without a mark on them.

What we have to preclude and what we are trying to preclude is that the bill doesn't get used for the wrong purposes. We are all on the same side about whom we want to punish and whom we should prevent. We are also

on the same side on the symbolism of this, but we can't pass laws that do exactly what all of us have said is wrong with our penal system, all of the unintended consequences. There is one here, and I ask, in a very polite way—I have been asking for 3 months—for one small change, and I will let the bill go today, on this day, if we can have it.

The changes have been out there. They are not brand-new. They have been in Senator BOOKER's office for 3 months. We have tried to, as he has had objections, work with him on his objections.

So I would ask unanimous consent, once again, to pass the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BOOKER. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, this is a bill that has already passed this body. Same bill, same language. There was no objection. Only four Members of the House of Representatives objected. Same bill, same language.

I have heard this objection. We disagree with this. The truth is, what is being proposed is not just opposed by me, but our Republican colleagues who are sponsoring this bill, in this body, oppose these corrections as well.

In addition to that, changes to this bill now would send it back to the House of Representatives. This is a tactic that will send this bill back over to the House, where again it would have to be voted on.

This idea that somehow someone would be brought up on lynching charges for a slapping is absurd, especially as you see, with hate crime legislation, how difficult that is even to prove.

So I am deeply disappointed by the objections we have heard that were not made manifest last year, in 2019, but somehow seem to be stopping it in 2020. So I object, with this prediction: We, as a body, will correct historic ills and pass lynching legislation through this body, through the House of Representatives. One day in this Nation, this legislation will pass.

Perhaps it will have to wait until I am not here, until Senator PAUL is not here, unless he decides to go back to the 2019 Senator PAUL.

The question is, What side of history will we ultimately be on? I pray that it happens in this Congress. I pray that the President signs legislation against lynching. How historic that would be. But today it is not going to happen, obviously.

I am telling you right now, this celebration will come. This moment in American history will come. The frustrating thing for me is, at a time when this country hungers for common sense, racial reconciliation, an acknowledgement of our past and a looking forward to the better future, this will be one of the sad days where that possibility was halted.

As we all know, one of the great leaders that Republicans and Democrats all hail asked that question—How long will it take?—and the simple answer is not long because the truth crushed to earth will rise again; not long because you reap what you sow; not long because the arc of the moral universe is long but it bends toward justice.

We will pass this legislation. I pray that the Members of this body, as we are right now, are the ones to do it.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, before my colleagues exit the Chamber, I want to acknowledge their words. I want to say thank you. The passion, the emotion, the true rawness in your words are words that I think all of us, as Members of the Senate, should hear, reflect, and respect. I just want you to know I am thankful I was on the floor to personally hear. Because we can read words, but it is when we have the ability to hear and to feel those words that their true meaning comes out, so I appreciate and I thank you for that.

PROTESTS

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I had asked to come and speak on the floor of the Senate on this day, June 4. I have been actually looking forward to it and planning speaking time for months now.

June 4 is a significant day in the fight for women's suffrage. It was on June 4 of 1919 that Congress approved the amendment and sent it to the States for ratification, and then it was in 1920 that the 19th Amendment was ratified by the States.

So this was to be a time of celebration, of recognition, of women's suffrage, this centennial event.

Since that time that I first looked to schedule this, my, how the world has changed. We have been in the midst of a pandemic—over 100,000 American lives lost to the COVID–19 virus. We are in the midst of an economic crisis the likes of which we haven't seen in decades and decades.

And, just a week ago now, we witnessed the killing of George Floyd on our streets, in broad daylight. And today, June 4, is not only a recognition of women's suffrage, but it is the funeral of George Floyd.

So before I speak to the matter I intended to speak on today, I want to just briefly comment on where I believe we are as a nation right now.

I was walking into work this morning, and in my neighbor's yard is a placard, a yard sign. It has been there for some years, actually, now. It is a partial quote of Martin Luther King that states: ''We can't be silent about the things that matter.''

You think about those things that matter: equality, justice, the fundamental truth that all human beings are created equal and endowed by God with certain rights. And when those rights are denied, when they are violated, it is our responsibility to address the injustice. It is not our responsibility as elected Members of the U.S. Senate; it is our responsibility as fellow humans, as Americans who believe in these principles of justice and equality.

President Bush had some words this week that I found very direct, very comforting at a difficult time when it is hard to be comforted, when our spirits are so discomforted and agitated right now. But he reminded us that achieving justice for all is the duty of all. It is the duty of all.

And we are hurting now as a nation. We have wounds from racism that have never been allowed to heal—and those words were just shared here on this floor moments ago—wounds that have never been allowed to heal, wounds that are still so open and raw. And healing can't take place until the hurt and the anger and the anguish that so many in this country still feel, so many African Americans, so many—so many who feel that the system is meant for somebody but not them; that there is not equal justice under the law; that it must be the law for somebody else.

This has been hard—hard on all of us, as we have seen the protests, many of them peaceful. In my home State, Alaskans are coming together with a shared sense of duty and responsibility to speak up about things that matter and doing so in a way that brings us together rather than divides.

We must condemn the violence we see on the street with the looting, but stopping the looting is not going to close this wound. We heal when we acknowledge our weaknesses, when we acknowledge our failures, and when we vow to address the things that matter, like equality and justice.

What we say and how we say it truly matters. I have been challenged by some. I have been chastised by some very close friends who have said: You are silent, Lisa. Why are you silent? Why haven't you—you—fixed what we are seeing?

And I have struggled. I have struggled with the right words. As a White woman born and raised in Alaska with a family who was privileged, I can't feel that openness and rawness that I just heard expressed by my friends CORY and KAMALA. I haven't lived their life.

But I can listen, and I can educate myself. And I can try to be a healer at a time when we need to be healed. That is my commitment and my pledge going forward to those I serve in Alaska and to those I serve in this country.

This is challenging for us. We know this, but we are an extraordinary country. We are an extraordinary people with extraordinary resilience.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, let me turn to the fight—the century fight

for women's suffrage, the right to vote, the right to be treated equally, the right to be heard. It is a history that is long and interesting, sometimes very colorful.

I have had an opportunity these past couple of weeks to be reading a collection of stories about how women in the West worked to really be the vanguards, if you will, on the suffrage movement. You don't necessarily hear them spoken to with great frequency, but, in fairness, it is many of those Western States—it was Wyoming that was the first mover.

So reading some of their stories was a good reminder—a good reminder—of the role that many in Alaska have also played. We have been relatively progressive when it comes to women's rights—so progressive that many Alaskan women received equal voting rights with men in 1913. This was 7 years before the 19th Amendment was ratified. Alaska was still a territory and was still going to be a territory for a long time going forward.

The sorry and the sad part of that history, though, was that not all Alaskan women were given that right to vote. Alaskan Native women were excluded. They were excluded based on citizenship and civility assessment as well as literacy tests that prevented Alaska Natives—not just the women but some Native men—from voting for several more decades.

We recognize through a State day of observation and recognition the work of Elizabeth Peratrovich, an Alaska Native woman from Southeastern Alaska, who was the driving force behind our first antidiscrimination law. This was back in 1945, nearly 20 years before Congress passed the Civil Rights Act.

This year, on the 75th anniversary of the bill's passage, the U.S. Mint has actually created a gold coin in her honor. As you look at that coin and reflect on her role, on the significance of that proud, strong, fierce Native woman leader, you can't help but be proud of her.

The fight for women's suffrage was waged, as we know, for decades and decades. But again, the women in the West led the way.

As I was reading the recount of the Alaska suffrage initiative, it was reflected that the women in Alaska didn't really have to work that hard to get it; that it was just ''provided'' to them. I think there is more to that history than that, but a newspaper publication at the time, The Daily Alaskan, in 1904, argued that while women's suffrage might be disfavored as a general proposition, the merits were different in Alaska.

And he says the women there ''are brave and noble helpers in the development of a frontier country'' and ''not the pampered dolls of society.''

So today it still probably holds true that we have some pretty strong women in Alaska. We own and operate fishing vessels. We work as oil rig operators, diesel mechanics. We have some extraordinary Alaskan women, industry leaders leading our Alaska Native corporations, leading our oil companies. We are leaders in education and advocates for children and seniors and victims of domestic violence. They truly have helped not only our State but our country.

The 100th Anniversary of Women's Suffrage is a reminder of the progress that we have made as a nation. But we know that we have more to do and that inequities remain whether in the workforce or pay equality. Continuing that work is a matter that we have not relaxed on. That work includes getting the Equal Rights Amendment signed into law.

The Equal Rights Amendment was first written and introduced by Alice Paul at a conference commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Seneca Falls Convention in 1923. But it wasn't until 1972 that the ERA passed through Congress and was sent to the States with a 7-year deadline for ratification that was eventually extended until 1982.

It is a pretty simple amendment. It is pretty short. ''Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.'' That is the Equal Rights Amendment, in addition to the implementing provisions following that. But that is the context.

In Alaska, I am proud to say that we were one of the early adopters, having ratified the Equal Rights Amendment on April 5, 1972. More recently, Virginia became the 38th State to have ratified the amendment, which brings us to the three-fourths threshold needed for ratification. Unfortunately, this milestone was reached after the deadline for ratification. It had already expired, so Senator CARDIN and I have introduced a resolution, S.J. Res. 6, which would remove the time limit from the joint resolution that passed the Congress in 1972.

I have asserted time and again—and Senator CARDIN, so many—we have said that you cannot put a time limit on women's equality. It has been 100 years since women were granted the equal right of voting. Women's equality is fundamental to the American way of life, and it is far past time to be expressly recognized in the Constitution.

I thank Senator CARDIN for his leadership in working on this resolution with me and all the Members of Congress who fought with us in support of the ERA. I thank the advocates who continue to call their Senators, call their Congressmen, who lift their voices to support this important cause. We have work to do. We will continue that work.

I want to note that my colleague Senator CARDIN was here on the floor, was planning to speak on this matter today, but our time schedules got compressed, so his statement has been included as part of the RECORD. I want to acknowledge the good work and the partnership that we have on this.

With this, I yield the floor.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, in this time of renewed interest for fairness and equality for all men and women and nationwide and worldwide protests, I urge my colleagues to think about what we can do to create a more just society. Indeed, one of the founding documents of our country, the Declaration of Independence, provides that ''all men are created equal,'' in the famous words of Thomas Jefferson.

But let me remind my colleagues about our history here as the Continental Congress met to debate independence of the United States from Great Britain. In a letter dated March 31, 1776, Abigail Adams wrote to her husband, the future President John Adams, urging him and the other Members of the Continental Congress not to forget about the Nation's women when fighting for America's freedom.

The future First Lady wrote in part, ''I long to hear that you have declared an independency. And, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than our ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation.''

Well, women of the United States would indeed have to wait a long time just to get the right to vote in America. Indeed, even after the Civil War, which almost tore this country apart over slavery, the Fifteenth Amendment ratified by Congress and the States in 1870 provided that ''the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.'' Women had tried again to include the right to vote in the Constitution but were rebuffed.

But the women of this country did not give up. So they kept agitating and lobbying for the right to vote, and they were ultimately successful, when Congress and the States ratified the 19th Amendment in 1920, which states: ''The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.''

However, while women in American gained the right to vote in 1920, we all know that women are still not treated equally under the law and that civil rights are the great unfinished business of America.

Our fight for the Equal Rights Amendment, ERA, officially began shortly after passage of the 19th Amendment, the culmination of the long-running women's suffrage movement that guaranteed women the right to vote.

Alice Paul, leader of the National Women's Party, recognized the need for further laws in order to provide full legal equality to women in all activities, not just voting. Her proposal for an amendment for equal treatment under the law regardless of sex marked the first iteration of the ERA. U.S. Senator Charles Curtis would introduce this proposal for the first time in October 1921. Over the years, both the Democratic Party and the Republican Party would include the ERA in their platforms. Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy both indicated their support for the ERA. Needless to say, the ERA has a long history, and throughout that time, it enjoyed the notable bipartisan support.

The ERA has been able to count on such support precisely because of the widespread need recognized by both sides of the aisle for equal treatment under the law. What is at stake here is simply the issue of putting women on an even playing field with men. This is not about empowering one demographic group over another, but ensuring that discrimination on the basis of sex is no longer an obstacle to prevent women from enjoying the same rights and protections that men enjoy.

As the late Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia articulated: ''Certainly the Constitution does not require discrimination on the basis of sex. The only issue is whether it prohibits it. It doesn't.'' The fight for the ERA aims to fill this gap in the law.

When Congresswoman Martha Griffiths introduced her ERA in Congress in the 92nd Congress, the House of Representatives passed the measure by a vote of 354 yeas to 24 nays. Five months later, the Senate passed it by a vote of 84 yeas to 8 nays. It received an immediate endorsement from President Richard Nixon upon its passage. While the ERA would in time become ratified by most States, it fell just three short of the three-fourths requirement of 38 by the measure's deadline of March 22, 1979.

When Senator MURKOWSKI and I came together to introduce S.J. Res. 6 on January 26, 2019, we committed ourselves to advancing this nearly century-long fight for equality between men and women. Our measure would remove the deadline for ratification.

Remember that the Constitution contains no deadline for the ratification of constitutional amendments, and in 1992 Congress declared the 27th Amendment ratified after more than 200 years, which prohibits Congress from changing its own pay before an intervening election. And the States have recently woken up when it comes to the ERA, with Illinois, Nevada, and, most recently, Virginia ratifying the ERA, reaching the number of 38 State ratifications, or three-quarters of the States.

I would note that our companion House resolution introduced by Congresswoman JACKIE SPEIER was passed by the House earlier this year, and so this issue is awaiting final action in the Senate.

As Congress looks to what it can do to create a more just society, ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, ERA, would finally give women the legal protection consistent with ideals of our Nation. I am therefore proud to have partnered with Republican Senator LISA MURKOWSKI of Alaska in introducing a joint resolution that would remove the deadline for ratification of this crucial amendment.

And we picked this historic day to discuss it, as the Senate approved the women's suffrage amendment—the 19th Amendment to our Constitution—on June 4, 1919.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a joint editorial that I wrote with my colleague and friend, Senator MURKOWSKI of Alaska, talking about why it is time to finally ratify the ERA.

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

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 25, 2019]

IT'S TIME TO FINALLY PASS THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

(By Ben Cardin and Lisa Murkowski)

Men and women should be treated equally under the law. It seems pretty basic, right?

As we approach the 100th anniversary of women's suffrage, it comes as a shock to so many that the U.S. Constitution does not guarantee women the same rights and protections as men.

We come from different ends of the political spectrum, but we agree that this needs to change. Women compose a majority of the American population but continue to be underrepresented in government, elected office, the courts and business world. A level playing field should not be a euphemism but rather a reality for women (and men) from Anchorage to Annapolis and everywhere in between.

''Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.''

This is the full substance of the Equal Rights Amendment. It's a little less than a tweet, but it will make a positive difference in the lives of millions of women.

Why is this still necessary? During a 2011 interview, Justice Antonin Scalia summed up the need for an Equal Rights Amendment. He said: ''Certainly the Constitution does not require discrimination on the basis of sex. The only issue is whether it prohibits it. It doesn't.''

On the other side of the spectrum, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg laid out the rationale for the ERA in simple terms: ''Every constitution written since the end of World War II includes a provision that men and women are citizens of equal stature. Ours does not.''

Why has it taken this long? Per the Constitution, an amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the states to be enacted. While most amendments are put forward without a time limit, this one came with a seven-year deadline. The original was extended to 10 years, but still, only 35 States had ratified the ERA by 1982.

While the clock stood frozen at the federal level, today, nearly half of the States—including Maryland and Alaska—have a version of the ERA written into their constitutions. Gender-based equality represents the present-day views of the vast majority of people across the United States, and is the spirit that underpins our bipartisan legislation.

The deadline passed in 1982, so isn't this effort futile? Not at all.

Nationally, momentum began to shift about two years ago, as women across the country began to raise their voices again in calls for solidarity and equality. The ERA had never gone away, but the #Me Too movement gave it a jolt of energy and a new spotlight for inequalities in U.S. law.

In March 2017, 45 years to the day after Congress overwhelmingly approved the ERA, Nevada became the 36th state to ratify the amendment. And then, in May 2018, Illinois became the 37th.

What had for years been referred to as a three-state plan—working to have Congress remove the ratification deadline so that three more states could ratify the ERA, and it would become enshrined in our constitution—had suddenly become a one-state plan.

Earlier this month, Virginia started the ratification process in their state legislature. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Utah could also become state No. 38. Congress can do its part by explicitly removing the deadline it once set.

Article V of the Constitution contains no time limits for ratification of amendments. The states finally ratified the 27th Amendment in 1992 regarding congressional pay raises more than 200 years after Congress proposed it in 1789 as part of the Bill of Rights.

The original deadline for ERA ratification was not in the amendment itself but only in the text of the joint resolution proposing the amendment. This is to say the amendment itself has no arbitrary deadline attached.

Whether on purpose or not, Congress handcuffed itself at the time it passed the ERA. But this Congress can and should easily amend that language to remove the deadline for ratification.

We are proud to work together on a bipartisan basis to move this essential legislation over the finish line and finally make the ERA part of the Constitution—guaranteeing equality under the law for women.

Women should not be held back or provided less opportunity, respect or protections under the law because of their gender. This is not a partisan issue but one of universal human rights. Gender equality should be an explicit, basic principle of our society.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRAUN). The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I want to thank the Senator from Alaska for her eloquent remarks, and I am glad I was here to have a chance to listen to them, both on equal rights, really, for all Americans. It is not possible for us to speak on any subject today without recognizing what is going on in the country.

A couple of comments that come to my mind as I think what happened as a result of the incident with George Floyd in Minneapolis were, first, the comment of the leader of the peaceful protest in Nashville. There were more than 1,000 there. She said, the next day, that she was disappointed by the rioters and looters because they dishonored the memory of George Floyd and dishonored the peaceful protest against racial discrimination. I thought she said that well and expressed the feeling of most Tennesseans.

The other comment I thought about was that of our colleague Senator TIM

SCOTT of South Carolina, who is one of three African-American Members of the U.S. Senate. He told us a couple of years ago in a private Bible study—and I asked him later if I could mention it—that he was stopped 7 times—an African-American man—in his hometown, Charleston, SC, for being a Black man in the wrong place, even while he was the vice mayor of his hometown.

I asked him about that again this week. He said: Yes, it happened again last month. I think most of us don't know that. We don't think about that—those of us who aren't African American, aren't Black. To think about that, I think, helps us begin the process of understanding the feelings that are going on in the country right now, most of which can't be solved by laws. They will have to be changed by attitudes.

GOING BACK TO COLLEGE SAFELY

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to make comments on two other subjects. The first is about a subject that is concerning about 70, 75 million American families; that is, going back to college and going back to school. The question is on the minds of many Americans: Will we be going back to college? Will our children be going back to school?

We finished a hearing today—the Presiding Officer was present; the Senator from Alaska was present—on going back to college safely. The question is not whether we are going back to college in the United States of America; the question is how to go back safely. We all understand that when 70, 75 million students go back to college and go back to school, that is the surest sign that American life is regaining its rhythm—not just for the students themselves but, especially with the children, for their parents, most of whom work outside the home.

Today's subject was about college. We had excellent witnesses. We had Mitch Daniels, the president of Purdue University. He was introduced by the Senator from Indiana. We had the president of Brown University, Christina Paxson. We had Logan Hampton, who was president of a small historically Black college in Jackson, TN, Lane College. And we had the President of American Public Health Association, Dr. Benjamin. They talked with us about the various strategies and concerns that existed.

I will, in a few minutes, ask consent to put my opening statement in the RECORD, but if I can summarize it, it would be this. Most of our 6,000 public colleges and universities—some public, some private, some church schools—will be open in August for in-person students but not all of them. The University of California State system has said so far that it expects only to offer online courses. But at Purdue, for example—an institution of 55,000 students—President Daniels has decided, with the approval of his board, and President Paxson of Brown—a different kind of institution in the Northeast, different from Purdue—they both decided it is their obligation to open up and to create a safe environment for the students to come back.

There are several reasons for this. There is some health risk in coming back. Of course, wise leadership can address that. But I think, as all of us have looked at our colleges, wise leadership can make colleges among the safest communities to live and work in America over the next year because colleges have certain advantages. In the first place, most of the campus community is young. While we can't be cavalier about the effect of COVID–19 on young people, as Dr. Fauci has warned us, the fact is that COVID–19 seems to hurt the young much less.

The second reason it would be easier to go back to college is that there is a lot of space in colleges that isn't used. Colleges are the most notorious wasters of space in our society. It is rare that a class is taught in the early morning or late evening or on Saturdays or in the summers. There is plenty of time and plenty of space to spread out on most college campuses.

As we learn more and more about COVID–19, it looks like there are three things we really need to do: Keep 6 feet apart, wash our hands, and wear a mask. Do those three things, and we can probably go back to school, back to work, out to eat, and do most of the things we would like to do.

At a college, as President Daniels says, he intends to develop a culture of masks. Vanderbilt University is going to require a mask to be worn in all indoor situations. Then they are taking a number of other steps. Concerts and parties and large gatherings are out. Flu shots and grab-and-go meals are in.

There will be systematic testing, and testing will be done in different ways. The president of Brown would like to test every student, she said in an article in the New York Times a few weeks ago.

The president of Purdue said: Well, maybe systematic testing. There will be different strategies for testing, but the goal of testing is two things. One is containing the disease; that is, identifying the sick and the exposed so that they can be quarantined so the rest of us don't have to be, and the other is to build confidence.

I know that when I took a test last week after I was exposed to COVID–19, I went home for 2 weeks of self-isolation, as the attending physician said I should do. That should have been it, but I went to my local public health department and took a test, which turned out to be negative, for peace of mind. It gave me more confidence to go back home and be with my family.

The anticipation is that there will be plenty of testing. Admiral Giroir, the Assistant Secretary of Public Health, has told our committee, we are, in the United States, doing about 10 million tests a month now. States are submitting to the Federal Government a plan each month about their testing needs. The Federal Government is helping fill in any gaps. Over the next 2, 3 months, the number of tests will go from about 10 million a month to 40 or 50 million tests a month. That is a lot of tests. We are already testing more than any country in the world.

My guess is that colleges and universities—even though there are 6,000 of them, 127 different institutions in Tennessee—if they will be in touch with their Governor and be a part of the State testing plan, they can have adequate tests, not only to contain the disease and isolate those who should be isolated but to give peace of mind to other students and faculty and members of the community who come onboard.

Finally, we talked a little bit about the role of the Federal Government. We have a classic discussion about that here. Some want to say Washington should do it; some want to say the State should do it. Generally, our friends on the Democratic side trust Washington, DC; generally, we on the Republican side trust the States. But there is a role for both. The Federal Government, through the Centers for Disease Control, can provide advice. The Federal Government, as it is doing through the Shark Tank, as we call it, at the National Institutes of Health, can accelerate the number of rapid tests that are available at a low cost for campuses.

The Federal Government can provide additional funding for campuses, as we did in the CARES Act. Those are some of the things we can do from here. But the things we ought not to try to do from here are to order California to open its campuses if California doesn't want to or to tell Purdue and Notre Dame and Brown and the University of Tennessee and Vanderbilt that they cannot open their campuses if they do want to and think they can do it safely. We should not be trying to tell each of those campuses exactly how many tests they have, what kind of tests they have, any more than we try to tell them what the faculty ought to be paid or what student admissions policies ought to be or what the curriculum ought to be.

While the Federal Government needs to create an umbrella in which individual campuses can go back to school safely, we need to be careful about telling everybody exactly what to do.

We had a very big event here 4, 5 years ago when we fixed No Child Left Behind. Everybody wanted it fixed—Democrats, Republicans, labor unions, Governors, teachers. Why? Because after a while, everybody got tired of Washington, DC, telling 100,000 public schools exactly what to do, what teachers to hire, what curriculum to have—all of these things. The same is true with our colleges.

Our system of colleges and universities is the best in the world. Everyone concedes that. It has not gotten

there by Washington ordering what it should do, and Washington shouldn't order what it should do about this disease. It should advise; it should help; it can help send money. But the autonomy of each campus ought to be respected.

One other thing about the colleges and universities have asked for from us is liability protection.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD following my remarks a letter from the American Council on Education, with a number of things in it they ask of Congress. This is the umbrella organization for hiring education, and it includes liability protection.

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

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

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,
June 3, 2020.

Hon. LAMAR ALEXANDER,
Chairman, Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. PATTY MURRAY,
Ranking Member, Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ALEXANDER AND RANKING MEMBER MURRAY: On behalf of the American Council on Education and the undersigned higher education associations, I am writing to thank you for holding today's hearing examining the important issue of how U.S. colleges and universities can reopen their physical campuses in the fall as the nation seeks to recover from the COVID–19 pandemic and begin returning to normal.

The issues involved with safely welcoming students, faculty, and staff back to campuses are complicated; there is no one-size-fits-all solution. Every institution is developing plans appropriate for their own circumstances and the needs of their campus community, based on the guidance and resources available from federal, state, and local public health officials. For example, while residential campuses need to carefully consider protocols to minimize the risks for students living in close proximity to one another, commuter campuses must be cognizant of students who move between campus, home, and work on a daily basis—and some campuses must address both sets of issues. Every campus wants to offer as full a range as possible of academic, housing, social, athletic, and other programs and services, and to do so in a way that ensures as best as possible the safety and health of students and all other members of the campus and surrounding community. In addition to these challenges, we know that students will be coming back to campus with significant financial challenges as they and their families are not immune from the broader economic conditions facing our nation. Colleges and universities, while under financial strain themselves, will redouble their efforts to support students who are most in need.

Effectively and safely reopening campuses is constrained by the large revenue losses and significant new expenses that colleges and universities have already experienced and will continue to face. These expenses include the costs associated with moving instruction online, serving students remotely, and implementing new health protections and safety precautions. Estimates by ACE and other organizations have repeatedly concluded that institutions of higher education have already lost tens of billions of dollars via diminished revenues and increased costs in the current academic year. Surveys and data indicate that the next academic year will be far worse. In addition, some states have already substantially cut funding to public universities and to student grant programs at all institutions, while for others, the cuts are looming.

Understandably, implementing widespread testing, contact tracing, and quarantine and treatment facilities will impose substantial ongoing expenses, beyond the already sizable challenges in procuring and providing the extensive amounts of physical protective equipment and making the physical modifications to campus buildings that will be necessary to ensure the health and safety of our students, staff, and visitors. We are happy to share with the committee a list examples of individual institutional losses, based on public reports, demonstrating the enormous range and variations in circumstances that will dramatically complicate the ability of many campuses to reopen. Institutions are not asking for the federal government to make them whole, but they need support if they are to have any chance at returning to something resembling normal operations.

While institutions will be taking extensive measures such as those noted above in combination with campus-specific public health education programs and outreach—encouraging safety measures such as the wearing of masks, hand washing, and social distancing and expecting shared responsibility for behavior—it will be impossible to completely eliminate the transmission of this highly contagious virus. It is not only possible, but perhaps even likely, that any campus reopening will result in some COVID–19 infections within the campus community.

As a result, institutions are facing enormous uncertainty about COVID–19-related standards of care and corresponding fears of possible litigation, even when they have employed reasonable decision-making and done everything within their power to keep students, employees, and visitors as safe as possible. In addition to providing critical financial support for institutions that have been hard-hit during this crisis, we believe Congress should pass legislation providing a timely, temporary, and targeted federal safe harbor from liability for illness or the spread of illness when good faith efforts are made to comply with applicable local, state, and federal public health standards. These protections should preserve recourse for those harmed by truly bad actors who engage in egregious misconduct or gross negligence.

Thank you again for your willingness to examine these important issues during today's hearing. We look forward to working with you and your colleagues on this urgent matter.

Sincerely,

TED MITCHELL,
President.

On behalf of:

Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges, ACPA—College Student Educators International, American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, American Association of Community Colleges, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, American College Health Association, American Council on Education, American Dental Education Association, American Indian Higher Education Consortium, Association of American Universities, Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities, Association of Community College Trustees.

Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities, Association of Public and Land-grant Universities, Association of Research Libraries, Coalition of Urban and Metropolitan Universities, College and University Professional Association for Human Resources, Council for Advancement and Support of Education, Council for Christian Colleges & Universities, Council for Higher Education Accreditation, EDUCAUSE, Higher Learning Commission, Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities.

NASPA—Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education, National Association of College and University Business Officers, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, National Association of System Heads, New England Commission of Higher Education, Northwest Commission on Colleges and Universities, Rebuilding America's Middle Class, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges, State Higher Education Executive Officers Association, TMCF, UNCF (United Negro College Fund, Inc.).

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

OPENING STATEMENT

COVID–19: GOING BACK TO COLLEGE SAFELY—THURSDAY, JUNE 4 AT 10 A.M.

Introduction

The question for administrators of 6,000 colleges and universities is not whether to reopen in August, but how to do it safely.

Most are working overtime to get ready for one of the surest signs that American life is regaining its rhythm: 20 million students going back to college

Our witnesses today are here to tell us their strategies for reopening safely:

Mitch Daniels, President of Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN

Christina Paxson, President of Brown University, Providence, RI

Logan Hampton, President of Lane College, Jackson, TN

Georges Benjamin, MD, Executive Director of American Public Health Association, Washington, DC

College best health practices

Purdue University, the University of South Carolina, Rice University, Creighton University, and The University of Notre Dame will finish in-person classes before Thanksgiving to avoid further spread of COVID–19 during flu season

Vanderbilt will require face masks in classrooms.

To make social distancing easier, colleges are rescheduling classrooms usually empty in early mornings, evenings, weekends and summer. Concerts and parties are out. Grab and go meal options, flu shots and temperature checks are in. Campuses will offer more online courses.

I recently was on a phone call with about 90 presidents of Tennessee's 127 institutions of higher education, and almost all of them are planning to resume in-person classes in the Fall, but they want governments to create liability protection against being sued if a student becomes sick.

Bucking the trend, California's state university system will offer most of its courses only online.

College testing strategies

All roads back to college lead through testing.

The availability of widespread testing will allow colleges to track and isolate students who have the virus or have been exposed to it, so the rest of the student body doesn't

have to be quarantined. Campuses are exploring using mobile phone apps for tracking and creating isolation dormitories to isolate students who have the virus or have been exposed, as UT-Knoxville is doing.

Widespread testing not only helps contain the disease; it builds confidence that the campus is safe. Fortunately, U.S. Assistant Secretary for Health Admiral Brett Giroir says there will be 40–50 million tests available per month by September. That is 4–5 times today's number—and today's number is twice as many as any other country.

Dr. Francis Collins, who led the Human Genome Project, now leads a competitive ''shark tank'' enterprise at the National Institutes of Health to discover new ways to conduct tens of millions of additional accurate tests with quick results.

Should everyone on campus be tested? On a webinar for institutes of higher education on Friday, May 29, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention officials said that they are not recommending that at this time and encouraged campuses to work with their state and local health officials.

However, that does not take into account testing for peace of mind. Some schools may want to test everyone before they come back to campus.

Schools may want to think about testing randomly to detect asymptomatic cases and have the ability to test everyone in certain categories: health care, food service, and cleaning workers; older faculty; students with medical conditions or who are arriving from virus hot spots; all students in a class or dormitory where a person tests positive for the virus.

Administrators ask: Where will I find tests? The answer is, consult your local health department and your governor. Each state submits a monthly plan to the federal government outlining testing supplies and needs. Admiral Giroir's team then helps fill the gaps.

My recommendation: you want your school's testing needs to be in your state plan. A school can also contract directly with laboratories who conduct tests, review the Food and Drug Administration list of authorized tests, or ask for help from a nearby large university or hospital that has created its own test.

COVID–19 plans should last for at least the full school year. The government is pursuing vaccines at warp speed, but no one expects one by August. In the second semester there should be more tests, more treatments, better contact tracing and vaccines—amidst the flu season and the return of COVID–19. It will be the Fall of 2021 before school life approaches normal.

But students returning in the Fall and their families will want and need to have peace of mind that they, and their loved ones, are heading back into a safe environment. Testing is the key to providing this peace of mind.

College Environment—the Good and Bad

There are several reasons colleges have an advantage in providing a safe environment for students and faculty:

The first reason is that younger people have been less hurt by COVID–19.

For example: In Tennessee, nursing homes account for around 5 percent of cases of COVID–19 infections but 36 percent of COVID–19 deaths.

Compare that with Tennesseans under the age of 30, who have accounted for around 30 percent of cases of infection, but less than 1 percent of deaths.

Still, there is much we are still learning about the virus, and Dr. Anthony Fauci has warned against ''cavalierly'' assuming that young people are not at risk.

Second: Colleges are notorious wasters of space. As I wrote for Newsweek in 2009 to encourage colleges to embrace 3-year degrees: Former George Washington University president Stephen J. Trachtenberg estimates that a typical college uses its facilities for academic purposes a little more than half the calendar year. ''While college facilities sit idle, they continue to generate maintenance, energy, and debt-service expenses that contribute to the high cost of running a college,'' he has written.

Keeping students six feet apart will be a lot easier if colleges embrace a new efficiency and use more of their classrooms and spaces throughout the day and throughout the year.

Maybe that's a lesson that will last beyond this virus crisis.

Third, tracking and tracing the virus will be easier to do at colleges—we know what classes students attend, and what dorms they live in. If colleges take it a step further and, for example, assign seats in class, infections will be even easier to track.

Fourth, a college can require students to wear masks. Campuses can make mask-wearing part of the student culture.

But college environments pose a couple of challenges as well.

First, we know that 19 and 20-year-olds don't always choose to do what's healthiest. For example, the 2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health found that a third of college students admitted to binge drinking in the past month. So a social-distanced, mask-wearing culture in class may not always extend into the evenings and weekends.

And second, 86 percent of undergraduate students are not living on campus, according to the National Center for Education Statistics. That statistic includes big variations: 40 percent of students at private 4-year colleges live on campus; 26 percent at public 4-year institutions, 2 percent live on campus at community colleges. Nearly half of undergraduates live within 10 miles of campus. That means many students will leave and return, potentially exposing themselves and others to the virus—making social distancing and CDC-recommended health status checks all the more important.

Federalism

What should the federal government's role be in helping colleges and universities safely reopen?

Providing advice from the CDC about best practices

Funding for innovation, such as the shark tank I mentioned, so there's an ample supply of rapid tests for colleges

Encouraging colleges and universities to work with states and get included in their testing plans, and then help states get supplies they need for testing

Funding, such as the nearly $14 billion in CARES Act to address lost revenue due to COVID–19 and help students disrupted by the crisis

Federal government can provide liability protections

Beyond that, decisions should be left to the individual campuses. From small technical institutes like Lincoln College of Technology to research institutions like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From community colleges to tuition-free, four-year institutions like Berea College in Kentucky.

When I became a university president in 1988, I asked the president of the University of California System, David Gardner, what made that university so good. His first answer was autonomy—that the government provides students with funds that follow them to the school of their choice and then allows the institutions to run themselves.

The United States is home to 6,000 colleges and universities—arguably the best system of higher education in the world because institutions have maximum autonomy and minimum direction from Washington on everything from their curriculum, tuition, admission policies, health care plans for students, and compensation for faculty. They determine what their policies will be for student behavior and conduct, housing, safety, and a host of other things.

So I would suggest we honor that same tradition now: President Trump and Congress should not be telling the California State University System that it has to open its classes in person, or telling Notre Dame it cannot—or telling UT that it must test everyone on the campus or telling Brown University that it cannot. Colleges themselves, not Washington DC, should make those decisions.

Conclusion

We know that a single lost year of college can lead to a student not graduating from college and set back career goals.

Already, disruption of university research projects has erased much of the progress that was being made with the record levels of research funding Congress has provided over the past five years. Many American colleges—overall considered the best in the world—will be permanently damaged or even closed if they remain, in witness Christina Paxson's words, ''ghost towns.''

Two thirds of college students want to return to campus, according to an Axios survey. At Purdue, tuition deposits by incoming freshmen broke last year's record. Colleges and universities are microcities. College presidents and administrators can make them among the safest small communities in which to live and work during this next year. In doing so, they will help our country take its surest step toward normalcy.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Next week in our committee we will take a look at going back to school safely, K–12. That is a lot more families—20 million college students, 75 million children in K–12. And in every one of those families, in every one of those homes, I can tell you those families are worried about whether those children can go back to school and whether they can go safely. I believe they can, and all across the country, Governors, classroom teachers, mayors, principals are working, just as we heard today from the college presidents, to make sure they go back safely.

GREAT AMERICAN OUTDOORS ACT

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, if I may switch gears to another subject, briefly—on Monday, the Senate will be casting the most important vote on conservation legislation, outdoors legislation, that we have had in 50 years. That is quite a statement to make because we do lots of legislation in the U.S. Senate. I am not exaggerating when I say that. This is a piece of legislation that will do more for our public Federal lands—our national parks, our fish and wildlife lands, our Bureau of Reclamation Lands, the lands that hunters and fishermen use—than any piece of legislation we have passed in at least 60 years. In addition, it will create permanent funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which

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 under-representation 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.

And neither of these pursuits will be made easier or safer by an overly aggressive use of our military, active duty or National Guard. The United States has a long and, to be fair, sometimes troubled history of using the armed forces to enforce domestic laws. The issue for us today is not whether this authority exists, but whether it will be wisely administered.

I remain confident in the professionalism of our men and women in uniform. They will serve with skill and with compassion. They will obey lawful orders. But I am less confident in the soundness of the orders they will be given by this commander in chief, and I am not convinced that the conditions on our streets, as bad as they are, have risen to the level that justifies a heavy reliance on military troops. Certainly, we have not crossed the threshold that would make it appropriate to invoke the provisions of the Insurrection Act.

Furthermore, I am deeply worried that as they execute their orders, the members of our military will be co-opted for political purposes.

Even in the midst of the carnage we are witnessing, we must endeavor to see American cities and towns as our homes and our neighborhoods. They are not ''battle spaces'' to be dominated, and must never become so.

We must ensure that African Americans—indeed, all Americans—are given the same rights under the Constitution, the same justice under the law, and the same consideration we give to members of our own family. Our fellow citizens are not the enemy, and must never become so.

Too many foreign and domestic policy choices have become militarized; too many military missions have become politicized.

This is not the time for stunts. This is the time for leadership.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

(By James Mattis)

I have watched this week's unfolding events, angry and appalled. The words ''Equal Justice Under Law'' are carved in the pediment of the United States Supreme Court. This is precisely what protesters are rightly demanding. It is a wholesome and unifying demand—one that all of us should be able to get behind. We must not be distracted by a small number of lawbreakers. The protests are defined by tens of thousands of people of conscience who are insisting that we live up to our values—our values as people and our values as a nation.

When I joined the military, some 50 years ago, I swore an oath to support and defend the Constitution. Never did I dream that troops taking that same oath would be ordered under any circumstance to violate the Constitutional rights of their fellow citizens—much less to provide a bizarre photo op for the elected commander-in-chief, with military leadership standing alongside.

We must reject any thinking of our cities as a ''battlespace'' that our uniformed military is called upon to ''dominate.'' At home, we should use our military only when requested to do so, on very rare occasions, by state governors. Militarizing our response, as we witnessed in Washington, D.C., sets up a conflict—a false conflict—between the military and civilian society. It erodes the moral ground that ensures a trusted bond between men and women in uniform and the society they are sworn to protect, and of which they themselves are a part. Keeping public order rests with civilian state and local leaders who best understand their communities and are answerable to them.

James Madison wrote in Federalist 14 that ''America united with a handful of troops, or without a single soldier, exhibits a more forbidding posture to foreign ambition than America disunited, with a hundred thousand veterans ready for combat.'' We do not need to militarize our response to protests. We need to unite around a common purpose. And it starts by guaranteeing that all of us are equal before the law.

Instructions given by the military departments to our troops before the Normandy invasion reminded soldiers that ''The Nazi slogan for destroying us . . . was 'Divide and Conquer.' Our American answer is 'In Union there is Strength.' '' We must summon that unity to surmount this crisis—confident that we are better than our politics.

Donald Trump is the first president in my lifetime who does not try to unite the American people—does not even pretend to try. Instead he tries to divide us. We are witnessing the consequences of three years of this deliberate effort. We are witnessing the consequences of three years without mature leadership. We can unite without him, drawing on the strengths inherent in our civil society. This will not be easy, as the past few days have shown, but we owe it to our fellow citizens; to past generations that bled to defend our promise; and to our children.

We can come through this trying time stronger, and with a renewed sense of purpose and respect for one another. The pandemic has shown us that it is not only our troops who are willing to offer the ultimate sacrifice for the safety of the community. Americans in hospitals, grocery stores, post offices, and elsewhere have put their lives on the line in order to serve their fellow citizens and their country. We know that we are better than the abuse of executive authority that we witnessed in Lafayette Park. We must reject and hold accountable those in office who would make a mockery of our Constitution. At the same time, we must remember Lincoln's ''better angels,'' and listen to them, as we work to unite.

Only by adopting a new path—which means, in truth, returning to the original path of our founding ideals—will we again be a country admired and respected at home and abroad.

(At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

● Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I was absent when the Senate voted on vote number 112 to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar #697, Michael Pack, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Board of Governors. On vote number 112, had I been present, I would have voted no on the motion to invoke cloture on Mr. Pack.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I was absent when the Senate voted on vote number 113 to confirm Executive Calendar #697, Michael Pack, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Board of Governors. On vote number 113, had I been present, I would have voted no on the motion to confirm Mr. Pack.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for June 2020. This is my first scorekeeping report since I filed the deemed budget resolution for fiscal year 2021 on May 4, 2020, as required by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019, BBA19. The report compares current-law levels of spending and revenues with the amounts agreed to in BBA19. In the Senate, this information is used to determine whether budgetary points of order lie against pending legislation. The Republican staff of the Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, prepared this report pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act (CBA). The information included in this report is current through June 1, 2020.

In general, my filing of May 4 established the following enforceable budgetary levels: (1) allocations for fiscal year 2021 for the Committee on Appropriations; (2) allocations for fiscal years 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030 for committees other than the Committee on Appropriations; (3) aggregate spending levels for fiscal year 2021; (4) aggregate revenue levels for fiscal year 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030; and (5) aggregate levels of outlays and revenue for fiscal years 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030 for Social Security. Allocations and aggregates for fiscal year 2020 were not overridden by this filing and continue to be enforced under the fiscal year 2020 deemed budget that was filed on September 9, 2019.

The figures underpinning the new enforceable levels are based on the discretionary spending limits set forth in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 and CBO's March 2020 baseline, adjusted to reflect legislation enacted between the publication of the baseline and my May 4 filing. Enforceable figures in this filing exclude the direct budgetary effects of provisions in legislation enacted after the release of the baseline that were designated as an emergency pursuant to section 4112 of the fiscal year 2018 congressional budget resolution, H. Con. Res. 71, 115th Congress.

Budget Committee Republican staff prepared Tables A-G.

Table A gives the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee exceeds or falls below its allocations for budget authority and outlays under the fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2021 deemed budget resolutions. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA. To date, eight committees are out of compliance with their allocations for fiscal year 2020, however no committees have breached their newly released allocations this cycle.

Tables B and C provide the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds the statutory spending limits. This information is used to determine points of order related to the spending caps found in sections 312 and 314 of the CBA. The tables show that the Appropriations Committee is compliant with spending limits for fiscal years 2020 and 2021. The figures included in Table C reflect advanced and permanent appropriations that have already been enacted but will become available for obligation in fiscal year 2021.

Tables D and E display figures related to limits on the use of changes in mandatory programs, CHIMPs in appropriations bills. These $15 billion limits, found in the fiscal year 2018 budget resolution for fiscal year 2020 and section 207 of BBA19 for fiscal year 2021, currently show the Appropriations Committee in compliance.

Tables F and G provide the amount of budget authority enacted for 2020 and 2021, respectively, that have been designated as either for an emergency or for overseas contingency operations, OCO, pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. Funding that receives either of these designations results in cap adjustments to enforceable discretionary spending limits. There is no limit on either emergency or OCO spending; however, any Senator may challenge the designation with a point of order to strike the designation on the floor.

In addition to the tables provided by Budget Committee Republican staff, I am submitting CBO tables which I will use to enforce budget totals approved by Congress.

Because legislation can still be enacted that would have an effect on fiscal year 2020, CBO provided spending and revenue reports for both fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2021. This information is used to enforce aggregate spending levels in budget resolutions under CBA section 311. CBO's estimates show that current levels of spending for fiscal year 2020 exceed amounts in last year's budget resolution by $68.6 billion in budget authority and $55.1 billion in outlays, 2020, Tables 1–2. Revenues are $114.8 billion below the revenue floor. As well, Social Security outlays are at levels assumed for 2020, while Social Security revenues are $16 million above levels assumed in budget.

For fiscal year 2021, the current law levels are $1,180.0 billion and $667.8 billion in budget authority and outlays, respectively, below allowable levels, 2021, Tables 1–2. This spending room will be spent down as regular appropriations bills are enacted for fiscal year 2021. Revenues and Social Security levels are at the levels assumed by the fiscal year 2021 deemed budget. CBO's report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate pay-as-you-go, PAYGO, rule, 2021, Table 3. This rule is enforced under section 4106 of the 2018 budget resolution. The scorecard stands at zero for all enforceable levels consistent with the filing of newly deemed budget levels.

This submission also includes a table tracking the Senate's budget enforcement activity on the floor since the enforcement filing on May 4, 2020. Since that filing, no points of order have been raised.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables be printed in the RECORD.

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

TABLE A.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES—ENACTED DIRECT SPENDING ABOVE (+) OR BELOW (−) BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

[In millions of dollars]

	2020	2021	2021–2025	2021–2030
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry				
Budget Authority	10,430	0	0	0
Outlays	10,430	0	0	0
Armed Services				
Budget Authority	32	0	0	0
Outlays	35	0	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs				
Budget Authority	169	0	0	0
Outlays	169	0	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation				
Budget Authority	7	0	0	0
Outlays	7	0	0	0
Energy and Natural Resources				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Environment and Public Works				
Budget Authority	8,058	0	0	0
Outlays	415	0	0	0
Finance				
Budget Authority	50,913	0	0	0
Outlays	49,452	0	0	0
Foreign Relations				
Budget Authority	2	0	0	0
Outlays	37	0	0	0
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Judiciary				
Budget Authority	12	0	0	0
Outlays	12	0	0	0
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions				
Budget Authority	−720	0	0	0
Outlays	−997	0	0	0
Rules and Administration				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Intelligence				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Indian Affairs				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Small Business				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Total				
Budget Authority	68,903	0	0	0
Outlays	59,560	0	0	0

This table is current through June 1, 2020. This table tracks the spending effects of legislation enacted compared to allowable levels. Each authorizing committee's initial 2020 allocation can be found in the Senate Budget Committee Chairman's Congressional Record filing on September 9, 2019. Initial allocations for the 2021, 2021–2025, and 2021–2030 periods can be found in the Chairman's May 4, 2020 filing.

TABLE B.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS [1]

[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]

	2020	
	Security [2]	Nonsecurity [2]
Statutory Discretionary Limits	666,500	621,500
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	23,493
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	5,695	64,980
Defense	622,522	143
Energy and Water Development	24,250	24,093
Financial Services and General Government	35	23,793
Homeland Security	2,383	48,085
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	35,989
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies	0	183,042
Legislative Branch	0	5,049
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	11,315	92,171
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	46,685
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	300	73,977
Current Level Total	666,500	621,500

TABLE B.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS [1]—Continued

[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]

	2020	
	Security [2]	Nonsecurity [2]
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (−) Statutory Limits	0	0

This table is current through June 1, 2020.

[1] This table excludes spending pursuant to adjustments to the discretionary spending limits. These adjustments are allowed for certain purposes in section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA.

[2] Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

TABLE C.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS [1]

[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]

	2021	
	Security [2]	Nonsecurity [2]
Statutory Discretionary Limits	671,500	626,500
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	7
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	0	0
Defense	45	0
Energy and Water Development	0	0
Financial Services and General Government	0	0
Homeland Security	0	9
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies	0	24,679
Legislative Branch	0	1
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0	83,233
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	0
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0	4,400
Current Level Total	45	112,329
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (−) Statutory Limits	−671,455	−514, 171

This table is current through June 1, 2020.

[1] This table excludes spending pursuant to adjustments to the discretionary spending limits. These adjustments are allowed for certain purposes in section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA.

[2] Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

TABLE D.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)

[Budget authority, millions of dollars]

	2020
CHIMPS Limit for Fiscal Year 2020	15,000
Senate Appropriations Subcommittees	
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	5,737
Defense	0
Energy and Water Development	0
Financial Services and General Government	0
Homeland Security	0
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies	9,263
Legislative Branch	0
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0
Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0
Current Level Total	15,000
Total CHIMPS Above (+) or Below (−) Budget Resolution	0

This table is current through June 1, 2020.

TABLE E.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)

[Budget authority, millions of dollars]

	2021
CHIMPS Limit for Fiscal Year 2021	15,000
Senate Appropriations Subcommittees	
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	0
Defense	0
Energy and Water Development	0

TABLE E.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)—Continued

[Budget authority, millions of dollars]

	2021
Financial Services and General Government	0
Homeland Security	0
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies	0
Legislative Branch	0
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0
Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0
Current Level Total	0
Total CHIMPS Above (+) or Below (−) Budget Resolution	−15,000

This table is current through June 1, 2020.

TABLE F.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED EMERGENCY AND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS SPENDING

[Budget authority, millions of dollars]

Emergency and Overseas Contingency Operations Designated Spending	2020			
	Emergency		Overseas Contingency Operations	
	Security [1]	Nonsecurity [1]	Security [1]	Nonsecurity [1]
Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–20) [2]	0	8	0	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–93)	1,771	0	70,855	0
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–94)	6,229	535	645	8,000
United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116–113)	0	843	0	0
Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116–127)	82	2,389	0	0
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (P.L. 116–136)	10,525	319,158	0	0
Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (P.L. 116–139)	0	162,100	0	0
Current Level Total	18,607	485,033	71,500	8,000

This table is current through June 1, 2020.

[1] Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

[2] The Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 was enacted after the publication of CBO's May 2019 baseline but before the Senate Budget Committee Chairman published the deemed budget resolution for 2020 in the Congressional Record. Pursuant to the Bipatisan Budget Act of 2019, the budgetary effects of this legislation have been incorporated into the current level as previously enacted funds.

TABLE G.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED EMERGENCY AND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS SPENDING

[Budget authority, millions of dollars]

Emergency and Overseas Contingency Operations Designated Spending	2021			
	Emergency		Overseas Contingency Operations	
	Security [1]	Nonsecurity [1]	Security [1]	Nonsecurity [1]
Current Level Total	0	0	0	0

This table is current through June 1, 2020.

[1] Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 4, 2020.

Hon. MIKE ENZI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2020 budget and is current through June 1, 2020. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on September 9, 2019, pursuant to section 204 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–37).

Since our last letter dated February 21, 2020, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2020:

Coronavirus Preparedness & Response Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–123);

Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116–127);

A bill to make technical corrections to the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act (P.L. 116–132);

Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116–136)

Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (P.L. 116–139); and,

Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (P.L. 116–140)

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, AS OF JUNE 1, 2020

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (−) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	4,318.8	4,387.4	68.6
Outlays	3,947.1	4,002.2	55.1
Revenues	2,740.5	2,625.7	−114.8
Off-Budget			
Social Security Outlays [a]	961.2	961.2	0.0
Social Security Revenues	940.4	940.4	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

[a] Excludes administrative expenses paid from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, AS OF JUNE 1, 2020

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted [a b]			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,740,538
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,397,769	2,309,887	n.a.
Authorizing and Appropriation legislation	0	595,528	0
Offsetting receipts	−954,573	−954,573	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,443,196	1,950,842	2,740,538
Enacted Legislation			
Authorizing Legislation			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Div. B, P.L. 116–59)	693	667	0
Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Div. B, P.L. 116–69)	8,058	415	0
Women's Suffrage Centennial Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 116–71)	−2	−2	0
Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education Act (P.L. 116–91)	−720	−997	0
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (P.L. 116–92)	32	35	1
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Div. I–K, M–Q, P.L. 116–94)	8,360	6,720	−34,449
United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116–113)	−19	−9	10
Coronavirus Preparedness & Response Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–123)	110	110	0
Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116–127)	53,072	53,276	−80,388
A bill to make technical corrections to the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act (P.L. 116–132)	12	12	0
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116–136)	329,501	98,680	0
Subtotal, Authorizing Legislation	399,097	158,907	−114,826
Appropriation Legislation [a b]			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Div. A, P.L. 116–59) [c]	0	128	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–93)	884,979	530,980	0
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Div. A–H, P.L. 116–94) [d]	1,585,345	1,239,739	0
United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (Title IX, P.L. 116–113)	843	334	0
Coronavirus Preparedness & Response Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–123)	7,767	1,041	0
Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116–127)	2,471	843	0
Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (P.L. 116–139)	162,100	113,132	0
Subtotal, Appropriation Legislation	2,643,505	1,886,197	0
Total, Enacted Legislation [c]	3,042,602	2,045,104	−114,826
Entitlements and Mandatories	−98,431	6,242	0
Total Current Level [b c]	4,387,367	4,002,188	2,625,712
Total Senate Resolution [c]	4,318,804	3,947,105	2,740,538
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	68,563	55,083	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	114,826

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law.

[a] Sections 1001–1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255) require that certain funding provided for 2017 through 2026 to the Department of Health and Human Services—in particular the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health—be excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act) and the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Congressional Budget Act). Therefore, the amounts shown in this report do not include $567 million in budget authority and $798 million in estimated outlays.

[b] For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the Senate, the aggregate spending and revenue levels for 2020 published in the Congressional Record on September 9, 2019, by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget pursuant to section 204 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–37) do not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current level report do not include those items.

[c] Section 124 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020 (division A of P.L. 116–59), appropriated funding for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Defense) and designated those amounts as funding for overseas contingency operations. That provision took effect upon enactment on September 27, 2019.

[d] In consultation with the House and Senate Committees on the Budget and the Office of Management and Budget, rescissions of emergency funding that was not designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall not count for certain budgetary enforcement purposes. These amounts, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division H, P.L. 116–94)	−7	0	0

[e] Spending and Revenue effects designated as an emergency pursuant to Section 4112 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, does not count for certain budgetary enforcement purposes in the Senate. These amounts, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116–136)	1,442,111	927,876	−568,425
Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (P.L. 116–139)	321,335	321,335	0
Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (P.L. 116–140)	5	5	0
Total	1,763,451	1,249,216	−568,425

[f] Section 204 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 requires the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget to publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2020; those aggregate levels were first published in the Congressional Record on September 9, 2019. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget has the authority to revise the budgetary aggregates for the budgetary effects of certain revenue and spending measures pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, as updated by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019.

	Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates printed on September 9, 2019	3,703,553	3,680,696	2,740,538
Revisions:			
Adjustment for P.L. 116–59, Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019	693	795	0
Adjustment for P.L. 116–69, Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 2019	4,750	4,050	0
Adjustment for P.L. 116–93, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, and P.L. 116–94, Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020	107,126	47,534	0
Adjustment for P.L. 116–113, United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act	843	334	0
Adjustment for P.L. 116–113, Second Coronavirus Preparedness & Response Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2020, and Implementation Act	7,767	1,041	0
Adjustment for P.L. 116–127, Families First Coronavirus Response Act, and P.L. 116–136, the CARES Act, and P.L. 116–139, Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act	494,072	212,655	0
Revised Senate Resolution	4,318,804	3,947,105	2,740,538

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 4, 2020.

Hon. MIKE ENZI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2021 budget and is current through June 1, 2020. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on May 4, 2020, pursuant to section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–37).

This is CBO's first current level report for fiscal year 2021.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021, AS OF JUNE 1, 2020

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (−) Resolution
ON-BUDGET:			
Budget Authority	3,832.2	2,652.2	−1,180.0
Outlays	4,008.7	3,340.9	−667.8

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021, AS OF JUNE 1, 2020—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (−) Resolution
Revenues	2,800.4	2,800.4	0.0
OFF-BUDGET:			
Social Security Outlays [a]	1,016.3	1,016.3	0.0
Social Security Revenues	1,001.1	1,001.1	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

[a] Excludes administrative expenses paid from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021, AS OF JUNE 1, 2020

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted: [a b c]			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,800,378
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,509,325	2,416,969	n.a.
Authorizing and Appropriation legislation	0	810,690	0
Offsetting receipts	−1,029,908	−1,030,145	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,479,417	2,197,514	2,800,378
Total, Enacted Legislation	0	0	0
Entitlements and Mandatories	1,172,808	1,143,371	0
Total Current Level [b c]	2,652,225	3,340,885	2,800,378
Total Senate Resolution [d]	3,832,200	4,008,705	2,800,378
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	1,179,975	667,820	n.a.
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2021–2030			
Senate Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	35,724,078
Senate Resolution [c]	n.a.	n.a.	35,724,078
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law.

[a] Sections 1001–1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255) require that certain funding provided for 2017 through 2026 to the Department of Health and Human Services—in particular the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health—be excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act) and the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Congressional Budget Act). Therefore, the amounts shown in this report do not include $646 million in estimated prior outlays.

[b] For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the Senate, the aggregate spending and revenue levels for 2021 published in the Congressional Record on May 4, 2020, by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget pursuant to section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–37) do not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current level report do not include those items.

[c] Current level excludes $68,534 million in budget authority, $72,977 in estimated outlays and all revenue effects resulting from funds designated as an emergency pursuant to Section 4112 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018.

[d] Section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 requires the Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget to publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2021; those aggregate levels were first published in the Congressional Record on May 4, 2020. The Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget has the authority to revise the budgetary aggregates for the budgetary effects of certain revenue and spending measures pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, as updated by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates Printed on May 4, 2020:	3,832,200	4,008,705	2,800,378

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF JUNE 1, 2020

[In millions of dollars]

	2020	2021	2020–2025	2020–2030
Beginning Balance [a]	0	0	0	0
Enacted Legislation: [b c]				
Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020 (S. 3744)	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF JUNE 1, 2020—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	2020	2021	2020–2025	2020–2030
Impact on Deficit	*	*	*	*
Total Change in Outlays	*	*	*	*
Total Change in Revenues	*	*	*	*

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
* = between −$500,000 and $500,000.

[a] On May 4, 2020, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget reset the Senate's Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard to zero for all fiscal years.
[b] The amounts shown represent the estimated effect of the public laws on the deficit.
[c] Excludes off-budget amounts.

ENFORCEMENT REPORT OF POINTS OF ORDER RAISED SINCE THE FY 2021 ENFORCEMENT FILING

Vote	Date	Measure	Violation	Motion to Waive	Result
Not Applicable					

REMEMBERING MILELE CHIKASA ANANA

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the life and legacy of Milele Chikasa Anana, who passed away on May 6, 2020, at the age of 86. An activist, businesswoman, public servant, publisher, mentor, and change-maker, she was a dynamic force in Madison for over 50 years, helping to shape the community for the better and light the torch of many young leaders working to improve the lives of the city's African-American community.

Milele was born and raised in Oklahoma, went to college in Alabama and Indiana, and lived in Boston before making Madison, WI, her home in 1968 with her husband Jim. By that time, she had started a career in computer technology and worked for the NAACP, organizing in Boston for the educational rights of Black students.

Milele continued to develop her civic engagement and leadership in her early years in Madison when she was elected to the Madison School Board in 1974. She was the first African American to serve on a school board anywhere in the State.

In another first—also in 1974—Milele became the first African-American affirmative action officer for the city of Madison, a post she would hold for 5 years. Under her determined and steadfast advocacy, the city made significant changes to its hiring practices to better recruit and hire candidates of color, particularly in the police department. She also addressed the lack of diversity on the city's boards and commissions, bringing new perspective to bodies that were at the time dominated by White men. Milele established the Women's Issues Committee and the Minority Affairs Committee, giving employees of color and female employees a greater voice. She was known to call out city leaders when she saw injustice or inadequate progress and kept them focused on the mission of her agency. Her impact as affirmative action office is far-reaching to this very day.

Later in her career, Milele worked as interim director of the Madison Equal Opportunities Commission and was a founder of the Madison Black Chamber of Commerce, building its directory of Black-owned business and establishing Black Restaurant Week. She has been an active member and mentor to many organizations including the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Alumni Chapter, the Greater Madison Urban League, NAACP of Dane County, and Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

Milele Chikasa Anana is perhaps best known for her leadership of UMOJA Magazine, Wisconsin's oldest black magazine. From 1990 to 2018, Milele served as editor and publisher, growing it from a 2-page newsletter to a 52-page monthly publication. Milele used UMOJA to celebrate the accomplishments and showcase the good deeds of Black leaders, community members, business owners, and youth.

Yet, despite these significant accomplishments, ''Ms. Milele'' or ''Mother Milele,'' as many called her, will be remembered most dearly as a dedicated mentor. Many influential African Americans have credited her with demonstrating the passion and persuasion that led to their success as leaders. Countless others looked to her as a role model who inspired them to join the fight for equal rights.

While small in stature, Milele leaves behind an enormous legacy. As a mother of 5, grandmother of 13, and great grandmother of 4, her character lives on as the matriarch of a loving family. Her tenacity and determination live on in each young person she encouraged and each leader she challenged to do better. I know I will think of Milele every time I see the pride of accomplishment in a young African-American woman's eyes.

I consider myself lucky to have known Milele, and I am grateful that the depth of her spirit will continue to guide Madison toward a brighter, more just future.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JEN COCO-MOLINA AND JAQUELYN LARA

• Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I would like to have printed in the RECORD an article that was published in the Miami Herald, ''These Miami special ed teachers brought the party to students on the last day of school.'' I commend Ms. Coco-Molina and Ms. Lara for their dedication to Florida's students, and the memories they created that will never be forgotten.

The material follows:

[June 3, 2020]

THESE MIAMI SPECIAL ED TEACHERS BROUGHT THE PARTY TO STUDENTS ON LAST DAY OF SCHOOL

(By Colleen Wright)

Special education teachers Jen Coco-Molina and Jacquelyn Lara couldn't have their last day of school party at South Miami Senior High as usual, so they brought the party to their students.

They pulled up in front of Cristin Baez-Alvarez's apartment building blasting Cristin's favorite song. From the ''mobile party'' in Coco-Molina's trunk, the teachers pulled out a goody bag just for 15-year-old Cristin: M&Ms, a daisy pen, a Disney Puppy Dog Pals coloring book and a smile balloon on a stick.

''It's a happy balloon, like you, always smiling,'' said Lara.

Cristin took the goody bag and a bite out of a red frosted Publix cupcake. She's nonverbal, but her unflinching frosting-stained smile said it all. And what she couldn't express, her mother said in Spanish.

''She's emotional. She's afraid that when she goes back upstairs, she'll start crying,'' mom Cristina Baez told Lara.

Like Coco-Molina and Lara, teachers everywhere have been adapting since the coronavirus pandemic catapulted them into online distance learning March 13. Wednesday was unceremoniously the last day of school for Miami-Dade County Public Schools.

But the pair couldn't let the school year end like this. Coco-Molina teaches math and Lara teaches English and science to 11 ninth- and tenth-graders with varying disabilities. All but one of the students they visited Wednesday will have a different pair of teachers next year.

''We're their second moms,'' said Coco-Molina. ''We're not just their teachers.''

Coco-Molina's trunk was draped with a green plastic tablecloth. There were turquoise and pink paper lanterns, shiny streamers, and a letter board read ''Enjoy your summer.'' Next to the goody bags were cupcakes for the students, mini cupcakes for their families.

TEACHERS GET A SURPRISE

Max Ortiz waited on his front porch for his teachers with a surprise of his own. His

mother made summer-themed gift bags for each teacher with beach bags, metal tumblers and makeup wipes.

And he had assignment packets to turn in to each teacher.

The 16-year-old dashed up to the car. ''Hi miss! How you doing?'' he said as he took a vanilla cupcake. ''I've been good, miss. It's been a while.''

''You have been an ideal student,'' Lara said through tears. ''I wish I could have you as a student for the rest of your life.''

Coco-Molina couldn't hold back, either. ''He came to us as a boy, and now he's a freaking man,'' she said. ''He always needed our approval and now he's so independent.''●

TRIBUTE TO LAYLA EICHLER

● Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, this week I have the honor of recognizing Layla Eichler of Jefferson County for her passion for helping others build better lives.

Layla Eichler is a treatment coordinator for the First Judicial District Treatment Court. Layla travels all across Montana to work with judges and their staff to create positive life changes for those who are suffering from substance dependency and substance abuse.

Layla has been a passionate leader of her team since 2015, providing activities, resources, and kindness for participants in her program. Most importantly, she dedicates her time building a community for those impacted by the vicious cycle of addiction. Layla sacrifices her personal time and money to create activities for participants to enjoy and try something new. For example, every week she hikes a new location with the participants.

Since December of 2019, the number of graduates through her program has reached close to 40. The number of drug-free babies born has increased from 11 to 13. Four GEDs have been obtained. Seven have enrolled in college or graduated.

The lives Layla has touched have been made better by her unrelenting dedication to see her participants succeed.

It is my honor to recognize Layla for her selfless efforts to support her fellow Montanans to build better lives for themselves, their families, and their communities.●

RECOGNIZING THE JONES ACT 100TH ANNIVERSARY

● Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Mr. President, as the American people continue to show great strength and perseverance during this coronavirus crisis, I would like to take this opportunity to highlight those very American ideals by commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Jones Act.

The Jones Act has enhanced American prosperity and national security ever since its enactment on June 5, 1920. It puts America first over subsidized foreign shipbuilders and foreign vessel operators that do not pay U.S. taxes or comply with U.S. regulations. It continues to preserve our role as the world's leader in commerce and thousands of precious jobs for our American citizens. When it comes to the Jones Act, there is an overwhelming sense of pride from the American people, especially from Mississippians.

Mississippi has a long and storied shipbuilding tradition of which we are very proud. Mississippi is home to multiple shipyards that continue to grow domestic jobs exponentially, increase overall positive economic impact, and produce a multitude of vessels to fortify national security and commerce. With more than 13,000 domestic maritime jobs, Mississippi ranks 15th in the Nation for jobs related to the domestic maritime industry.

In addition, Mississippi ranks second nationwide in per capita shipyard jobs, meaning that one out of every 75 Mississippians has a job directly or indirectly related to the shipyard industry. When looking at the total economic impact from domestic maritime activity, Mississippi accounts for more than $3 billion annually. It is sufficient to say Mississippi is one of many States that continues to reap and sow the rewards of the Jones Act.

Mr. President, there are more than 40,000 vessels in America's domestic fleet, which is one of the largest in the world. The domestic maritime industry accounts for 648,220 jobs, $41.6 billion in labor compensation, $154.8 billion in economic output, $72.4 billion in value added, and $16.8 billion in taxes.

The Jones Act is an integral part of our Nation's success, and I am proud to recognize its longstanding contributions to our Nation and to advocate for its continued influence in the decades to come. ●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 2:30 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 2746. An act to require the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide information on suicide rates in law enforcement, and for other purposes.

S. 3414. An act to authorize major medical facility projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes.

S. 3744. An act to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

H.R. 7010. An act to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to modify certain provisions related to the forgiveness of loans under the paycheck protection program, to allow recipients of loan forgiveness under the paycheck protection program to defer payroll taxes, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–4698. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; California; Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District'' (FRL No. 10006–63–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4699. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Florida; 2010 1-Hour SO2 NAAQS Transport Infrastructure'' (FRL No. 10007–99–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4700. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Removal of Control of Emissions from the Application of Automotive Underbody Deadeners'' (FRL No. 10008–22–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4701. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Nebraska; Approval of State Implementation'' (FRL No. 10008–54–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4702. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; New Mexico; Interstate Transport Requirements for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS'' (FRL No. 10007–85–Region 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4703. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Washington; Wallula Second 10-Year Maintenance Plan'' (FRL No. 10007–28–Region 10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4704. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Air Quality Implementation Plans; New Jersey; Infrastructure SIP for Interstate Transport Requirements for the Requirements for the 2006 PM10, 2008 Lead, 2010 Nitrogen Dioxide, and the 2011 Carbon Monoxide National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' (FRL No. 10007–39–Region 2) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4705. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Washington; Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, Regulation I'' (FRL No. 10007–31–Region 10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4706. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Delaware; Infrastructure Requirements for the 2015 Ozone Standard and Revisions to Modeling Requirements'' (FRL No. 10007–98–Region 3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4707. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal and Oil Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units—Reconsideration of Supplemental Finding and Residual Risk and Technology Review'' (FRL No. 10008–60–OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4708. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pennsylvania; Attainment Demonstration for the Allegheny County Nonattainment Area for the 2010 One Hour Sulfer Dioxide NAAQS'' (FRL No. 10008–40–Region 3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4709. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (19–2.B)'' (FRL No. 10005–57–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4710. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''SIP Call Withdrawal and Air Plan Approval; North Carolina; Large Internal Combustion Engines NOx Rule Changes'' (FRL No. 10007–76–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4711. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Withdrawal of Certain Federal Water Quality Criteria Applicable to Washington'' (FRL No. 10008–24–OW) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4712. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Nebraska; Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department (LLCHD)'' (FRL No. 10008–62–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4713. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Virginia; Emissions Statement Certification for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard'' (FRL No. 10008–56–Region 3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4714. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Jersey; Negative Declaration'' (FRL No. 10007–94–Region 2) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4715. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New York; Reasonably Available Control Technology for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards in the New York Metropolitan Area Moderate Nonattainment Area'' (FRL No. 10008–62–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4716. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Indiana; Redesignation of the Muncie, Indiana Lead Nonattainment Area'' (FRL No. 10008–15–Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4717. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fluridone; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 10007–09–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4718. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Isoxaben; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 10001–14–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4719. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Methyl Mercaptain; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL No. 10006–98–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4720. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (19–3.B)'' (FRL No. 10007–58–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4721. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal and Oil Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units; Subcategory of Certain Existing Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Firing Eastern Bituminous Coal Refuse for Emissions of Acid Gas Hazardous Air Pollutants'' (FRL No. 10007–26–OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4722. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Indiana; Revisions to NOx SIP Call and CAIR Rules; Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule'' (FRL No. 10007–66–Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4723. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; New Hampshire; Approval of Single Source Order; Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule'' (FRL No. 10007–63–Region 1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4724. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Chemical Data Reporting; Extension of the 2020 Submission Period'' (FRL No. 10006–39–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4725. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Cellulose Products Manufacturing Residual Risk and Technology Review'' (FRL No. 10006–76–OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4726. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Hydrochloric Acid Production Residual Risk and Technology Review'' (FRL No. 10006–80–OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4727. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Engine Test Cells/Stands Residual Risk and Technology Review'' (FRL No. 10006–68–OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4728. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards Residual Risk and Technology Review for Ethylene Production'' (FRL No. 10006–87–OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4729. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline) Residual Risk and Technology Review'' (FRL No. 10006–88–OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4730. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division,

Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Paper and Other Web Coatings Residual Risk and Technology Review'' (FRL No. 10006–74–OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4731. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Site Remediation Residual Risk and Technology Review'' (FRL No. 10006–94–OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4732. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks; Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products; Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products; Surface Coating of Large Appliances; Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles; and Surface Coating of Metal Furniture Residual Risk and Technology'' (FRL No. 10006–70–OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4733. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Technical Amendments to the Light-duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Program'' (FRL No. 10007–54–OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4734. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Texas: Final Authorization of State-Initiated Changes and Incorporation by Reference of State Hazardous Waste Management Program'' (FRL No. 10004–22–Region 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4735. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Environmental Protection Agency Acquisition Regulation (EPAAR); Award Term Incentive'' (FRL No. 10006–81–OMS) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4736. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters and New Residential Hydronic Heaters and Forced-Air Furnaces Amendments'' (FRL No. 10006–75–OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4737. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approvals; Georgia and North Carolina; Prevention of Significant Deterioration Infrastructure Requirements for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS'' (FRL No. 10007–45–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4738. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; California; Placer County Air Pollution Control District; Stationary Source Permits'' (FRL No. 10007–01–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4739. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Approval of Operating Permit Program for Iowa and Nebraska; Definition of Chemical Process Plants under State Prevention of Significant Deterioration Regulations and Operating Permit Programs'' (FRL No. 10007–72–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4740. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Control of Emissions from Batch Process Operations'' (FRL No. 10007–44–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4741. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Control of Emissions from the Manufacturing of Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Other Allied Surface Coating Products'' (FRL No. 10007–60–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4742. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Control of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Portland Cement Kilns'' (FRL No. 10007–59–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4743. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Nebraska; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)'' (FRL No. 10007–78–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4744. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Tennessee; Prevention of Significant Deterioration Infrastructure Requirements for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS'' (FRL No. 10007–16–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4745. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan Revisions; Infrastructure Requirements for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Colorado and North Dakota'' (FRL No. 10006–29–Region 8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4746. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Continuous Emission Monitoring; Quality-Assurance Requirements During the COVID–19 National Emergency'' (FRL No. 10008–51–OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4747. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Updates to NPDES eRule Data Elements to Reflect MS4 General Permit Remand Rule'' (FRL No. 10007–14–OW) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4748. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; California; Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District; Reasonably Available Control Technology; Correcting Amendment'' (FRL No. 10007–00–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4749. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Oklahoma; Updates to the General SIP and New Source Review Permitting Requirements'' (FRL No. 10006–28–Region 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 4, 2020; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HOEVEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1853. A bill to require Federal law enforcement agencies to report on cases of missing or murdered Indians, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116–230).

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. GRAHAM for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Justin Reed Walker, of Kentucky, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

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. LEAHY (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. COONS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. REED, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 3889. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to strengthen congressional control and review, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 3890. A bill to establish the National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource Task Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 3891. A bill to require the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to advance the development of technical standards for artificial intelligence, to establish the National Program to Advance Artificial Intelligence Research, to promote research on artificial intelligence at the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SASSE:

S. 3892. A bill to authorize lifetime residents of Hong Kong to apply for asylum in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. 3893. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to allow for emergency use of certain land during a pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 3894. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program to reduce barriers to entry for farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in certain private markets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 3895. A bill to amend section 242 of title 18, United States Code, to include the use of chokeholds and carotid holds as a deprivation of rights and as a punishment, pain, or penalty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARPER:

S. 3896. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to establish and maintain a public directory of the individuals occupying Government policy and supporting positions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 3897. A bill to clarify and expand sanctions applicable with respect to the construction of the Nord Stream 2 or TurkStream pipeline projects; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. MORAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. ERNST, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAMER, and Ms. MCSALLY):

S. 3898. A bill to provide flexibility for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in caring for homeless veterans during a covered public health emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CRAMER, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 3899. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a retraining assistance program for unemployed veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 3900. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a grant program to support science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education in the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

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

S. 3901. A bill to establish a Federal artificial intelligence scholarship-for-service program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 3902. A bill to amend the Insurrection Act to curtail violations against the civil liberties of the people of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH:

S. 3903. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center for a study on the barriers to minority participation in the elite units of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 3904. A bill to end the unconstitutional delegation of legislative power which was exclusively vested in the Senate and House of Representatives by article I, section 1 of the Constitution of the United States, and to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to issue a report to Congress detailing the extent of the problem of unconstitutional delegation to the end that such delegations can be phased out, thereby restoring the constitutional principle of separation of powers set forth in the first sections of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

S. Res. 607. A resolution recognizing that in the 25 years since normalizing diplomatic relations, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the United States of America have worked toward increased 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 Southeast Asian region; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. KING, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 608. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate condemning threats to Hong Kong's freedoms and autonomy on the 31st anniversary of the violent repression of the peaceful protests centered in Beijing's Tiananmen Square; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Con. Res. 39. A concurrent resolution expressing the Sense of Congress that the constitutional rights of Americans to peaceably assemble, exercise freedom of speech, and petition the government for redress of grievances must be respected; that violence and looting are unlawful, unacceptable and contrary to the purpose of peaceful protests; and that Congress condemns the President of the United States for ordering Federal officers to use gas and rubber bullets against the Americans who were peaceably protesting in Lafayette Square in Washington, DC on the night of June 1, 2020, thereby violating the constitutional rights of those peaceful protestors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 319

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

S. 578

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of S. 578, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the five-month waiting period for disability insurance benefits under such title for individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

S. 849

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 849, a bill to provide for the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall of the names of the lost crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969.

S. 1166

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

(Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1166, a bill to direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to make grants for the establishment or expansion of internet exchange facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1802

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 1802, a bill to provide a work opportunity tax credit for military spouses and to provide for flexible spending arrangements for childcare services for military families.

S. 1938

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1938, a bill to provide for grants for States that require fair and impartial police training for law enforcement officers of that State and to incentivize States to enact laws requiring the independent investigation and prosecution of the use of deadly force by law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

S. 2085

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2085, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to eligible entities to carry out educational programs about the Holocaust, and for other purposes.

S. 2163

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2163, a bill to establish the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys, to study and make recommendations to address social problems affecting Black men and boys, and for other purposes.

S. 2438

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2438, a bill to prevent, treat, and cure tuberculosis globally.

S. 2715

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2715, a bill to develop and implement policies to advance early childhood development, to provide assistance for orphans and other vulnerable children in developing countries, and for other purposes.

S. 2733

At the request of Mr. ROMNEY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2733, a bill to save and strengthen critical social contract programs of the Federal Government.

S. 3056

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3056, a bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

S. 3063

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3063, a bill to encourage greater community accountability of law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 3432

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3432, a bill to support the advanced manufacturing technologies program of the Food and Drug Administration, to establish National Centers of Excellence in Advanced Pharmaceutical Manufacturing, and for other purposes.

S. 3475

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3475, a bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to issue an emergency temporary standard that requires certain employers to develop and implement a comprehensive infectious disease exposure control plan to protect employees in the health care sectors and other employees at elevated risk from exposure to SARS–CoV–2, and for other purposes.

S. 3669

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3669, a bill to respond to the global COVID–19 pandemic, and for other purposes.

S. 3704

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3704, a bill to amend the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 to further support advanced technological manufacturing, and for other purposes.

S. 3713

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3713, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense to provide to certain members of the National Guard serving on active service in response to the coronavirus (COVID–19) the transitional health benefits provided to members of the reserve components separating from active duty.

S. 3777

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEFFLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3777, a bill to prohibit payment of Pandemic Unemployment Assistance and Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation to millionaires.

S. 3791

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3791, a bill to extend the period in which Governors of States may order members of the National Guard to active duty in connection with the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19), and for other purposes.

S. 3797

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3797, a bill to provide overtime and holiday fee relief for small meat, poultry, and egg processing plants, and for other purposes.

S. 3873

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3873, a bill to require law enforcement agencies to report the use of lethal force, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 602

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 602, a resolution recognizing that the murder of George Floyd by officers of the Minneapolis Police Department is the result of pervasive and systemic racism that cannot be dismantled without, among other things, proper redress in the courts.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

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

S. 3893. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to allow for emergency use of certain land during a pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

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

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

S. 3893

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Pandemic Authority Suitable To Utilize Reserve Easements Act'' or the ''PASTURE Act''.

SEC. 2. EMERGENCY USE OF LAND ENROLLED IN THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM DURING A PANDEMIC.

Section 1233(b)(1)(B)(i)(I) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3833(b)(1)(B)(i)(I)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding item (aa), by striking ''or other emergency,'' and inserting ''or other emergency (including a pandemic),''; and

(2) in item (cc), by inserting ''or pandemic'' after ''disaster event''.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 607—RECOGNIZING THAT IN THE 25 YEARS SINCE NORMALIZING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HAVE WORKED TOWARD INCREASED 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 SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGION

Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 607

Whereas cooperation between the Governments and people of the United States and Vietnam can help realize their common goals of a peaceful, prosperous, and open Indo-Pacific rooted in a rule-based order that promotes security, opportunity, and respect for sovereignty;

Whereas Vietnam is serving as the 2020 Chair for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) under the theme of ''Cohesive and Responsive ASEAN'', and will co-chair the U.S.–ASEAN Special Summit when it is rescheduled from the original planned March 14, 2020 date;

Whereas Vietnam has demonstrated a willingness to stand up for freedom of navigation and international law in the South China Sea and opened a new chapter in bilateral cooperation on these shared goals;

Whereas Vietnam deployed its first military officers to United Nations peacekeeping operations in 2014, and contributed a field hospital to United Nations peacekeeping operations in South Sudan in 2018;

Whereas both countries have sought to assist each other in accounting for the over 1,200 Americans and as many as 300,000 Vietnamese still missing from the Vietnam War;

Whereas the United States Government has worked with the Government of Vietnam to remove unexploded ordnance and to treat victims maimed by it through funding under the Leahy War Victims Fund and the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6), including $15,000,000 for humanitarian demining operations as well as United States Agency for International Development (USAID) programs;

Whereas the United States Government has completed the cleanup of dioxin at Da Nang airport, and is working with the Government of Vietnam of the cleanup of Bien Hoa airport;

Whereas the United States Government has assisted the Government of Vietnam in strengthening its maritime capabilities, including by providing coast guard vessels and assisting the Government of Vietnam in strengthening its maritime domain awareness;

Whereas the United States Government remains committed to working with the Government of Vietnam on its compliance with international commitments and obligations to protect internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of religion, expression, the press, and assembly, in order to advance the fundamental dignity of all people, a key to maintaining stability, promoting economic growth, and strengthening good governance;

Whereas, in the 25 years since the United States and Vietnam normalized diplomatic relations, the people of Vietnam have benefited from greater prosperity and integration into the global economy;

Whereas the United States and Vietnam signed a bilateral trade agreement in July 2000, and granted one another permanent normal trade relations in 2008, ushering in a more than tenfold increase in trade flows in both directions over the past 20 years, exceeding $77,000,000,000 in 2019;

Whereas the Governments of the United States and Vietnam cooperate on a range of public health issues, particularly combating HIV-AIDS under the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program, and more broadly on health, governance, education, infrastructure, and environmental issues through the Lower Mekong Initiative;

Whereas, in 2020, Vietnam celebrates 75 years since declaring independence;

Whereas more than 1,800,000 Vietnamese-Americans have made contributions to the United States in a variety of fields ranging from law to science to defense and the arts;

Whereas the United States hosts nearly 30,000 young Vietnamese students, the 6th largest group of international students studying at United States universities, contributing $1,000,000,000 annually to the United States economy;

Whereas bilateral cooperation transformed debts of the former South Vietnamese government to the United States into Fulbright University Vietnam, Vietnam's first independent, not-for-profit university; and

Whereas sister city relationships link our citizens in—

(1) Seattle, Washington and Haiphong;

(2) Madison, Wisconsin and Bac Giang;

(3) Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Da Nang;

(4) San Francisco, California and Ho Chi Minh City;

(5) Oakland, California and Da Nang;

(6) Angel Fire, New Mexico and Quang Tri Town;

(7) New Haven, Connecticut and Hue;

(8) Maryland State, Maryland and Ninh Thuan Province; and

(9) Newport Beach, California and Vung Tau Province (Friendship City): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the importance of the United States-Vietnam comprehensive partnership, including the full implementation of provisions of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) with regard to elevating the United States relationship with Vietnam;

(2) welcomes Vietnam's leadership in 2020 as ASEAN Chair in cooperation with its ASEAN partners, especially as ASEAN and the People's Republic of China negotiate a Code of Conduct;

(3) welcomes Vietnam playing a productive role as a member of the United Nations Security Council during its 2020–2021 term;

(4) reiterates Congress' findings in section 401 of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409; 132 Stat. 5407) that—

(A) the promotion of human rights and respect for democratic values in the Indo-Pacific region is in the United States' national security interest;

(B) continued support for human rights, democratic values, and good governance is critical to a successful United States diplomatic strategy in the Indo-Pacific;

(C) strong support for human rights and democracy in the Indo-Pacific region is critical to efforts to reduce poverty, build rule of law, combat corruption, reduce the allure of extremism, and promote economic growth; and

(D) there are serious concerns with the rule of law and civil liberties in Vietnam, which has been identified by Freedom House as ''Not Free'';

(5) reaffirms that it is important that Vietnam's rights and interests under international law, regardless of size, power, and military capabilities, are respected; and

(6) appreciates Vietnam's ongoing cooperation to account for the 1,246 United States service members who remain unaccounted for since the Vietnam War.

SENATE RESOLUTION 608—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE CONDEMNING THREATS TO HONG KONG'S FREEDOMS AND AUTONOMY ON THE 31ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE VIOLENT REPRESSION OF THE PEACEFUL PROTESTS CENTERED IN BEIJING'S TIANANMEN SQUARE

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. KING, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 608

Whereas the 31st anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre is an especially poignant milestone, particularly as the autonomy of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (''Hong Kong'') and freedoms guaranteed to the people of Hong Kong are currently under threat by possible national security legislation from the Government of the People's Republic of China (''China'');

Whereas, during the spring of 1989, an estimated 1,000,000 people engaged in Tiananmen Square protests, and citizens in over 400 Chinese cities staged similar protests, including among many others, students, workers, academics, journalists and government employees;

Whereas the peaceful demonstrations of 1989 called upon the Government of China to eliminate corruption, accelerate economic and political reform, and protect human rights, particularly the freedoms of expression and assembly, issues that remain relevant in United States-China relations 31 years later;

Whereas, on June 4, 1989, troops of the People's Liberation Army, at the behest of Chinese Communist Party leadership, attacked Tiananmen Square to repress demonstrators, crushing defenseless protestors with tanks and firing on them indiscriminately, killing hundreds or possibly thousands of individuals;

Whereas, since June 4, 1989, the Government of China censors any mention of Tiananmen Square and imprisons and

harasses its own citizens who attempt to discuss or commemorate Tiananmen Square protests and their violent suppression;

Whereas the Tiananmen Mothers—a group in China composed of parents and family members of individuals killed on or around June 4, 1989—have annually called upon the Government of China to reveal the truth of the events;

Whereas people of mainland China and Macau are again barred this year from commemorating the lives lost and the legacy of the 1989 massacre;

Whereas the Government of China continues to view the demands of the Tiananmen protesters, including democracy, transparency, rights protections, and freedom of speech, as threats to the legitimacy of the Chinese Communist Party's hold on political power;

Whereas the people of Hong Kong have commemorated the Tiananmen massacre each year faithfully in large numbers;

Whereas the Hong Kong Police Force has blocked the annual candlelight vigil to commemorate Tiananmen this year;

Whereas Hong Kong's guaranteed freedoms and the rule of law have allowed it to be a prosperous bridge between mainland China and the world;

Whereas Hong Kong's autonomy and freedoms have been eroded by the actions of the Government of Hong Kong and the Government of China, particularly over the past several years, with disqualifications of elected members of Hong Kong's Legislative Council, blocking citizens from running for office, failing to address the petitions of the Hong Kong people, banning a political party advocating Hong Kong independence, and failing to address police excessive use of force;

Whereas the political turmoil in Hong Kong is primarily the result of actions of the Government of Hong Kong and the Government of China, including the arbitrary arrests of peaceful protesters, including well-known democracy advocates such as Martin Lee, Jimmy Lai, Lee Cheuk Yan, Margaret Ng, Albert Ho, Leung Kwok-hung, Au Nok-hin, Figo Chan, and others;

Whereas China's National People's Congress has decided to impose national security legislation with respect to Hong Kong;

Whereas the implementation of that legislation signals a severe blow to Hong Kong's autonomy and would violate the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong, done at Beijing on December 19, 1984;

Whereas Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, pursuant to the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–383), has determined that Hong Kong no longer manifests a ''high degree of autonomy'' distinct from mainland China;

Whereas vague national security laws are used widely in mainland China to imprison or arbitrarily detain dissidents, rights defenders, civil society advocates, religious leaders and adherents, and persons from ethnic minorities;

Whereas human rights, democracy, and religious freedom advocates have been imprisoned or arbitrarily detained under vague national security laws in mainland China, including Wu Gan, Qin Yongmin, Zhou Shifeng, Yu Wensheng, Wang Yi , and Nobel laureate Liu Xiaobo, who died in state custody nearly three years ago;

Whereas the United States Congress, particularly in recent years, has passed numerous measures articulating the longstanding and bipartisan commitment to human rights in China, including—

(1) the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note);

(2) the North Korean Human Rights Reauthorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–198);

(3) the Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–330);

(4) the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–76); and

(5) the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act (S. 3744, 116th Congress);

Whereas, on this day, we stand in solidarity with human rights lawyers, labor and free speech advocates, religious groups, and ethnic minorities in China, such as Tibetans, and also Uyghurs and other predominately Muslim ethnic minorities who face mass internment and surveillance, forced labor and family separations, and who are often forced to renounce their faith; and

Whereas, on this day, we remember the words of the late Nobel Laureate Liu Xiaobo, who said there is ''no force that can put an end to the human quest for freedom, and China will in the end become a nation ruled by law, where human rights reign supreme'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) will commemorate the Tiananmen protests and their violent repression at least until such time as Chinese citizens are able to do so freely and publicly everywhere across their country;

(2) expresses sympathy to the families of those killed, tortured, imprisoned, or exiled for their participation in the pro-democracy demonstrations during the spring of 1989;

(3) calls on the Government of China to allow those Tiananmen demonstration participants currently living in exile in the United States and other countries to return to China without risk of repercussions or retribution;

(4) condemns the use of violence, torture, and arbitrary detention as a means to repress the legitimate aspirations of the people of China to speak and associate freely, including to petition the government and challenge the policies and ideology of the Chinese Communist Party;

(5) calls on the Government of China to release all prisoners of conscience, including prisoners detained because of their participation in Tiananmen Square commemorations or actions calling for the type of political reforms and rights protections pursued by those who gathered in Tiananmen Square in 1989 and including over one million Uyghurs and other predominately Muslim ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

(6) condemns any forced imposition of national security legislation with respect to Hong Kong;

(7) calls upon the United States Government to use all available authorities to protect United States interests in Hong Kong and the freedoms of the Hong Kong people, including—

(A) encouraging the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China ''to work with the Hong Kong [Special Administrative Region] Government and the people of Hong Kong to find a mutually acceptable accommodation that will honor China's international obligations under the UN-filed Sino-British Joint Declaration,'' as called for by the Joint Statement of the Governments of the United States, Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom; and

(B) using all available diplomatic means and targeted sanctions to encourage the repeal of the national security legislation adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China on May 28, 2020;

(8) calls upon the President to encourage an international coalition to demand that China adhere to its international agreements and human rights obligations; and

(9) calls upon Hong Kong Chief Executive Carrie Lam to allow the Hong Kong people to exercise their ''freedoms of speech, of the press and of publication; freedom of association, of assembly, of procession and of demonstration,'' as guaranteed in Article 27 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 39—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF AMERICANS TO PEACEABLY ASSEMBLE, EXERCISE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, AND PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES MUST BE RESPECTED; THAT VIOLENCE AND LOOTING ARE UNLAWFUL, UNACCEPTABLE AND CONTRARY TO THE PURPOSE OF PEACEFUL PROTESTS; AND THAT CONGRESS CONDEMNS THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR ORDERING FEDERAL OFFICERS TO USE GAS AND RUBBER BULLETS AGAINST THE AMERICANS WHO WERE PEACEABLY PROTESTING IN LAFAYETTE SQUARE IN WASHINGTON, DC ON THE NIGHT OF JUNE 1, 2020, THEREBY VIOLATING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THOSE PEACEFUL PROTESTORS

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 39

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the Sense of Congress that the constitutional rights of Americans to peaceably assemble, exercise freedom of speech, and petition the government for redress of grievances must be respected; that violence and looting are unlawful, unacceptable and contrary to the purpose of peaceful protests; and that Congress condemns the President of the United States for ordering Federal officers to use gas and rubber bullets against the Americans who were peaceably protesting in Lafayette Square in Washington, DC on the night of June 1, 2020, thereby violating the constitutional rights of those peaceful protestors.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1591. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 35, to amend title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a deprivation of civil rights, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1592. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. ROMNEY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 886, to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund permanent.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1591. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 35, to amend title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a deprivation of civil rights, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

(a) OFFENSE.—Chapter 13 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 250. Lynching

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) OFFENSES INVOLVING ACTUAL OR PERCEIVED RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN.—Whoever, whether or not acting under color of law, willfully conspires with another person to cause serious bodily injury to any person or, through the use of fire, a firearm, a dangerous weapon, or an explosive or incendiary device, attempt to cause serious bodily injury to any person, because of the actual or perceived race, color, religion, or national origin of any person—

''(A) shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years, fined in accordance with this title, or both; and

''(B) shall be imprisoned for any term of years or for life, fined in accordance with this title, or both, if—

''(i) death results from the offense; or

''(ii) the offense includes kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill.

''(2) OFFENSES INVOLVING ACTUAL OR PERCEIVED RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, OR DISABILITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Whoever, whether or not acting under color of law, in any circumstance described in subparagraph (B) or paragraph (3), willfully conspires with another person to cause serious bodily injury to any person or, through the use of fire, a firearm, a dangerous weapon, or an explosive or incendiary device, attempt to cause serious bodily injury to any person, because of the actual or perceived religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability of any person—

''(i) shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years, fined in accordance with this title, or both; and

''(ii) shall be imprisoned for any term of years or for life, fined in accordance with this title, or both, if—

''(I) death results from the offense; or

''(II) the offense includes kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill.

''(B) CIRCUMSTANCES DESCRIBED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the circumstances described in this subparagraph are that—

''(i) the conduct described in subparagraph (A) occurs during the course of, or as the result of, the travel of the defendant or the victim—

''(I) across a State line or national border; or

''(II) using a channel, facility, or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce;

''(ii) the defendant uses a channel, facility, or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce in connection with the conduct described in subparagraph (A);

''(iii) in connection with the conduct described in subparagraph (A), the defendant employs a firearm, dangerous weapon, explosive or incendiary device, or other weapon that has traveled in interstate or foreign commerce; or

''(iv) the conduct described in subparagraph (A)—

''(I) interferes with commercial or other economic activity in which the victim is engaged at the time of the conduct; or

''(II) otherwise affects interstate or foreign commerce.

''(3) OFFENSES OCCURRING IN THE SPECIAL MARITIME OR TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Whoever, within the special maritime or territorial jurisdiction of the United States, engages in conduct described in paragraph (1) or in paragraph (2)(A) (without regard to whether that conduct occurred in a circumstance described in paragraph (2)(B)) shall be subject to the same penalties as prescribed in those paragraphs.

''(4) GUIDELINES.—All prosecutions conducted by the United States under this section shall be undertaken pursuant to guidelines issued by the Attorney General, or the designee of the Attorney General, to be included in the United States Attorneys' Manual that shall establish neutral and objective criteria for determining whether a crime was committed because of the actual or perceived status of any person.

''(b) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—No prosecution of any offense described in this subsection may be undertaken by the United States, except under the certification in writing of the Attorney General, or a designee, that—

''(A) the State does not have jurisdiction;

''(B) the State has requested that the Federal Government assume jurisdiction;

''(C) the verdict or sentence obtained pursuant to State charges left demonstratively unvindicated the Federal interest in eradicating bias-motivated violence; or

''(D) a prosecution by the United States is in the public interest and necessary to secure substantial justice.

''(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the authority of Federal officers, or a Federal grand jury, to investigate possible violations of this section.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'explosive or incendiary device' has the meaning given such term in section 232 of this title;

''(2) the term 'firearm' has the meaning given such term in section 921(a) of this title;

''(3) the term 'gender identity' means actual or perceived gender-related characteristics;

''(4) the term 'serious bodily injury' has the meaning given such term in section 1365(h)(3) of this title; and

''(5) the term 'State' includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

''(d) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—

''(1) OFFENSES NOT RESULTING IN DEATH.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any offense under this section unless the indictment for such offense is found, or the information for such offense is instituted, not later than 7 years after the date on which the offense was committed.

''(2) DEATH RESULTING OFFENSES.—An indictment or information alleging that an offense under this section resulted in death may be found or instituted at any time without limitation.''.

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 13 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 249 the following:

''250. Lynching.''.

SA 1592. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. ROMNEY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 886, to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund permanent; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Indian Water Rights Settlement Extension Act''.

SEC. 2. TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.

(a) DEFINITION OF 611(g) AGREEMENT.—Section 602 of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3134) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (23) as paragraphs (2) through (24), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(1) 611(g) AGREEMENT.—The term '611(g) Agreement' means the agreement dated July 2, 2019, to be executed by the United States, the State, the Pueblos, the County, and the City pursuant to section 611(g).''.

(b) FINAL PROJECT DESIGN.—Section 611(b) of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3137) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''within 90 days of'' and inserting ''as soon as feasible after''.

(c) CONSTRUCTION COSTS FOR PUEBLO WATER FACILITIES.—Section 611(f) of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3138) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''$106,400,000'' and inserting ''$243,400,000''; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) EXCEPTION.—Of the amount described in subparagraph (A)—

''(i) the initial $106,400,000 shall be increased or decreased, as appropriate, based on ordinary fluctuations in construction costs since October 1, 2006, as determined using applicable engineering cost indices; and

''(ii) any amounts made available in excess of the amount described in clause (i) shall be increased or decreased, as appropriate, based on ordinary fluctuations in construction costs since October 1, 2018, as determined using applicable engineering cost indices.''; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''and the 611(g) Agreement'' after ''the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement''.

(d) FUNDING FOR REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—Section 617(a)(1) of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3147) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(B) by striking ''section 616 $50,000,000'' and inserting the following: ''section 616—

''(i) $50,000,000''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(ii) subject to the availability of appropriations and in addition to the amounts

made available under clause (i), $137,000,000, as adjusted under paragraph (4), for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2028.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any additional amounts made available under subparagraph (B)(ii) shall not be made available from the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established by section 10501(a) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 407(a)).''.

(e) ADJUSTMENT.—Section 617(a)(4) of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3147) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The amounts'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The amounts'';

(2) in subparagraph (A) (as so designated), by striking ''since October 1, 2006, as determined using applicable engineering cost indices'' and inserting ''pursuant to section 611(f)(1)(B)''; and

(3) by inserting at the end the following:

''(B) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any additional amounts made available as a result of this paragraph, as compared to this paragraph as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this subparagraph, shall—

''(i) be subject to the availability of appropriations; and

''(ii) not be made available from the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established by section 10501(a) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 407(a)).''.

(f) EXECUTION OF AGREEMENT UNDER SECTION 611(g).—Section 621 of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3149) is amended by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

''(a) APPROVAL.—To the extent the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, and the 611(g) Agreement do not conflict with this title, the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, and the 611(g) Agreement (including any amendments to the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, and the 611(g) Agreement that are executed to make the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, or the 611(g) Agreement consistent with this title) are authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

''(b) EXECUTION.—To the extent the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, and the 611(g) Agreement do not conflict with this title, the Secretary shall execute the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, and the 611(g) Agreement (including any amendments that are necessary to make the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, or the 611(g) Agreement consistent with this title).''.

(g) REQUIREMENTS FOR DETERMINATION OF SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OF THE REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—Section 623(e) of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3151) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) CRITERIA FOR SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—Subject to the provisions of section 611(d) concerning the extent, size, and capacity of the County Distribution System, the Regional Water System shall be determined to be substantially completed if—

''(A) the infrastructure has been constructed capable of—

''(i) diverting, treating, transmitting, and distributing a supply of 2,500 acre-feet of water to the Pueblos consistent with the Engineering Report (as amended by the 611(g) Agreement and the Operating Agreement); and

''(ii) diverting, treating, and transmitting the quantity of water specified in the Engineering Report to the County Distribution System and consistent with the Engineering Report (as amended by the 611(g) Agreement and the Operating Agreement); or

''(B) the Secretary—

''(i) issues a notice to proceed authorizing the commencement of Phase I construction of the Regional Water System by December 31, 2019, and subsequently commences construction of the Regional Water System;

''(ii) diligently proceeds to construct the Regional Water System in accordance with the Engineering Report (as amended by the 611(g) Agreement), on a schedule for completion by June 30, 2028;

''(iii) expends all of the available funding provided to construct the Regional Water System under section 611(f)(1)(A), in the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, and in the 611(g) Agreement;

''(iv) complies with the terms of the 611(g) Agreement; and

''(v) despite diligent efforts cannot complete construction of the Regional Water System as described in the final Engineering Report (as amended by the 611(g) Agreement), due solely to the lack of additional authorized funding.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''2021'' and inserting ''2025''; and

(B) by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2028'';

(3) in paragraph (3), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''2021'' and inserting ''2025'';

(4) in paragraph (4)(B)(ii)(II), by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2027''; and

(5) in paragraph (5)(A), by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2028''.

SEC. 3. KICKAPOO TRIBE.

(a) DEFINITION OF UPPER DELAWARE AND TRIBUTARIES WATERSHED PLAN.—In this section, the term ''Upper Delaware and Tributaries Watershed Plan'' means the plan described in the document entitled ''Watershed Plan and Environmental Impact Statement Upper Delaware and Tributaries Watershed Atchison, Brown, Jackson, and Nemaha Counties, Kansas'', dated January 1994, and supplemented in June 1994—

(1) developed, pursuant to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.)—

(A) by the Kickapoo Tribe, certain watershed and conservation districts in the State of Kansas, and the Department of Wildlife and Parks of the State of Kansas; and

(B) with the cooperation and technical assistance of the Natural Resources Conservation Service; and

(2) described in the report of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate (Senate Report 105–13; April 22, 1997).

(b) STUDY; RECOMMENDATIONS.—To support the purposes of achieving a fair, equitable, and final settlement of claims to water rights for the Kickapoo Tribe in the State of Kansas, the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service), in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior (acting through the Director of the Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office), shall—

(1) commence a study of the multipurpose dam described in the Upper Delaware and Tributaries Watershed Plan; and

(2) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, make recommendations to Congress with respect to the material alterations or changes to the Upper Delaware and Tributaries Watershed Plan that are necessary to effectuate, in part, the Tribal water rights agreed to by the Kickapoo Tribe and the State of Kansas on September 9, 2016, in the Kickapoo Tribe Water Rights Settlement Agreement, which otherwise remains subject to approval and authorization by Congress.

SEC. 4. NAVAJO-UTAH WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to achieve a fair, equitable, and final settlement of all claims to water rights in the State of Utah for—

(A) the Navajo Nation; and

(B) the United States, for the benefit of the Nation;

(2) to authorize, ratify, and confirm the agreement entered into by the Nation and the State, to the extent that the agreement is consistent with this section;

(3) to authorize and direct the Secretary—

(A) to execute the agreement; and

(B) to take any actions necessary to carry out the agreement in accordance with this section; and

(4) to authorize funds necessary for the implementation of the agreement and this section.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term ''agreement'' means—

(A) the document entitled ''Navajo Utah Water Rights Settlement Agreement'' dated December 14, 2015, and the exhibits attached thereto; and

(B) any amendment or exhibit to the document or exhibits referenced in subparagraph (A) to make the document or exhibits consistent with this section.

(2) ALLOTMENT.—The term ''allotment'' means a parcel of land—

(A) granted out of the public domain that is—

(i) located within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation; or

(ii) Bureau of Indian Affairs parcel number 792 634511 in San Juan County, Utah, consisting of 160 acres located in Township 41S, Range 20E, sections 11, 12, and 14, originally set aside by the United States for the benefit of an individual identified in the allotting document as a Navajo Indian; and

(B) held in trust by the United States—

(i) for the benefit of an individual, individuals, or an Indian Tribe other than the Navajo Nation; or

(ii) in part for the benefit of the Navajo Nation as of the enforceability date.

(3) ALLOTTEE.—The term ''allottee'' means an individual or Indian Tribe with a beneficial interest in an allotment held in trust by the United States.

(4) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—The term ''enforceability date'' means the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register the statement of findings described in subsection (g)(1).

(5) GENERAL STREAM ADJUDICATION.—The term ''general stream adjudication'' means the adjudication pending, as of the date of enactment of this Act, in the Seventh Judicial District in and for Grand County, State of Utah, commonly known as the ''Southeastern Colorado River General Adjudication'', Civil No. 810704477, conducted pursuant to State law.

(6) INJURY TO WATER RIGHTS.—The term ''injury to water rights'' means an interference with, diminution of, or deprivation of water rights under Federal or State law, excluding injuries to water quality.

(7) MEMBER.—The term ''member'' means any person who is a duly enrolled member of the Navajo Nation.

(8) NAVAJO NATION OR NATION.—The term ''Navajo Nation'' or ''Nation'' means a body

politic and federally recognized Indian nation, as published on the list established under section 104(a) of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131(a)), also known variously as the ''Navajo Nation'', the ''Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah'', and the ''Navajo Nation of Indians'' and other similar names, and includes all bands of Navajo Indians and chapters of the Navajo Nation and all divisions, agencies, officers, and agents thereof.

(9) NAVAJO WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—The term ''Navajo water development projects'' means projects for domestic municipal water supply, including distribution infrastructure, and agricultural water conservation, to be constructed, in whole or in part, using monies from the Navajo Water Development Projects Account.

(10) NAVAJO WATER RIGHTS.—The term ''Navajo water rights'' means the Nation's water rights in Utah described in the agreement and this section.

(11) OM&R.—The term ''OM&R'' means operation, maintenance, and replacement.

(12) PARTIES.—The term ''parties'' means the Navajo Nation, the State, and the United States.

(13) RESERVATION.—The term ''Reservation'' means, for purposes of the agreement and this section, the Reservation of the Navajo Nation in Utah as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act and depicted on the map attached to the agreement as Exhibit A, including any parcel of land granted out of the public domain and held in trust by the United States entirely for the benefit of the Navajo Nation as of the enforceability date.

(14) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior or a duly authorized representative thereof.

(15) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Utah and all officers, agents, departments, and political subdivisions thereof.

(16) UNITED STATES.—The term ''United States'' means the United States of America and all departments, agencies, bureaus, officers, and agents thereof.

(17) UNITED STATES ACTING IN ITS TRUST CAPACITY.—The term ''United States acting in its trust capacity'' means the United States acting for the benefit of the Navajo Nation or for the benefit of allottees.

(c) RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENT.—

(1) APPROVAL BY CONGRESS.—Except to the extent that any provision of the agreement conflicts with this section, Congress approves, ratifies, and confirms the agreement (including any amendments to the agreement that are executed to make the agreement consistent with this section).

(2) EXECUTION BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary is authorized and directed to promptly execute the agreement to the extent that the agreement does not conflict with this section, including—

(A) any exhibits to the agreement requiring the signature of the Secretary; and

(B) any amendments to the agreement necessary to make the agreement consistent with this section.

(3) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In implementing the agreement and this section, the Secretary shall comply with all applicable provisions of—

(i) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(ii) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(iii) all other applicable environmental laws and regulations.

(B) EXECUTION OF THE AGREEMENT.—Execution of the agreement by the Secretary as provided for in this section shall not constitute a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(d) NAVAJO WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) CONFIRMATION OF NAVAJO WATER RIGHTS.—

(A) QUANTIFICATION.—The Navajo Nation shall have the right to use water from water sources located within Utah and adjacent to or encompassed within the boundaries of the Reservation resulting in depletions not to exceed 81,500 acre-feet annually as described in the agreement and as confirmed in the decree entered by the general stream adjudication court.

(B) SATISFACTION OF ALLOTTEE RIGHTS.—Depletions resulting from the use of water on an allotment shall be accounted for as a depletion by the Navajo Nation for purposes of depletion accounting under the agreement, including recognition of—

(i) any water use existing on an allotment as of the date of enactment of this Act and as subsequently reflected in the hydrographic survey report referenced in subsection (f)(2);

(ii) reasonable domestic and stock water uses put into use on an allotment; and

(iii) any allotment water rights that may be decreed in the general stream adjudication or other appropriate forum.

(C) SATISFACTION OF ON-RESERVATION STATE LAW-BASED WATER RIGHTS.—Depletions resulting from the use of water on the Reservation pursuant to State law-based water rights existing as of the date of enactment of this Act shall be accounted for as depletions by the Navajo Nation for purposes of depletion accounting under the agreement.

(D) IN GENERAL.—The Navajo water rights are ratified, confirmed, and declared to be valid.

(E) USE.—Any use of the Navajo water rights shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement and this section.

(F) CONFLICT.—In the event of a conflict between the agreement and this section, the provisions of this section shall control.

(2) TRUST STATUS OF NAVAJO WATER RIGHTS.—The Navajo water rights—

(A) shall be held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of the Nation in accordance with the agreement and this section; and

(B) shall not be subject to forfeiture or abandonment.

(3) AUTHORITY OF THE NATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Nation shall have the authority to allocate, distribute, and lease the Navajo water rights for any use on the Reservation in accordance with the agreement, this section, and applicable Tribal and Federal law.

(B) OFF-RESERVATION USE.—The Nation may allocate, distribute, and lease the Navajo water rights for off-Reservation use in accordance with the agreement, subject to the approval of the Secretary.

(C) ALLOTTEE WATER RIGHTS.—The Nation shall not object in the general stream adjudication or other applicable forum to the quantification of reasonable domestic and stock water uses on an allotment, and shall administer any water use on the Reservation in accordance with applicable Federal law, including recognition of—

(i) any water use existing on an allotment as of the date of enactment of this Act and as subsequently reflected in the hydrographic survey report referenced in subsection (f)(2);

(ii) reasonable domestic and stock water uses on an allotment; and

(iii) any allotment water rights decreed in the general stream adjudication or other appropriate forum.

(4) EFFECT.—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this subsection, nothing in this section—

(A) authorizes any action by the Nation against the United States under Federal, State, Tribal, or local law; or

(B) alters or affects the status of any action brought pursuant to section 1491(a) of title 28, United States Code.

(e) NAVAJO TRUST ACCOUNTS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a trust fund, to be known as the ''Navajo Utah Settlement Trust Fund'' (referred to in this section as the ''Trust Fund''), to be managed, invested, and distributed by the Secretary and to remain available until expended, consisting of the amounts deposited in the Trust Fund under paragraph (3), together with any interest earned on those amounts, for the purpose of carrying out this section.

(2) ACCOUNTS.—The Secretary shall establish in the Trust Fund the following Accounts (referred to in this subsection as the ''Trust Fund Accounts''):

(A) The Navajo Water Development Projects Account.

(B) The Navajo OM&R Account.

(3) DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall deposit in the Trust Fund Accounts—

(A) in the Navajo Water Development Projects Account, the amounts made available pursuant to subsection (f)(1)(A); and

(B) in the Navajo OM&R Account, the amount made available pursuant to subsection (f)(1)(B).

(4) MANAGEMENT AND INTEREST.—

(A) MANAGEMENT.—Upon receipt and deposit of the funds into the Trust Fund Accounts, the Secretary shall manage, invest, and distribute all amounts in the Trust Fund in a manner that is consistent with the investment authority of the Secretary under—

(i) the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 162a);

(ii) the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.); and

(iii) this subsection.

(B) INVESTMENT EARNINGS.—In addition to the deposits under paragraph (3), any investment earnings, including interest, credited to amounts held in the Trust Fund are authorized to be appropriated to be used in accordance with the uses described in paragraph (8).

(5) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts appropriated to, and deposited in, the Trust Fund, including any investment earnings, shall be made available to the Nation by the Secretary beginning on the enforceability date and subject to the uses and restrictions set forth in this subsection.

(6) WITHDRAWALS.—

(A) WITHDRAWALS UNDER THE AMERICAN INDIAN TRUST FUND MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1994.—The Nation may withdraw any portion of the funds in the Trust Fund on approval by the Secretary of a tribal management plan submitted by the Nation in accordance with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(i) REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to the requirements under the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the tribal management plan under this subparagraph shall require that the Nation shall spend all amounts withdrawn from the Trust Fund and any investment earnings accrued through the investments under the Tribal management plan in accordance with this section.

(ii) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may carry out such judicial and administrative actions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to enforce the Tribal management plan to ensure that amounts withdrawn by the Nation from the Trust Fund under this subparagraph are used in accordance with this section.

(B) WITHDRAWALS UNDER EXPENDITURE PLAN.—The Nation may submit to the Secretary a request to withdraw funds from the Trust Fund pursuant to an approved expenditure plan.

(i) REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible to withdraw funds under an expenditure plan under this subparagraph, the Nation shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan for any portion of the Trust Fund that the Nation elects to withdraw pursuant to this subparagraph, subject to the condition that the funds shall be used for the purposes described in this section.

(ii) INCLUSIONS.—An expenditure plan under this subparagraph shall include a description of the manner and purpose for which the amounts proposed to be withdrawn from the Trust Fund will be used by the Nation, in accordance with paragraphs (3) and (8).

(iii) APPROVAL.—On receipt of an expenditure plan under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall approve the plan, if the Secretary determines that the plan—

(I) is reasonable;

(II) is consistent with, and will be used for, the purposes of this section; and

(III) contains a schedule which describes that tasks will be completed within 18 months of receipt of withdrawn amounts.

(iv) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may carry out such judicial and administrative actions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to enforce an expenditure plan to ensure that amounts disbursed under this subparagraph are used in accordance with this section.

(7) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this section gives the Nation the right to judicial review of a determination of the Secretary regarding whether to approve a Tribal management plan or an expenditure plan except under subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Administrative Procedure Act'').

(8) USES.—Amounts from the Trust Fund shall be used by the Nation for the following purposes:

(A) The Navajo Water Development Projects Account shall be used to plan, design, and construct the Navajo water development projects and for the conduct of related activities, including to comply with Federal environmental laws.

(B) The Navajo OM&R Account shall be used for the operation, maintenance, and replacement of the Navajo water development projects.

(9) LIABILITY.—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be liable for the expenditure or investment of any amounts withdrawn from the Trust Fund by the Nation under paragraph (6).

(10) NO PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS.—No portion of the Trust Fund shall be distributed on a per capita basis to any member of the Nation.

(11) EXPENDITURE REPORTS.—The Navajo Nation shall submit to the Secretary annually an expenditure report describing accomplishments and amounts spent from use of withdrawals under a Tribal management plan or an expenditure plan as described in this section.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

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

(A) for deposit in the Navajo Water Development Projects Account of the Trust Fund established under subsection (e)(2)(A), $198,300,000, which funds shall be retained until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury; and

(B) for deposit in the Navajo OM&R Account of the Trust Fund established under subsection (e)(2)(B), $11,100,000, which funds shall be retained until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION COSTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated non-trust funds in the amount of $1,000,000 to assist the United States with costs associated with the implementation of this section, including the preparation of a hydrographic survey of historic and existing water uses on the Reservation and on allotments.

(3) STATE COST SHARE.—The State shall contribute $8,000,000 payable to the Secretary for deposit into the Navajo Water Development Projects Account of the Trust Fund established under subsection (e)(2)(A) in installments in each of the 3 years following the execution of the agreement by the Secretary as provided for in subsection (c)(2).

(4) FLUCTUATION IN COSTS.—The amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) shall be increased or decreased, as appropriate, by such amounts as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in costs occurring after the date of enactment of this Act as indicated by the Bureau of Reclamation Construction Cost Index—Composite Trend.

(A) REPETITION.—The adjustment process under this paragraph shall be repeated for each subsequent amount appropriated until the amount authorized, as adjusted, has been appropriated.

(B) PERIOD OF INDEXING.—The period of indexing adjustment for any increment of funding shall end on the date on which funds are deposited into the Trust Fund.

(g) CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The waivers and releases contained in subsection (h) shall become effective as of the date the Secretary causes to be published in the Federal Register a statement of findings that—

(A) to the extent that the agreement conflicts with this section, the agreement has been revised to conform with this section;

(B) the agreement, so revised, including waivers and releases of claims set forth in subsection (h), has been executed by the parties, including the United States;

(C) Congress has fully appropriated, or the Secretary has provided from other authorized sources, all funds authorized under subsection (f)(1);

(D) the State has enacted any necessary legislation and provided the funding required under the agreement and subsection (f)(3); and

(E) the court has entered a final or interlocutory decree that—

(i) confirms the Navajo water rights consistent with the agreement and this section; and

(ii) with respect to the Navajo water rights, is final and nonappealable.

(2) EXPIRATION DATE.—If all the conditions precedent described in paragraph (1) have not been fulfilled to allow the Secretary's statement of findings to be published in the Federal Register by October 31, 2030—

(A) the agreement and this section, including waivers and releases of claims described in those documents, shall no longer be effective;

(B) any funds that have been appropriated pursuant to subsection (f) but not expended, including any investment earnings on funds that have been appropriated pursuant to such subsection, shall immediately revert to the general fund of the Treasury; and

(C) any funds contributed by the State pursuant to subsection (f)(3) but not expended shall be returned immediately to the State.

(3) EXTENSION.—The expiration date set forth in paragraph (2) may be extended if the Navajo Nation, the State, and the United States (acting through the Secretary) agree that an extension is reasonably necessary.

(h) WAIVERS AND RELEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY THE NATION AND THE UNITED STATES ACTING IN ITS CAPACITY AS TRUSTEE FOR THE NATION.—Subject to the retention of rights set forth in paragraph (3), in return for confirmation of the Navajo water rights and other benefits set forth in the agreement and this section, the Nation, on behalf of itself and the members of the Nation (other than members in their capacity as allottees), and the United States, acting as trustee for the Nation and members of the Nation (other than members in their capacity as allottees), are authorized and directed to execute a waiver and release of—

(i) all claims for water rights within Utah based on any and all legal theories that the Navajo Nation or the United States acting in its trust capacity for the Nation, asserted, or could have asserted, at any time in any proceeding, including to the general stream adjudication, up to and including the enforceability date, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the agreement and this section; and

(ii) all claims for damages, losses, or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion, or taking of water rights (including claims for injury to lands resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking of water rights) within Utah against the State, or any person, entity, corporation, or municipality, that accrued at any time up to and including the enforceability date.

(2) CLAIMS BY THE NAVAJO NATION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—The Navajo Nation, on behalf of itself (including in its capacity as allottee) and its members (other than members in their capacity as allottees), shall execute a waiver and release of—

(A) all claims the Navajo Nation may have against the United States relating in any manner to claims for water rights in, or water of, Utah that the United States acting in its trust capacity for the Nation asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including the general stream adjudication;

(B) all claims the Navajo Nation may have against the United States relating in any manner to damages, losses, or injuries to water, water rights, land, or other resources due to loss of water or water rights (including damages, losses, or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights due to loss of water or water rights; claims relating to interference with, diversion, or taking of water; or claims relating to failure to protect, acquire, replace, or develop water or water rights) within Utah that first accrued at any time up to and including the enforceability date;

(C) all claims the Nation may have against the United States relating in any manner to the litigation of claims relating to the Nation's water rights in proceedings in Utah; and

(D) all claims the Nation may have against the United States relating in any manner to the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the agreement or this section.

(3) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS BY THE NAVAJO NATION AND THE UNITED STATES.—Notwithstanding the waivers and releases authorized in this section, the Navajo Nation, and the United States acting in its trust capacity for the Nation, retain—

(A) all claims for injuries to and the enforcement of the agreement and the final or interlocutory decree entered in the general stream adjudication, through such legal and equitable remedies as may be available in

the decree court or the Federal District Court for the District of Utah;

(B) all rights to use and protect water rights acquired after the enforceability date;

(C) all claims relating to activities affecting the quality of water, including any claims under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) (including claims for damages to natural resources), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the regulations implementing those Acts, and the common law;

(D) all claims for water rights, and claims for injury to water rights, in States other than the State of Utah;

(E) all claims, including environmental claims, under any laws (including regulations and common law) relating to human health, safety, or the environment; and

(F) all rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, and powers not specifically waived and released pursuant to the agreement and this section.

(4) EFFECT.—Nothing in the agreement or this section—

(A) affects the ability of the United States acting in its sovereign capacity to take actions authorized by law, including any laws relating to health, safety, or the environment, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), and the regulations implementing those laws;

(B) affects the ability of the United States to take actions in its capacity as trustee for any other Indian Tribe or allottee;

(C) confers jurisdiction on any State court to—

(i) interpret Federal law regarding health, safety, or the environment or determine the duties of the United States or other parties pursuant to such Federal law; and

(ii) conduct judicial review of Federal agency action; or

(D) modifies, conflicts with, preempts, or otherwise affects—

(i) the Boulder Canyon Project Act (43 U.S.C. 617 et seq.);

(ii) the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (43 U.S.C. 618 et seq.);

(iii) the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the ''Colorado River Storage Project Act'') (43 U.S.C. 620 et seq.);

(iv) the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.);

(v) the Treaty between the United States of America and Mexico respecting utilization of waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, signed at Washington February 3, 1944 (59 Stat. 1219);

(vi) the Colorado River Compact of 1922, as approved by the Presidential Proclamation of June 25, 1929 (46 Stat. 3000); and

(vii) the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact as consented to by the Act of April 6, 1949 (63 Stat. 31, chapter 48).

(5) TOLLING OF CLAIMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each applicable period of limitation and time-based equitable defense relating to a claim waived by the Navajo Nation described in this subsection shall be tolled for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the enforceability date.

(B) EFFECT OF PARAGRAPH.—Nothing in this paragraph revives any claim or tolls any period of limitation or time-based equitable defense that expired before the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this subsection precludes the tolling of any period of limitations or any time-based equitable defense under any other applicable law.

(i) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.—

(1) PRECEDENT.—Nothing in this section establishes any standard for the quantification or litigation of Federal reserved water rights or any other Indian water claims of any other Indian Tribe in any other judicial or administrative proceeding.

(2) OTHER INDIAN TRIBES.—Nothing in the agreement or this section shall be construed in any way to quantify or otherwise adversely affect the water rights, claims, or entitlements to water of any Indian Tribe, band, or community, other than the Navajo Nation.

(j) RELATION TO ALLOTTEES.—

(1) NO EFFECT ON CLAIMS OF ALLOTTEES.—Nothing in this section or the agreement shall affect the rights or claims of allottees, or the United States, acting in its capacity as trustee for or on behalf of allottees, for water rights or damages related to lands allotted by the United States to allottees, except as provided in subsection (d)(1)(B).

(2) RELATIONSHIP OF DECREE TO ALLOTTEES.—Allottees, or the United States, acting in its capacity as trustee for allottees, are not bound by any decree entered in the general stream adjudication confirming the Navajo water rights and shall not be precluded from making claims to water rights in the general stream adjudication. Allottees, or the United States, acting in its capacity as trustee for allottees, may make claims and such claims may be adjudicated as individual water rights in the general stream adjudication.

(k) ANTIDEFICIENCY.—The United States shall not be liable for any failure to carry out any obligation or activity authorized by this section (including any obligation or activity under the agreement) if adequate appropriations are not provided expressly by Congress to carry out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 5. SHARING ARRANGEMENTS WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES.

Section 405 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1645) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting ''urban Indian organizations,'' before ''and tribal organizations''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by inserting ''urban Indian organization,'' before ''or tribal organization''; and

(B) by inserting ''an urban Indian organization,'' before ''or a tribal organization''.

SEC. 6. AMENDMENT TO THE INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT.

Section 409 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1647b) is amended by inserting ''or the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.)'' after ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)''.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO OBJECT TO PROCEEDING

I, Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY, intend to object to proceeding to the nomination of Mashall Billingslea, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security dated June 4, 2020.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I intend to object to any unanimous consent request relating to the nomination of Marshall Billingslea, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security, vice Andrea L. Thompson, resigned (PN1732).

Following my bipartisan letter to the president on April 8, 2020, regarding the removal of the Intelligence Community Inspector General (IC IG), I sent a separate letter to the President regarding the removal of the Department of State Inspector General (State IG). My letter echoed the IC IG letter to the President and reminded him of his requirement under the Inspector General Reform Act to provide clear reasons for removal of inspectors general. I also raised concerns regarding the inherent conflicts of interest created by naming individuals holding political positions within the overseen agency as acting inspectors general. After a delay, the White House promised me a response to both the IC IG letter and my State IG letter that fulfilled the statutory requirement by providing substantive reasons for the removal. On the evening of May 26, 2020, I received a response from the White House, but it contained no explanation for the removal of the State IG and made no comment regarding the conflicts of interest issues that I raised.

Though the Constitution gives the president the authority to manage executive branch personnel, Congress has made it clear that should the president find reason to remove an inspector general, there ought to be a good reason for it. The White House's response failed to address this requirement, which Congress clearly stated in statute and accompanying reports. I don't dispute the President's authority under the Constitution, but without sufficient explanation, the American people will be left speculating whether political or self-interests are to blame. That's not good for the presidency or government accountability. This is only compounded when the acting IG maintains their presidentially appointed position within the overseen agency.

Further, the White House's response states that the President was acting in a manner that comported with the precedent that began under the Obama administration. The letter states that the President's letter mirrors the one sent by President Obama when he removed IG Walpin. What that letter fails to mention is that President Obama, at the demand of myself and other members of this Chamber, eventually did send several letters explaining in much greater detail the reasons for the removal of Mr. Walpin. They were inadequate responses that continually changed and eventually resulted in a bicameral investigation into the matter, but reasons were provided.

I have attached copies of these letters and the aforementioned report for the RECORD. I intend to maintain this hold until the notice requirement in the Inspector General Act of 1978, 5 U.S.C. app. 3(b) is met and the reasons for the IC IGs removal are provided.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO OBJECT TO PROCEEDING

I, Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY, intend to object to proceeding to the nomination of Christopher C. Miller, of Virginia, to be Director of the National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence dated June 4, 2020.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I intend to object to any unanimous consent request relating to the nomination of Christopher C. Miller, of Virginia, to be Director of the National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence (PN1741).

On April 8, 2020, I sent a bipartisan letter to the President cosigned by seven of my colleagues regarding the removal of Intelligence Community Inspector General (IC IG) Michael Atkinson. That letter reminded the President of his requirement under the Inspector General Reform Act to provide clear reasons for such removal. After a delay, the White House promised me a response to my letter that fulfilled the statutory requirement by providing substantive reasons for the removal. On the evening of May 26, 2020, I received a response from the White House, but it contained no explanation for the removal of the IC IG.

Though the Constitution gives the president the authority to manage executive branch personnel, Congress has made it clear that should the president find reason to fire an inspector general, there ought to be a good reason for it. The White House's response failed to address this requirement, which Congress clearly stated in statute and accompanying reports. I don't dispute the President's authority under the Constitution, but without sufficient explanation, the American people will be left speculating whether political or self-interests are to blame. That's not good for the presidency or government accountability.

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I have attached copies of these letters and the aforementioned report for the RECORD. I intend to maintain this hold until the notice requirement in the Inspector General Act of 1978, 5 U.S.C. app. § 3(b) is met and the reasons for the IC IGs removal are provided.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I have 6 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 4, 2020, at 11 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 4, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 4, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing nominations.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 4, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 4, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 4, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

TAXPAYER FIRST ACT OF 2019—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 75, H.R. 1957.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 75, H.R. 1957, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk for the motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 75, H.R. 1957, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.

Mitch McConnell, Thom Tillis, Pat Roberts, Shelley Moore Capito, Mike Crapo, Lindsey Graham, David Perdue, Martha McSally, Richard Burr, Cory Gardner, Steve Daines, Lamar Alexander, Tom Cotton, Kevin Cramer, John Boozman, Rob Portman, Susan M. Collins.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call for the cloture motion be waived.

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

SIGNING AUTHORITY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the majority leader be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions through Monday, June 8, 2020.

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

INDIAN WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT EXTENSION ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 397, S. 886.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 886) to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund permanent.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

S. 886

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Indian Water Rights Settlement Extension Act''.

SEC. 2. RECLAMATION WATER SETTLEMENTS FUND.

Section 10501 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 407) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''fiscal years 2020 through 2029'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2020 through 2039'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) EXPENDITURES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B)—

''(I) for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2029, the Secretary may expend from the Fund an amount not to exceed $120,000,000, plus the interest accrued from the Fund, for the fiscal year in which expenditures are made pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3); and

''(II) subject to clause (ii), for each of fiscal years 2030 through 2044, the Secretary may expend from the Fund an amount not to exceed

$120,000,000, plus the interest accrued in the Fund, for the fiscal year in which expenditures are made pursuant to paragraph (2).

''(ii) LIMITATION.—Of the amount described in clause (i)(II) for each of fiscal years 2030 through 2044, the Secretary may expend an amount not to exceed $90,000,000 for an individual Indian water rights settlement, unless the Secretary determines that an expenditure of more than $90,000,000 would not adversely affect the funding of the implementation of other congressionally approved settlement agreements.'';

(B) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''litigation involving the United States, if the settlement agreement or implementing legislation requires the Bureau of Reclamation'' and inserting ''claims concerning Indian water resources, if the settlement agreement or implementing legislation authorizes the Secretary''; and

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (i)—

(aa) in subclause (I), by striking ''the entire period in which the Fund is in existence'' and inserting ''the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029''; and

(bb) in subclause (II), by inserting ''during the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029'' after ''into the Fund''; and

(II) in clause (ii), by inserting ''or are deposited into the Fund after fiscal year 2029'' after ''subparagraph (B)'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clauses (i)(II)(bb), (iii)(II)(bb), and (iv)(II)(bb), by striking ''the entire period in which the Fund is in existence'' each place it appears and inserting ''the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029''; and

(II) in clause (iv)(I)—

(aa) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and'';

(bb) by striking ''through annual appropriations, the Secretary'' shall and inserting the following: ''through annual appropriations—

''(aa) the Secretary''; and

(cc) by adding at the end the following:

''(bb) if the Indian water rights settlement agreement described in item (aa) has not been approved and authorized by an Act of Congress by December 31, 2021—

''(AA) the amount shall no longer be reserved for that settlement under subparagraph (A)(i)(II); and

''(BB) the Secretary shall deposit the amount that would have otherwise been reserved under subparagraph (A)(i)(II) for the Indian water rights settlement agreement into the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund established under section 403(a) of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1543(a)), with 65 percent of that amount in each fiscal year deposited into the Future Indian Water Settlement Subaccount of that Fund.'';

(iii) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) by striking ''December 31, 2019'' and inserting ''December 31, 2021''; and

(II) by striking ''for any authorized use'' and inserting ''for any use authorized under paragraph (2)''; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) SUFFICIENCY OF FUNDS.—The Secretary may use amounts in the Fund in a fiscal year for multiple settlements under subparagraph (B), without regard to the priorities described in clauses (ii) through (iv) of subparagraph (B), to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet the enforceability date or substantial completion date of a settlement.''; and

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''September 30, 2034'' and inserting ''September 30, 2044''.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO AAMODT LITIGATION SETTLEMENT ACT.

(a) DEFINITION OF 611(G) AGREEMENT.—Section 602 of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3134) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (23) as paragraphs (2) through (24), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(1) 611(g) AGREEMENT.—The term '611(g) Agreement' means the agreement dated July 2, 2019, to be executed by the United States, the State, the Pueblos, the County, and the City pursuant to section 611(g).''.

(b) FINAL PROJECT DESIGN.—Section 611(b) of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3137) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''within 90 days of'' and inserting ''as soon as feasible after''.

(c) CONSTRUCTION COSTS FOR PUEBLO WATER FACILITIES.—Section 611(f) of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3138) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''$106,400,000'' and inserting ''$243,400,000''; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) EXCEPTION.—Of the amount described in subparagraph (A)—

''(i) the initial $106,400,000 shall be increased or decreased, as appropriate, based on ordinary fluctuations in construction costs since October 1, 2006, as determined using applicable engineering cost indices; and

''(ii) any amounts made available in excess of the amount described in clause (i) shall be increased or decreased, as appropriate, based on ordinary fluctuations in construction costs since October 1, 2018, as determined using applicable engineering cost indices.''; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''and the 611(g) Agreement'' after ''the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement''.

(d) FUNDING FOR REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—Section 617(a)(1)(B) of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3147) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$187,000,000''; and

(2) by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2028''.

(e) ADJUSTMENT.—Section 617(a)(4) of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3147) is amended by striking ''since October 1, 2006, as determined using applicable engineering cost indices'' and inserting ''pursuant to section 611(f)(1)(B)''.

(f) EXECUTION OF AGREEMENT UNDER SECTION 611(G).—Section 621 of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3149) is amended by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

''(a) APPROVAL.—To the extent the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, and the 611(g) Agreement do not conflict with this title, the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, and the 611(g) Agreement (including any amendments to the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, and the 611(g) Agreement that are executed to make the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, or the 611(g) Agreement consistent with this title) are authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

''(b) EXECUTION.—To the extent the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, and the 611(g) Agreement do not conflict with this title, the Secretary shall execute the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, and the 611(g) Agreement (including any amendments that are necessary to make the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, or the 611(g) Agreement consistent with this title).''.

(g) REQUIREMENTS FOR DETERMINATION OF SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OF THE REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—Section 623(e) of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3151) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) CRITERIA FOR SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—Subject to the provisions of section 611(d) concerning the extent, size, and capacity of the County Distribution System, the Regional Water System shall be determined to be substantially completed if—

''(A) the infrastructure has been constructed capable of—

''(i) diverting, treating, transmitting, and distributing a supply of 2,500 acre-feet of water to the Pueblos consistent with the Engineering Report (as amended by the 611(g) Agreement and the Operating Agreement); and

''(ii) diverting, treating, and transmitting the quantity of water specified in the Engineering Report to the County Distribution System and consistent with the Engineering Report (as amended by the 611(g) Agreement and the Operating Agreement); or

''(B) the Secretary—

''(i) issues a notice to proceed authorizing the commencement of Phase I construction of the Regional Water System by December 31, 2019, and subsequently commences construction of the Regional Water System;

''(ii) diligently proceeds to construct the Regional Water System in accordance with the Engineering Report (as amended by the 611(g) Agreement), on a schedule for completion by June 30, 2028;

''(iii) expends all of the available funding provided to construct the Regional Water System under section 611(f)(1)(A), in the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, and in the 611(g) Agreement;

''(iv) complies with the terms of the 611(g) Agreement; and

''(v) despite diligent efforts cannot complete construction of the Regional Water System as described in the final Engineering Report (as amended by the 611(g) Agreement), due solely to the lack of additional authorized funding.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''2021'' and inserting ''2025''; and

(B) by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2028'';

(3) in paragraph (3), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''2021'' and inserting ''2025'';

(4) in paragraph (4)(B)(ii)(II), by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2027''; and

(5) in paragraph (5)(A), by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2028''.

SEC. 4. KICKAPOO TRIBE.

(a) DEFINITION OF UPPER DELAWARE AND TRIBUTARIES WATERSHED PLAN.—In this section, the term ''Upper Delaware and Tributaries Watershed Plan'' means the plan described in the document entitled ''Watershed Plan and Environmental Impact Statement Upper Delaware and Tributaries Watershed Atchison, Brown, Jackson, and Nemaha Counties, Kansas'', dated January 1994, and supplemented in June 1994—

(1) developed, pursuant to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.)—

(A) by the Kickapoo Tribe, certain watershed and conservation districts in the State of Kansas, and the Department of Wildlife and Parks of the State of Kansas; and

(B) with the cooperation and technical assistance of the Natural Resources Conservation Service; and

(2) described in the report of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate (Senate Report 105–13; April 22, 1997).

(b) STUDY; RECOMMENDATIONS.—To support the purposes of achieving a fair, equitable, and final settlement of claims to water rights for the Kickapoo Tribe in the State of Kansas, the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service), in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior (acting through the Director of the Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office), shall—

(1) commence a study of the multipurpose dam described in the Upper Delaware and Tributaries Watershed Plan; and

(2) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, make recommendations to Congress with respect to the material alterations or changes to the Upper Delaware and Tributaries Watershed Plan that are necessary to effectuate, in part, the Tribal water rights agreed to by the Kickapoo Tribe and the State of Kansas on September 9, 2016, in the Kickapoo Tribe Water Rights Settlement Agreement, which otherwise remains subject to approval and authorization by Congress.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute be withdrawn; that the Udall 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 committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 1592) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.)

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, 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. 886), as amended, was passed.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, 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.

AMENDING TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE, TO MODIFY THE LIMITATION ON PAY FOR CERTAIN HIGH-LEVEL EMPLOYEES AND OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message to accompany S. 3084.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 3084) entitled ''An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the limitation on pay for certain high-level employees and officers of the Department of Veterans Affairs.'', do pass with an amendment.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to concur in the House amendment, and I ask unanimous consent that the motion be agreed to and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 8, 2020

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m., Monday, June 8; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 75, H.R. 1957; finally, that notwithstanding rule XXII, the cloture vote on the motion to proceed to H.R. 1957 occur at 5:30 p.m.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 3084

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that action with respect to S. 3084 be vitiated.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JUNE 8, 2020, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:09 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 8, 2020, at 3 p.m.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate: June 4, 2020:

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

MICHAEL PACK, OF MARYLAND, TO BE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR THE TERM OF THREE YEARS.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REMEMBERING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TREATY OF TRIANON WITH HUNGARY

HON. ANDY HARRIS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, as Co-Chair of the Congressional Hungarian-American Caucus, I rise today on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Treaty of Trianon with Hungary signed on June 4, 1920, at the Paris Peace Conference at the end of the First World War.

The non-negotiable treaty cost Hungary over 70 percent of her territory and one-third or three million of her indigenous ethnic-Hungarian population. For the last one hundred years, these ethnic Hungarian minorities have had to live in neighboring countries, with their cultural and political lives suffering at times.

The Hungarian-American Caucus is a bipartisan group of distinguished House members, which seeks to represent the interests of Hungarian American constituents; foster bilateral relations between Hungary, a strong NATO ally, and the United States; and protect the rights of Hungarian minorities in Europe.

To that end, I include in the RECORD the following statement by the American Hungarian Federation, the oldest American Hungarian association in the United States, founded in 1906 in Cleveland, Ohio, and based in Washington, D.C., on the occasion of this 100th Anniversary of the Treaty of Trianon.

AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FOUNDATION

Akos L. Nagy, President of American Hungarian Federation.

Paul Kamenar, Chair, Executive Committee.

Frank Koszorus, Jr., Chair, International Relations Committee.

THE TREATY OF TRIANON: A HUNGARIAN TRAGEDY

''Ancient poets and theologians could not imagine such suffering, which Trianon brought to the innocent. In their eyes, that was for the damned in Hell.''—Sir Winston Churchill

One hundred years ago, June 4, 1920, the Hungarian delegation to the Paris Peace Conference was forced to sign the punishing Treaty of Trianon, arguably the most severe of all the post-World War I settlements concluded at the conference. Led by the Big Four—the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy—those treaties were collectively designed to conclude the First World War and make the ''world safe for democracy,'' according to President Woodrow Wilson.

The ''peacemakers'' instead concocted a hazardous brew. The ostensible ''peace'' turned out to be only an armistice as World War II erupted merely 20 years later. Tens of millions of civilians and members of the military died in that war; the Holocaust devastated the European Jewish community; a murderous Stalin occupied Central and Eastern Europe; and the world was thrust into a costly and dangerous Cold War. Supposedly in the name of national self-determination, Trianon dismembered the thousand-year-old Kingdom of Hungary, a self-contained, geographically and economically coherent and durable formation in the Carpathian Basin, boasting the longest lasting historical borders in Europe.

The resulting non-negotiable treaty cost Hungary over 70 percent of her territory and one-third or three million of her indigenous ethnic-Hungarian population. Add to this the loss of all her seaports and up to 90 percent of her vast natural resources, industry, railways, and other infrastructure.

Millions of Hungarians woke up one morning and saw borders arbitrarily redrawn around them without plebiscites, ignoring Wilson's lofty goal of national self-determination. The ''absurd'' treaty, as Wilson later referred to it, was never ratified by the United States; ignored a millennia of nation building and age-old cultural affiliations; created new and enlarged countries; and produced millions of new minorities who today struggle for survival of their ethnic identity.

To this very day, Hungarian minorities have been subjected to discrimination, intolerance and violence. Schools in the successor states limit students from studying in their native Hungarian language; Hungarian church properties have been confiscated; and cemeteries and cultural monuments have been vandalized. The ''peacemakers'' did insist that the new successor states, Romania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, sign various international instruments that included provisions for the protection of minorities. But those promises are largely unkept.

Despite these promises and the fact that Romania obtained Transylvania from Hungary under Trianon—more territory than remained as Hungary—Romania continues to ignore its obligations. Just recently in April, Romania's president incited animosity against its ethnic Hungarians by making inflammatory statements resulting in tensions between Hungary and Romania, two NATO allies. The Hungarian historical communities in Romania, particularly the Szeklers, are denied a range of rights that threatens their very cultural existence.

Hungarians in Serbia, Slovakia, Romania, and Ukraine have all requested semi-autonomy by peaceful and democratic means. Such local governance would ensure democracy to beleaguered Hungarians, fulfill promises made to them one hundred years ago, and strengthen the democratic process by serving as a model of how majorities and minorities can work together to redress past wrongs.

Considering the far-reaching implications of discrimination, intolerance, and animosity directed at the Hungarian minorities, the response from the European Union and the United States to date has been tepid. Stronger measures must be taken to remedy the ongoing abuses of minority rights that contravene numerous European Commission standards.

Together, the European Union and United States must ensure that democratic principles and international norms and practices relating to national minorities will finally prevail in Central and Eastern Europe and bring regional tension to a just and lasting end, all of which is in the strategic interests of the United States and the American people. Only then will the Tragedy of Trianon be addressed.

HONORING JOHN McCALL III

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable student, Mr. John McCall III.

John William McCall, III was born to Gladys and John William McCall, Jr. He is a native of Sidon, Mississippi, and the eldest of three siblings. His two brothers are Jamarkus and Jeremiah McCall.

John is a 2016 graduate of Amanda Elzy High School where he graduated as the salutatorian of his class. Currently, he serves as a member of the choir and volunteer sound engineer at his church, St. James Temple of Deliverance C.O.G.I.C. in Cruger, MS.

As a Presidential Scholar at MVSU, McCall is a member of the Alpha Lambda Delta Honor Society and was appointed as the chapter's Historian. Growing up, he developed an interest in the arts and has continued to cultivate that interest throughout his matriculation at MVSU. John has always been fascinated with various forms of art—particularly film and performances by historical and modern actors. His career goal is to become a film director and professional actor.

John recently graduated from Mississippi Valley State University as the valedictorian of his class with a 4.0 grade point average. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Mass Communications with an emphasis in Broadcasting and a minor in Business Administration. He also represented The Valley as Mister Mississippi Valley State University during the 2019–2020 academic school year.

While at MVSU, he directed and starred in various productions, including two short films—''The Contrast Between a Boy and a Man'' and, ''Leopard Highway.'' In addition, he has directed and starred in a small three-episode mini-series entitled ''Fading Corners,'' and has directed a music video entitled ''Invisible,'' which was performed by Timothy Adams Jr., a cousin, good friend, and upcoming artist. John has starred in numerous theatrical skits at his church as well as MVSU, including, ''Family: An Adaptation'' and ''The New Mrs. Jones.'' John said he has fallen in love with the power of storytelling.

McCall aspires to live a life filled with gratitude. He is grateful to God for life and His direction, which he finds in His Word. Moreover, he is grateful to his parents for all the days and nights they have worked hard to put food on the table and to ensure that he and his brothers are well taken care of. He is also thankful for the ways they've nurtured him through life and for the prayers they have sent up on his behalf. Lastly, he is grateful for his family, church, and friends for their unwavering love and support.

Upon graduating this May 2020, John plans to attend graduate school to further study filming and acting. John is a firm believer that

God will always have his back if he remains focused and continues to follow the right path in life.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. John McCall, III for his dedication to academic excellence, tenacity to serving his community and desire to be an example for all.

REMEMBERING DR. MARSHALL MITZMAN

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the life of Dr. Marshall Mitzman, on the occasion of his passing on Tuesday, April 14, 2020.

Born on May 23, 1946, to Moe Mitzman and Nellie Mitzman-Schwartz, Marshall and his four siblings grew up in Angola, Indiana. His family remembers, even as a boy, Marshall valued his education and worked hard to ensure an opportunity to continue his education after high school.

Marshall made his way to California in 1964 and landed in the Bay Area. Using his education at Foothill College and De Anza College as a launching pad, he obtained a bachelor's degree at San Jose State University; but, he did not stop there. Marshall went on to obtain a master's degree from Judge College, Cambridge University, at which he later became Dr. Mitzman upon the completion of his doctoral program.

Marshall would then return to California where he started several small businesses. He quickly became an integral part of the fabric of our community by lending his expertise to several networks. He served as an adjunct professor at several of our community colleges and held a lifetime California Community College teaching credential. He also taught at the UC Berkeley Haas School of Business. The boards on which Marshall served are almost too numerous to name, but notable among them are the Alameda County School Board Association, the Hayward Education Foundation, and the Friends of Chabot College Foundation.

In 2008, Marshall became a board member of the Chabot-Las Positas Community College District (CLPCCD), with which he worked to increase access to education in the parts of our community where opportunity has not been distributed as equally as the capability of our students. Marshall served on the CLPCCD Board of Directors until his passing. His commitment to students will be among his greatest legacies. We're all grateful to Marshall, for always putting the needs and education of our students first.

Marshall was recovering from a brain tumor in one of our community's skilled nursing facilities when the cruelty of COVID–19 stole him from us. He is survived by his wife Felie, two children, and seven grandchildren.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF DR. CASSANDRA ''MELODY'' MONTGOMERY

HON. RASHIDA TLAIB

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the hard work and service of Dr. Cassandra Montgomery on behalf of the communities of Detroit.

Over the years, Dr. Montgomery has taken on many roles, working in different capacities, but she has always remained steadfast in the pursuit of social justice. Dr. Montgomery first moved to Detroit from Alabama as a young child. She grew up in the beautiful city of Detroit in its golden age of growth. She experienced Motown's musical scene and enjoyed her youth spent in neighborhoods where goods and services could be found without even leaving the community. Dr. Montgomery also witnessed Detroit in the midst of the 1960s civil rights movement. She knew the pain of segregation through her childhood visits to Alabama, but she also bore witness to one of the most important speeches delivered by Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. at a speech at Cobo Hall in 1963.

These memories instilled in Dr. Montgomery that social justice is a need worth fighting for, something she carried through in her work. Dr. Montgomery built the foundation of her professional life in service to others, whether in social work, advocacy, or in counseling, she was a friend to the people of the City of Detroit. Those of us who knew her in her capacity at People's Community Services in Southwest Detroit know her particularly for her tenacity in preserving the culture of the neighborhood of Delray.

I therefore ask you to join me in tribute to Dr. Cassandra Montgomery, a beautiful soul and fighter for justice.

THANKFUL FOR THE GENEROSITY OF AIKEN CITIZENS

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, as I travel throughout the Second Congressional District, I have been inspired by the outpouring of support and generosity for those in need defeating the Wuhan Virus. In Aiken County, many individuals and organizations have stepped forward to assist their fellow South Carolinians, including Apazza di Napoli owner Cliff Garzzillo, who donated over 400 pasta meals to local grocery stores and medical workers. Prime Steakhouse owner Randy Stamm, with the help of local Real Estate Agent Barb Gould Uskup, donated 150 meals to Aiken Regional Medical Centers (ARMC) hospital workers. Palmetto Golf Club, led by Pro Emeritus Brooks Blackburn in Aiken, donated 350 lunches from talented Newberry Hall owners Patrick and Natalie Carlisle to Aiken Regional Medical Center thanks to Club member donations.

Aiken Senior Life Center, under the leadership of Executive Director Aimee Hanna, has partnered with local restaurants to feed seniors over 60 with their weekly Drive N' Dine event, serving 250 meals so far. This is a weekly event created with the federal CARES Act funding.

The Aiken County NAACP Adult Branch & Youth Council, under Chapter President Eugene White, delivered lunches from Honey Baked Ham owner Jignesh Desai to the workers of Pruitt Health in both Aiken and North Augusta in recognition of National Skilled Nursing Care Week. Aiken's Civil Air Patrol squadron members Nancy Reason, Ron Kight, and Chris Medlin delivered homemade and store-bought snacks to Aiken Regional Medical Center's hospital employees who work in environmental services. Golden Harvest Food Bank, under Executive Director Amy Breitmann and its community partners, including Recleim a recycling company in Graniteville, South Carolina, the Horse Creek Trust's Turner Simkins and the Graniteville Valcluse Warrenville Fire Department, under Chief Raymond Scott, Jr. loaded and distributed boxes containing meals.

I am honored and inspired to represent the Aiken community.

HONORING ERIC THOMPSON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a hardworking and ambitious man, Mr. Eric Thompson. Eric has shown what can be done through hard work, dedication and a desire to serve others.

Eric Thompson is a native of Rolling Fork, Mississippi and a graduate of South Delta High School in 2013. During his high school career, he participated in football, basketball, and track. Eric excelled in football, becoming an All-District Wide Receiver his Junior and Senior year. He made the decision to attend the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff majoring in Computer Science.

During his years on the university's campus, Mr. Thompson spent most of his time with the ROTC program. This interaction directly affected his development as an impactful leader and his ability to work well with others while building a cohesive environment. Eric was a member of the Golden Lion Football Team while at UAPB. He worked his way into a starting position as a wide receiver and on special teams. He also became a member of the Gamma Sigma Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc. He graduated in 2018 with his Bachelor of Science Degree in Computer Science.

After graduating he became a Math Teacher and Coach for the South Delta School District (Middle School), giving back to the community that raised him. Within his first year as a coach, his leadership skills and his ability to create a TEAM approach; his students increased their test scores from 21 to 69 percent. He made a significant impact with his students on the field as well as a new coach taking over the reins with only one week before the season started; his team produced a winning season finishing 5–2. His basketball team finished 8–6 in his first year. He is now in his second year of teaching and his student's test scores have continued to increase

to above 70 percent. The South Delta Middle School basketball team won the Conference Championship this season finishing 16–0 in district play. Mr. Thompson was inaugurated into the Leadership Team at South Delta Middle School as a bright and upcoming leader. He is the youngest member affiliated with this leadership team. Mr. Thompson holds many other responsibilities while excelling through his career.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Eric Thompson for his passion and dedication to his community and desire to make a difference in the lives of the students of the South Delta School District.

RECOGNIZING THE HARD WORK AND DEDICATION OF BRANDON F. WEBB

HON. ROBIN L. KELLY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank my long-time Chief of Staff, Brandon F. Webb.

Within months of my election to Congress, Brandon joined Team Kelly as my Legislative Director after 6 years of dedicated service to the people of Georgia's 12th District as Senior Legislative Assistant to Congressman John Barrow. Shortly after arriving in my office, he took another leap of faith by marrying his beautiful wife, Sabrina.

After leading my legislative team for several years, Brandon became my Chief of Staff and has supported me, my staff and the families of the Illinois' 2nd Congressional District for the last 6 years. As Chief, he helped develop innovative district programming and built a diverse staff to advance the interests of families from Kankakee to Chicago's South Shore.

After more than a dozen years serving the American people as a Congressional staffer, Brandon is departing for a new role in our nation's growing and dynamic tech sector. While he will be missed, his legacy of hard work speaks volumes about him, his passion and spirit.

Brandon comes from a family dedicated to public service and is a proud brother of Kappa Alpha Psi. Through his service in Congress and to the American public, he has made them very proud.

Again, I thank Brandon for his years of service to the people of Georgia's 12th District and Illinois' 2nd District.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUSAN W. BROOKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I was not present for the following roll call votes. Had I been present for them, I would have voted as follows:

Roll Call 110—S. 3744, Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act—YEA;

Roll Call 111—On Ordering the Previous Question—NAY; and

Roll Call 112—On Agreeing to the Resolution—NAY.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF THE LIFE OF BARBARA ALLEN BABCOCK

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life and extraordinary work of Barbara Allen Babcock. Born on July 26, 1938, in Washington, D.C., to Doris Moses and Henry Allen Babcock, she died at her Stanford, California home on April 18, 2020.

Barbara graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Pennsylvania and Yale Law School, where she was one of only 13 women in a class of 175. At Yale, she was an editor of the Law Review and graduated Order of the Coif. Her first job was a clerkship for Judge Henry Edgerton of the U.S. Court of Appeals District of Columbia Circuit, after which she was a criminal defense associate at Williams and Connolly. She left private practice in 1968 to become the first Director of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia.

Barbara Babcock joined the faculty of Stanford Law School in 1972, became its first tenured woman professor, and was the Judge John Crown Professor of Law, Emerita, at the time of her death. At Stanford she was beloved by her students, and four times was the recipient of the John Bingham Hurlbut Award for excellence in teaching. She left Stanford for two years during the Carter Administration to serve as Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Division in the Department of Justice, and while in that position she advocated for the appointment of Ruth Bader Ginsburg to the United States Court of Appeals. Justice Ginsburg said later, ''I would not hold the good job I have today were it not for Barbara.''

Barbara Babcock was a strong and effective advocate for women and minorities, and an inspiration to thousands of her students and others aspiring to legal careers. So many described her as warm, graceful, a great raconteur and a true friend. She was a leader, a pathbreaker, trailblazer and role model. She was an advocate for the importance of lawyers in society and for clinical education in law school, and helped to found Stanford's first law clinic, now the Stanford Community Law Clinic.

Barbara Babcock was the author of many legal articles and several text books. She also wrote a memoir, *Fish Raincoats: A Woman Lawyer's Life*, and Woman Lawyer: The Trials of Clara Foltz, about the first woman lawyer in California.

Madam Speaker, I ask the entire House of Representatives to join me in extending our condolences to Barbara Allen Babcock's family and honoring her extraordinary life.

Because of her lifetime of shaping generations to practice and love the law, create a more just society, and an unswerving commitment to see that women advanced in our nation, Barbara Babcock bettered our country immeasurably and will forever be a national treasure.

HONORING LASHUNN CAMPBELL

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable public servant, Ms. LaShunn Campbell who is a lifelong resident of Jackson. Ms. Campbell is the daughter of Steve and Pearlean Campbell. She is a proud graduate of Forest Hill High School. She has a postsecondary degree from Jackson State University in Biology/Pre-Med and a Masters from Belhaven University. She is a life-long member of Greater Bethlehem Temple Church and a member of Zeta Phi Beta, Sorority, Inc.

Ms. Campbell started at the Hinds County Tax Collector's office 13 years ago as a clerk. She currently serves as a supervisor.

Her dream has always been to care for those who are too weak to care for themselves. This led her to pursue a nursing degree from Hinds Community College. She currently duals as a nurse in the evening and on weekends.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. LaShunn Campbell.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KEVIN HERN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, on May 28, 2020 I was not present for the final vote on the Motion to Go to Conference on H.R. 6172—USA Freedom Authorization Act. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 115.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DARIN LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, on Wednesday, May 27, 2020, I missed votes due to my oldest son's high school graduation. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 110; NAY on Roll Call No. 111; and NAY on Roll Call No. 112.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRIAN J. MAST

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. MAST. Madam Speaker, I missed votes on May 27, 2020 due to being in Florida in anticipation of the SpaceX launch.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 110; NAY on Roll Call No. 111; and NAY on Roll Call No. 112.

HONORING SAMUEL CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable church, Samuel Chapel United Methodist Church.

Samuel Chapel United Methodist Church, originally named Samuel Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, had its beginning in 1880 under the leadership of Rev. McBeth. With the help of God and a few members, a one room frame building was erected in the Southeastern section of Itta Bena.

Following the leadership of Rev. McBeth, Rev. Grant Orange was assigned to pastor the few members of Samuel Chapel. As time elapsed, Rev. Orange was replaced by Rev. E.C.F. Troupe. As the church grew under the leadership of Rev. Troupe, it became necessary to choose a new site which was in the Western section of Itta Bena, its current location. In 1911, the frame structure was replaced by a brick structure as Rev. Troupe's vision for growth emerged.

Rev. H.B. Hart was the next pastor who lead the members in purchasing a parsonage, a house bought from Mrs. Nellie Mitchell. His leadership encompassed the organization of the church choir and securing pews and other serviceable facilities for the church.

During Rev. M.J. Stallings tenure, the membership diminished because of mass migration from the Itta Bena area. Under Rev. Stallings leadership, plans were drawn up to rebuild Samuel Chapel and the old structure was demolished and a new church was rebuilt in 1968. The dedication of the new Samuel Chapel United Methodist Church was February 20, 1977. Rev. Stallings Pastorage extended for thirteen years. Following the homegoing of their dearly beloved pastor, Rev. M.J. Stallings, many pastors served, and the church continued to grow. Each pastor poured into the members their vision of excellence in living a life pleasing to our Almighty God. Seeking the lost and discipling the found stimulated all facets of the church membership.

Samuel Chapel's current Pastor is Rev. Jonathan Parker who is also the Director of the Wesley Foundation Campus Ministry at Mississippi Valley State University.

The church's motto of identity is that ''we are the church with warm hearts and friendly hands.'' Their health ministry has touched the lives of the entire community with its community garden, quarterly health screenings, the church's connection with the Mississippi Delta Health Collaborative, and their partnership with the Society of St. Andrews Gleaming Ministry. This gleaning network organizes volunteers to collect and distribute fresh produce gleaned from farmers' fields and orchards after the harvest. Samuel Chapel's United Methodist Men travel to Jackson or other areas and transport gleaned produce to the Itta Bena community and citizens are welcome to come to the church and receive all types of food items at no cost. The church's outreach ministry has been instrumental in being a source for those in need of nutritious food.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Samuel Chapel United Methodist Church for its longevity and dedication to serving others.

HONORING DAVID SNAPP

HON. ANDY LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor my dear friend and former colleague, Dave Snapp on the occasion of his retirement. I met Dave Snapp in the late summer of 1983 when I had just turned 23 years old and we were trying to learn how to help nursing home workers organize for a better life with the Service Employees International Union. Thirty-seven years later, Dave is still at it, helping workers organize for dignity, voice and power in an America that suddenly deems them essential even while asking them to toil in poverty, in unsafe conditions, even under threat of deportation.

After I left SEIU in 1988, Dave kept right on organizing. And he never stopped working for the labor movement. He played many roles for the union over the years. He has often been in the middle of the activities that have made SEIU so innovative. Dave has often served as a facilitator and organizer for the executive leadership of the union. He has been a scriptor and choreographer of conventions. He has organized strategic planning. He has conceived and undertaken special projects. He has helped drive long-term thinking to an extent and scope remarkable in the labor movement and, indeed, in other parts of the American political economy.

Through it all, Dave has displayed a remarkable mix of traits that are rarely found rolled up in one person. Flat-out smarts. Intellectual curiosity. Practicality—a groundedness in how things might actually work in the real world. Maybe that's the health and safety guy in him. Humility. A willingness to speak truth to power and not to tell leaders what they want to hear, somehow without alienating them and indeed engendering their loyalty. A wry sense of humor, sometimes bleeding into bad jokes. Compassion and caring for his fellow travelers along the road to justice, person to person.

How lucky I have been to have acquired Dave as an adopted-without-permission big brother so many years ago and, I might add, to have acquired a big sister in his life partner, Carol Regan. That's the best two-for-one deal I ever got, all by signing up to help nursing home workers find a little power over their own work lives.

Now Dave says he is laying down his tools. If we're honest, we often have mixed feelings about friends retiring as a reflection of our own mortality. But I have to admit, I can't think of anyone who has earned a bit of rest from relentless labor more richly than Dave Snapp. He always looked at work organically, as how best to organize something that needed to be accomplished, and thus seemed to own what he was doing so completely. Thank goodness he chose to labor on behalf of America's workers.

Madam Speaker, happily, there is no retiring from adopted big brotherhood. I will continue to seek Dave's advice and counsel on life's journey. And to take inspiration from his example of doing things well for all the right reasons.

IN MEMORY OF HERMAN ''HERK'' STREITBURGER

HON. CHRIS PAPPAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Herman ''Herk'' Streitburger, a World War II hero and prisoner of war who passed away in late May, less than a month before his 101st birthday. Through both his military service and his subsequent community engagement, Herk will be remembered as a shining example of American fortitude, ingenuity, and empathy.

During World War II, Herk served in the U.S. Army Air Corps as a radio operator and gunner on a B–24 Liberator bomber. During his final mission with the 98th Bombardment Group, his plane was shot down over German territory. He was taken to the Stalag Luft IV prison camp, where he and fellow prisoners listened to war reports on a contraband radio they carefully concealed in a hollow table leg. Buoyed by radio reports of Allied success, they made a risky escape during a deadly winter march. After being caught by a German soldier, Herk's quick thinking and compassion secured their safety: he spoke German with the officer, offered him coffee and a smuggled American cigarette, and they shook hands, parting in peace.

After the war, Herk attended college through the GI bill and later started a family, first on Long Island before moving to Bedford in 1967. Following a career in marketing, he spent decades mentoring small business owners with SCORE and visiting with school groups to talk about his POW experience and life lessons. All those who knew Herk or ever heard him speak remarked at his positive attitude and optimism about life.

Herk was an engaged member of local and regional veterans associations, including Honor Flight New England, the American Legion NH, the NH Ex-POW Chapter #1, and the Northeast POW/MIA Network. In his community, he was admired for his ardent faith, generosity, and optimism.

On behalf of all of my constituents in New Hampshire's First Congressional District, I share my condolences to Herk's four children, seven grandchildren, and four great grandchildren. May Herk Streitburger's memory be for a blessing.

HONORING CASHONEY CARTER

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable leader, Ms. Cashoney Carter of Jefferson County.

Ms. Cashoney Carter has 12 years of educational experience in the Jefferson County School District. She is a graduate of Tougaloo College with a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science, a Masters of Arts in Teaching from Alcorn State University, a Masters of Education in Curriculum and Instruction from Strayer University and is currently pursuing an

advanced degree at Arkansas State University.

During Ms. Carter's educational career, she has been an elementary school teacher in the areas of English and History. She also served as an Instructional Coach before joining the administrative team as an Assistant Principal in 2017.

Mrs. Cashoney Carter has been involved in many professional memberships along her journey including, the National Council for Social Studies and Mississippi Association of Educators in conjunction with the Jefferson County Association of Educators where she serves as the local representative. She is also a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated and the President of the Nubian Social Aid and Pleasure Club. Her most treasured role is being the mother of Harley Elizabeth.

Ms. Cashoney Carter believes in her students and believes that the student's growth is the most important aspect of learning. She believes that visibility, teamwork, and collaboration between home and school promotes a school culture that empowers students to reach their academic and personal goals while becoming educated young adults.

The Jefferson County School District is pleased to announce that Ms. Cashoney Carter has been appointed as principal of the Jefferson County Upper Elementary School for the 2020–2021 school year.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Cashoney Carter for her dedication and remarkable works.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GEORGE FLOYD LAW ENFORCEMENT TRUST AND INTEGRITY ACT OF 2020

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to announce to the House that I have introduced the George Floyd Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act of 2020 (LETIA) to modernize law enforcement training, practices and procedures, and to address the issue of police accountability and build trust between police departments and the communities they serve.

Over the past two decades, tensions between police and communities of color have grown as allegations of bias-based policing by law enforcement agents, sometimes supported by data collection efforts and video evidence, have increased in number and frequency.

This legislation is designed to provide incentives for local police departments to voluntarily adopt performance-based standards to minimize incidents of misconduct, improve operations and enhance community accountability.

Since the tragic police-involved shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, there has been public outcry for Congressional action to address police accountability and public safety issues through the adoption of substantive law enforcement policy reforms.

Despite the fact that the majority of law enforcement officers perform their duties professionally and without bias, the relationship between the police and some of minority communities has deteriorated to such a degree that federal action is required to begin addressing the issue.

With recent Washington Post reports of more than 1000 reported police-involved shooting fatalities in the last year, the time is long past for bipartisan action.

The George Floyd Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act of 2020 provides incentives for local police organizations to voluntarily adopt performance-based standards to ensure that incidents of deadly force or misconduct will be minimized through appropriate management and training protocols and properly investigated, should they occur.

The legislation authorizes the Department of Justice to work cooperatively with independent accreditation, law enforcement and community-based organizations to further develop and refine the accreditation standards, and authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of obtaining accreditation from certified law enforcement accreditation organizations.

Beyond the human toll created by law enforcement accountability issues, there remains the fiscal impact created by the high cost of litigation settlements for police abuse claims.

Currently, there are no federally recognized minimum standards to follow for operating a police department.

The ad hoc nature of police management has left many officers and agencies in the dark about how to cope with changes in their communities.

While most cities fail to systematically track the cost of litigation, the cost reports for major cities can prove staggering.

In New York City alone, during Mayor Michael Bloomberg's three term tenure, NYPD payouts were in excess of $1 billion dollars for policing claims.

For small departments, the cost of a single high-profile incident could prove crippling in its impact on public safety.

While the Department of Justice has a range of criminal and civil authority to address policing issues, the Civil Rights Division will never have the resources necessary to investigate more than a small fraction of those departments engaged in unconstitutional conduct, even with the enhanced funding and task force authority granted by this legislation.

Through the support of a robust accreditation regime, like that existing for the healthcare industry, Congress can ensure that all communities have the best trained and managed police departments.

Only by establishing acceptable police operations standards can we begin to address issues like use of force before they occur and heal the rifts within our communities.

Madam Speaker, I ask the House to observe a moment of silence in memory of George Floyd and for all Members to join me in sponsoring the George Floyd Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act of 2020 (LETIA).

RECOGNIZING ALMA LEE LOY

HON. BILL POSEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, on April 10, 2020, Vero Beach said good-bye to its First Lady and prolific community leader, Alma Lee Loy, who passed away at 90 years old of pneumonia-related complications. As a personal friend and beloved member of our community, I would like to take this time to recognize the countless contributions Alma has made to Indian River County and celebrate a lifetime of extraordinary personal achievements.

Alma Lee Loy was born in Vero Beach on June 10, 1929 and from a very young age dedicated her life to the betterment of Indian River County, the community she so loved and was revered by. Ask any Vero Beach Resident if they knew of her, and they would surely say yes, with mentions of fond memories and stories.

Throughout her life she wore many important hats that made her into the iconic woman that our community grew to respect and love. Alma was a compassionate neighbor, a philanthropist, accomplished athlete, successful businesswoman, historian, and a mentor to our community's youth, just to name a few.

For the first 42 years of her career, she operated and ran a children's clothing store in downtown Vero Beach, Alma Lee's Clothing Center, alongside her close friend Lucy Auxier. It was here that the community first befriended her, as they shopped for years for back-to-school clothes and dresses and came to know her giving heart. But in more than one way, Alma was compelled to further serve her community.

Her civic engagement spans many sectors. She became a founding member of the Vero Beach City Recreation Board, the Vero Beach Downtown Merchants Association, Education Foundation of Indian River County and the Indian River Community Foundation. Her altruistic spirit drove her to volunteer and lead several philanthropic organizations including what is now the Vero Beach Museum of Art and the Gifford Youth Orchestra. From 1968 to 1980, Alma served on the Indian River County Board of County Commissioners, serving as Chairman and Vice Chairman.

Alma's unwavering commitment to preserving her community's natural beauty and treasures, in addition to educating the public about its' historical significance, has long helped spread awareness of important issues in Indian River County. She played an important role in raising the awareness that saved the 18-acre McKee Botanical Garden from housing development, serving twice as President of the garden. She served on the board of the Veterans Memorial Island Sanctuary Committee, served two terms as President of the Indian River Land Trust, and received the ''Love Your Lagoon'' award for her dedication to cleaning up our waterways.

Many of Alma's achievements succeed her in the form of local buildings and awards, including the Alma Lee Loy Bridge on 17th Street and the Alma Lee Loy Indian River County Chamber of Commerce, where she served as the first female board member. There have been many contributions and awards made in her honor and through them, she will be revered and dearly missed as a leader in our community.

I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Alma Lee Loy. May her dedication to our community serve as a reminder of what it means to be a public servant, a good neighbor, a mentor, and leader. Her impact and legacy will

be felt in Indian River County for generations to come.

HONORING FOLUSO FAKOREDE, MD

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Foluso Fakorede.

Dr. Fakorede grew up in Nigeria and immigrated to America as a young man. He received his medical degree from UMDNJ-Robert Wood Johnson Medical School in Camden, New Jersey where he also completed his internship and residency in internal medicine at New York Presbyterian Weill Cornell Hospital. He returned to New Jersey to complete his fellowship in cardiology, interventional cardiology, and endovascular intervention at Cooper University Hospital—Camden, New Jersey.

Dr. Fakorede was honored with the distinction of Chief Cardiology Fellow. He specializes in preventative cardiovascular management, woman's heart health and catheter-based procedural focus in coronary atherosclerosis disease (CAD) and peripheral atherosclerosis disease (PAD). He has advanced technical skills in limb salvage (preventing amputations) and utilizes advanced minimally invasive techniques in treating patients with peripheral arterial disease. He is also a key opinion leader in the treatment algorithm of peripheral arterial disease using various access techniques, atherectomy, balloons and stents.

In 2015, Dr. Fakorede started Cardiovascular Solutions of Central Mississippi with a mission to educate and provide access quality health care for Mississippians living in rural areas. He has become a national voice in the fight on the impact of health disparity in underserved communities.

Dr. Fakorede has offered tremendous service to those suffering from diabetes and has worked diligently towards preventing the need for amputation.

In Bolivar County, MS, Dr. Fakorede has seen more than 10,000 cardiovascular patients from around the Delta. Since 2015, he has performed nearly 500 angiograms annually. Between 2014 and 2017, Bolivar Medical Center recorded that major amputations had fallen by 75 percent.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Dr. Foluso Fakorede for his dedication in being a remarkable doctor and servicing the Mississippi Delta.

HONORING RAY LEE WOOD

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of Ray Lee Wood of Stuart, Virginia. Mr. Wood passed away on May 6, 2020, at the age of 92. As one of the founding members of Wood Brothers Racing, Mr. Wood helped launch a storied team and competed in some of its signature victories.

Ray Lee Wood was born in Patrick County on December 14, 1927. He served in the Army after World War II. In the early 1950s, he joined his brothers Glenn, Clay, Delano and Leonard in forming the team that still bears their name. They famously worked on their cars in the shade of a beech tree on the family's property, using its limbs to help pull engines with a chain hoist. Ray Lee was responsible for maintaining the Fords the team raced and changing the front tires, not driving, although Leonard recalled a day in 1958 when Ray Lee hit 142 miles per hour on the measured mile at Daytona Beach.

During Mr. Wood's time with the team, it won at the 1963 Daytona 500, the 1965 Indianapolis 500, and the 1965 American 500 at North Carolina Speedway. At Daytona and Indianapolis, he made the call after checking the tires to continue driving rather than changing them, contributing to the victories.

At the 1965 Indianapolis 500, Mr. Wood also decided that the season would be his last. After the season ended at Rockingham with the victory at the American 500, he went home to Stuart. While still following the sport and supporting his brothers who continued racing, he never attended another NASCAR race. Instead, he filled his life with his church, Pentecostal Holiness, and his garden, where he grew flowers, tended to his honeybees, and kept goldfish.

I offer my condolences to Ray Lee Wood's loved ones on their loss.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUSAN W. BROOKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I was not present for the following roll call votes. Had I been present for them, I would have voted as follows: Roll Call 113—H.R. 6782, TRUTH Act—NAY; Roll Call 114—H.R. 7010 Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act—YEA; and Roll Call 115—Motion to Go to Conference on H.R. 6172, USA Freedom Reauthorization Act—YEA.

REMEMBERING MADELYNE ''MADDI'' MISCHELOFF

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the life of Madelyne ''Maddi'' Mischeloff, on the occasion of her passing after a two year long battle with cancer on Saturday, April 11, 2020.

Maddi was a native of Neptune, New Jersey and a student of biology and medical technology at American University in Washington, DC. She met her husband, Mike, while both were spending spring break in California. They remained in touch and were married in 1971. Thereafter they moved to Nebraska where their three children were born before settling in the Bay Area.

Maddi was a serial volunteer and could frequently be found working at community events after she and her family settled in my hometown of Dublin in 1978; however, it was when unimaginable tragedy struck the family that Maddi's spirit of service galvanized around a cause. Ilene, Maddi and Mike's 13 year-old daughter, went missing on a walk home from middle school on January 30, 1989.

From that moment forward, Maddi garnered the strength to turn her grief into action, motivation, and inspiration for others. She participated in fund raisers, did television appearances, and organized on behalf of her daughter and other families navigating the same trauma and trying to bring missing children home.

While Ilene's disappearance remains unsolved, Maddi's efforts to keep her daughter's spirit alive in our community continued with an annual candlelit walk along the route that Ilene walked home from school each day.

Her efforts to better her community did not go unnoticed. After years of faithful service to her community, she was appointed to fill a vacant seat on the board of the Dublin San Ramon Services District to which she later won election, served on a multitude of committees, and served as president of the board.

Maddi and her family have resided in the heart of our community since they arrived. We are grateful for her unwavering spirit of hope that continues to inspire She is survived by her husband, sons Brian and Robert, two granddaughters, Maddie and Lauren, and her brother, Stephan Abramson.

TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF DAVID WAKSBERG

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, David Waksberg became CEO of the Bureau of Jewish Education in 2007, and retires on

June 30, 2020, from his leadership of what is now Jewish LearningWorks. During his well-earned retirement he will spend more time with his wife and three adult children, and he plans to write and participate in political and environmental activism.

David Waksberg's leadership of Jewish LearningWorks can only be called extraordinary. He is hailed by many as a great negotiator, intentional listener and a collaborator who respects and honors the opinions of others. During his tenure he helped renew synagogue schools and brought in new ideas for teaching. He expanded family learning programs, created greater opportunities for children with special needs, and initiated policy changes at synagogues and day schools which were all designed to make everyone welcome.

David formerly served as the Executive Director of the Bay Area Council for Soviet Jews where he created programs that connected Bay Area Jews with those in the Soviet Union. He developed excellent relationships with the Bay Area Congressional Delegation and was a strong advocate for refuseniks and for the Soviet Jews who came to the Bay Area after the collapse of the USSR. Between his two positions with Jewish agencies, David worked at a high-tech company, but his heart was always with service to the Jewish community.

David credits his commitment to Judaism and Jewish education to a photograph in his Polish grandparents' home in the Bronx, of their families in Poland. All except those who had gone to America or Israel, including David's father, were killed by the Nazis. Also in that home was an inscription that asked ''What have you done today on behalf of your people and your land?''

David Waksberg said ''For me, Jewish thought, tradition and wisdom from the last few thousand years really helped me be a better husband, father, son, brother, friend, neighbor and citizen. All this wisdom contributed to what some would call happiness. It helped me lead a good life. And that's the point of it all.''

Madam Speaker, we ask the entire House of Representatives to join us in honoring the extraordinary leadership and legacies of David Waksberg. His mission of promoting and furthering Jewish education has bettered our communities and made our nation stronger because of all he has chosen to do.

THANKING TURKEY FOR ASSISTANCE

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the efforts of one of our allies to assist with our coronavirus response. Recently, the Republic of Turkey sent two separate planeloads of medical supplies to the United States. One arrived on Tuesday and a second on Thursday. The Turkish government sent 500,000 surgical masks, 4,000 overalls, 1,500 sets of goggles, civilian masks, face shields, hazmat suits, and a generous supply of disinfectants.

This is the type of cooperation that we need to see on every level in order to effectively address this pandemic. I understand that U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, David Satterfield, was on hand to watch the second shipment depart Turkey. I am pleased to see our governments working closely together. I understand that Turkey made deliveries of medical supplies and equipment to more than 50 countries around the world, and I commend them for such generosity. It is in our common interests to continue to find constructive ways to work together.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JONES ACT

HON. FILEMON VELA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. VELA. Madam Speaker, this week we celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the Jones Act and its century of fostering our domestic maritime industry and supporting our national security. Named in honor of its author, former Senator Wesley Jones, the Jones Act has helped provide economic benefits in times of peace and has safeguarded resources to expand our military maritime capacity for times of war.

For the Department of Defense, maintaining a U.S. flagged fleet is critical to ensuring we have sufficient U.S. sealift capacity, available at a moment's notice, to defend our nation. For example, during Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom from 2002 to 2010, U.S.-flag commercial vessels transported nearly 60% of all military cargoes into Afghanistan and Iraq.

Not only does the Jones Act support this vital national security requirement, it also provides an economic benefit to our nation.

Currently, there are about 40,000 vessels in the American domestic fleet. The domestic maritime industry supports nearly 650,000 jobs and has a gross economic output of $154 billion annually, generating $41.6 billion annually in income with a $16.8 billion tax impact.

In my state of Texas, the domestic maritime industry is a major economic driver. According to a study by PricewaterhouseCoopers for the Transportation Institute, Texas ranks No. 3 among all U.S. states for jobs related to the American domestic maritime industry. The state is home to an estimated 56,000 Jones Act-related domestic maritime industry jobs, and the domestic shipping industry contributes approximately $14 billion in annual economic impact and $4 billion in worker income to the Texas economy.

In the 34th Congressional District, which I have the honor to represent, there are 1,100 Jones Act-related jobs. This translates into over $174 million in economic impact to my Congressional district.

On March 16th, I was scheduled to participate in an event at the Port of Brownsville in my district, highlighting the importance of our domestic maritime industry and the Jones Act. As with so many activities throughout our nation and the world over the past several months, this event was postponed due to COVID–19, but I am pleased to have this opportunity today to express my support for this important industry and its workforce.

At the Port of Brownsville, Keppel AmFels is currently constructing two 'Ohana Class containerships for Pasha Hawaii, an American shipping company. These ships will be used to transport containers of goods between Hawaii and the U.S. mainland.

It was just a few years ago that Keppel AmFELS decided to invest over $30 million to start this new industry at the Port of Brownsville. We worked with the U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration to secure nearly $2 million in federal funds for the vessel assembly pad to help make this happen.

I look forward to the time when we can celebrate the building of these two ships—the M/V *Jean Marie* and the M/V *George III*—in person.

RECOGNIZING THE HARD WORK AND DEDICATION OF ZACHARY K. OSTRO

HON. ROBIN L. KELLY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank my departing Legislative Director, Zachary K. Ostro, for his hard work and dedication.

Zach joined my team as a Legislative Fellow shortly after completing his JD at the University of Maryland School of Law. As a fellow, one of his largest contributions came as Chief Content Editor of the 2014 Kelly Report on Gun Violence in America, the first-ever Congressional analysis of the nation's gun violence epidemic. He quickly became an indispensable part of the team and transitioned into a full-time role as a Legislative Assistant. In 2016, he became Legislative Director and helped me enact a number of bills including the Connected Government Act and Action for Dental Health Act into law.

While leading my legislative team, Zach also continued his education and obtained an MBA from Georgetown University in 2018. His family also grew while part of Team Kelly with the birth of his beautiful daughter, Sophie.

Originally from Cleveland, Zach is a diehard Indians fan and avid bowler. As he departs for a new opportunity, I wish him and his family all the best.

Again, I thank Zach for his years of service to the 2nd Congressional District of Illinois.

HONORING DR. TAMMY TEREL TAYLOR

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Tammy Terel Taylor.

Dr. Tammy Terel Taylor was born to the late NR Taylor and Alberta Smith-Taylor. She is the third youngest of fourteen siblings. She entered the world during very troubling and uncertain times. Dr. Martin Luther King had just been assassinated a few months before her arrival and Senator Robert Kennedy assassinated on the exact same day she was born. She believes her passion for social freedom and equality to all humankind started in utero. Her parents instilled into her and her other siblings the importance of the Golden Rule, ''Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.'' She grew up in a traditional family structure where her father was the sole provider while her mother took care of home. Dr. Taylor was raised up on the family's farm and refers to her family as the ''Black Walton's'' and often says ''Although money was not plentiful her family had an abundance of love and fortitude when faced with adversity''. Dr. Taylor's family truly understood what it meant to live off the land. Her father farmed their land for several years and later pursued a construction career when farming alone was not enough to provide for his family. Dr. Taylor credits her perseverance and strong work ethics to her late father and her undeniable faith and endurance to her mother.

Dr. Taylor was born and grew up in Sardis, MS. She attended and graduated from North Panola High School in 1987. She attended Northwest Community College following high school and later transferred to the University of Mississippi majoring in Sociology with a minor in Psychology; she graduated in August of 1993. After graduating from the University of MS, Dr. Taylor begin her nursing career at Northwest Community College (NWCC) in Senatobia, MS. NWCC had the reputation of producing some of the best registered nurses (RNs) and if you successfully completed their

very rigorous nursing program you were well prepared for the challenges ahead.

Dr. Taylor started her nursing career at Baptist Memorial Hospital (BMH) in Oxford, MS and worked at this facility for 7 years as the Charge Nurse. While working at BMH full-time, she traveled once a week to Alcorn State University (ASU) nursing campus for the next 2 years. She earned her Master of Science as a Nurse Educator graduating with highest distinction and inducted into the Sigma Theta Tau National Honor Society of Nursing. She accepted an Assistant Professor position in their Associate Degree Nursing at ASU. Dr. Taylor possessed not only a passion for learning but immensely enjoyed teaching and sharing her knowledge and clinical experience. While teaching full-time at ASU, Dr. Taylor earned her Post Master's as a Family Nurse Practitioner (FNP). This was a very difficult time in her life because her sister and best friend, Renetha, was diagnosed with a terminal cancer and lost her battle on October 6, 2002.

In January of 2004 a unique opportunity arose and Dr. Taylor was invited to join a team of dynamic African American women with a diverse background in the nursing profession to start the first Associate Degree Nursing Program at Coahoma Community College in Clarksdale, MS. Dr. Taylor and other faculty referred to themselves as the ''Dream Team'' and was determined to create one of the best nursing programs for those aspiring to become registered nurses in the state of MS. Although this dream was short-lived, her dynamic team laid the groundwork and this RN program is thriving today. Dr. Taylor has dedicated years of service into almost all areas of nursing from the hospital setting to academia to correctional setting just to name a few.

On March of 2009, Dr. Taylor accepted a position in the MS Delta at a private Cardiology practice. This in many ways for her was surreal because now she would be providing care to patients with heart disease, a disease that abruptly ended her own father's life at the age of forty-six. She was eager to accept this challenge because this would give her the opportunity to help others combat heart disease and save lives, something she was not able to do for her very own father. Dr. Taylor knew this had to be fate, a higher power orchestrating this only-for-her opportunity.

On January 2010, Dr. Taylor pursued her highest level of education in her profession. While working full-time as a Cardiology Nurse Practitioner, she began her doctoral degree at the University of Alabama Capstone College of Graduate Nursing. Her scholarly project explored the precursors of coronary heart disease among women of color in the MS Delta. She graduated with a 4.0 GPA and again inducted into the Sigma Theta Tau National Honor Society for Nursing, the Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi and the Golden Key International Honor Society. Dr. Taylor earned her Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) and her Hooding Ceremony was on the former President Barack Obama's birthday August 4, the year 2012.

Dr. Taylor still practices in the MS Delta specializing in heart disease and managing other chronic diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, etc. She is an advocate for change and currently serves as the Lead Volunteer in the state of MS for the National Patient Advocate Foundation (NPAF) out of Washington, DC. Dr. Taylor has attended the last three Patient Congress in DC to be the change agent and voice for her patients. Dr. Taylor was selected by the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI) and National Institute of Health (NIH) to serve as a stakeholder reviewer for new funding opportunity: Testing Multi-Level Interventions to Improve Blood Pressure Control in Minority Racial/Ethnic, Low Socioeconomic Status, and/or Rural Populations.

Dr. Taylor is an entrepreneur and recently started on own business Day by Day Health and Wellness to be the change she wishes to see in the world. Her passion for healthcare runs deep but she sees the bigger picture and that is focusing more on preventive care versus sick care. Dr. Taylor currently serves as a Community Advisory Board member for Panola County for the Risk Underlying Rural Areas Longitudinal Study (RURAL). She is an active member of the Mississippi Nurses Association. She is an active member of the distinguished ladies of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Incorporated, Upsilon Iota Omega Chapter. She is also an active member of the NAACP Panola County Branch. And lastly and more importantly, she is the doting aunt to her nieces and nephews and the loving wife to her soulmate, Mr. Whittington Bufford, Jr.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Dr. Tammy Terel Taylor for her dedication to serving her community and this great state.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DARIN LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, on Thursday, May 28, 2020, I missed votes due to my oldest son's high school graduation.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 113; YEA on Roll Call No. 114; and NAY on Roll Call No. 115.

MILITARY SPOUSE CAREER EDUCATION ACT

HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLAN

OF NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the Military Spouse Career Education Act to help military spouses access the education they need to enter and excel in careers that require government-recognized credentials.

My bill would help military spouses achieve their career goals by covering the costs of exams awarding college credit and continuing education units needed to maintain professional licenses and certifications.

Military spouses participating in the My Career Advancement Account (MyCAA) Scholarship Program would be able to finish their degrees faster by earning credit through exams such as the College-Level Examination Program (CLEP) and DANTES Subject Standardized Tests (DSST). CLEP and DSST award credit recognized by thousands of schools for a wide range of courses needed for degrees in health care, education, business, technology and other in-demand fields. Access to these alternatives to traditional classes provides spouses the ability to achieve their educational goals at their own pace while saving limited MyCAA funds for other expenses.

Maintaining licenses and certifications would also be easier for MyCAA participants and spouses moving with their service member under permanent change of station orders. The Defense Department currently covers the cost of spouses' relicensing fees when relocating with their families. States and territories that do not recognize credentials from other jurisdictions may also require additional training. The Military Spouse Career Education Act reimburses spouses for the costs of continuing education units needed to keep their credentials and continue careers in their new place of residence.

The gentleman from Indiana, Mr. BANKS, is an original cosponsor of the bill. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

A FRESH START

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today, to recognize the 20th anniversary of a local small business in Lakewood, Colorado—A Fresh Start.

A Fresh Start is a prime example of the American Dream—owned and operated by Tom Bogeljic, a Bosnian refugee who came to the U.S. in 1997, and shortly after settling into the Denver suburbs, opened his own small business. A Fresh Start has grown substantially in the last 20 years, and Tom has been at the forefront of its growth.

A Fresh Start opened its doors in Lakewood, Colorado on December 1, 1999 and has provided commercial and residential cleaning to places across the 7th Congressional District and Denver Metro area. It has survived quite a few challenges over the last 20 years, surviving the Great Recession as well as being designated an essential service during the current COVID–19 public health crisis.

During Small Business Month, I want to recognize Tom and his business as examples of a true entrepreneurial spirit and his contribution to our community by using eco-friendly materials and putting his employees first.

I extend my congratulations to Tom and A Fresh Start on its achievement of 20 successful years in our community. Keep up the good work.

HONORING THE CAREER OF ARMOND ''SKIP'' SCIPIONE

HON. JOHN KATKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of Mr. Armond ''Skip''

Scipione in recognition of his retirement from the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of New York after more than 40 years in public service, as the USAO NDNY Law Enforcement Coordination Manager. Mr. Scipione has demonstrated a profound commitment to his community and country during his long career in law enforcement and service in the U.S. Air Force and New York Air National Guard.

A graduate of East Syracuse-Minoa High School and Onondaga Community College, Mr. Scipione began his career in law enforcement in 1980 as a police officer for the Town of DeWitt Police Department. He subsequently went on to serve as an Investigator for the Onondaga County District Attorney's Office, where he prepared cases for over 100 homicide trials. In 2004, he was hired by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of New York as the Law Enforcement Coordination Manager. Mr. Scipione served in this role for 16 years, working to facilitate and support law enforcement efforts to increase safety and enhance the quality of life for our community.

In addition to his service in law enforcement, Mr. Scipione served his country in the U.S. Air Force and in the New York Air National Guard. During this time, he was deployed overseas on several occasions, and notably, supported efforts in Kuwait during Operation Desert Shield.

Outside of public service, Mr. Scipione is a devoted husband to his wife, Cindy, and a dedicated father to their three children. He is a proud grandfather to four grandchildren and dog owner to his German Shepherd, Amish.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in recognizing Mr. Armond "Skip" Scipione. As a dedicated public servant, I wish Mr. Scipione the best in his retirement.

OPPOSING THE GROW ACT'S INCLUSION IN THE HEROES ACT

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased the House took important action to support the pensions of millions of Americans in the HEROES Act. Action to secure the retirement benefits of workers and retirees in troubled multiemployer plans and the long-term solvency of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) remains a top priority of mine. Despite this positive effort, I am troubled by inclusion of provisions that impact healthy multiemployer pension plans. The inclusion of the GROW Act, which possesses significant conflicting support and opposition on important, must pass legislation is deeply troubling. The GROW Act will hurt workers, retirees, employers and the PBGC, and should not become law.

Composite plan legislation would create two plans—an existing plan and a new "composite" plan—out of a single, finite pool of assets. This places added burden on the ability to fund each adequately, increasing the odds of failure. Existing plans could refinance their obligations over 25 years—more than 10 years longer than current law allows. This reduces available funds for benefits under existing plans, making them vulnerable to funding shortfalls—and thus at risk for draconian benefit cuts in times of market volatility. For example, if Congress had already passed the GROW Act and it was law during the market volatility COVID inflicted on the stock market, the benefits composite plan participants expected to earn would be cut 70 percent, and the vested benefits they already earned would be cut 25 percent. At the same time, the vested benefits of participants in the existing plan would be cut 21 percent.

In addition to using accounting gimmicks to weaken existing multiemployer pension plans and place Americans' retirement security at risk, composite plans would also make it easier for employers to withdraw from existing multiemployer pension plans altogether, without paying their fair share of obligations to participants. Under current law, employers withdrawing from a pension plan must pay a "withdrawal liability" based on their contribution to the plan. Provisions of the GROW act would eliminate withdrawal liability for composite plans, and it would dramatically reduce the cost of withdrawing from an existing plan.

Moreover, composite plans would not be insured by the PBGC and would be exempt from paying PBGC premiums. This erodes the PBGC premium base significantly. When combined with plan failures that composite plans would accelerate, the PBGC will face new liabilities that will drive it to a new solvency crisis. Because of the grievous harm the GROW Act imposes on workers, retirees, the PBGC, and the entire multiemployer plan system, I strongly oppose its inclusion in the HEROES Act.

JONES ACT 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2020

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, tomorrow June 5 marks the 100th anniversary of the Jones Act, our nation's federal law guaranteeing a fleet of US-built, flagged, crewed, and owned vessels ready to serve the American people.

The current coronavirus global pandemic has reminded us all the critical importance of this foundational federal law and having a vibrant US-flagged maritime industry. The global maritime trade ground to a halt due to quarantine, and countries like China ordered their government-sponsored enterprises to stop all exports of critical medicine and medical supplies, including personal protective equipment for healthcare workers and first responders.

The Jones Act ensures that our nation can remain self-reliant during peace time and times of conflict. In California alone, the US-flagged maritime industry supports more than $12.2 billion annually in economic impact related to the American domestic shipping industry and over 51,000 good-paying jobs. Nationally, the domestic maritime industry supports 648,220 American jobs with approximately 40,000 vessels in the American domestic fleet.

Madam Speaker, most major developed countries including the European Union have cabotage laws like the Jones Act. Congress must continue to support our nation's maritime workforce by upholding the Jones Act and opposing deeply misguided efforts to undermine it. As a member of both the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Armed Services, I plan to continue to do just that.

I hope all members of Congress will join me in that important work. In closing, I wish to mark this important milestone for the Jones Act by thanking the thousands of Americans working in our nation's maritime industry. I thank them for their invaluable work, day in, day out.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2701–S2745

Measures Introduced: Sixteen bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3889–3904, S. Res. 607–608, and S. Con. Res. 39. **Pages S2733–34**

Measures Reported:

S. 1853, to require Federal law enforcement agencies to report on cases of missing or murdered Indians, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 116–230) **Page S2733**

Measures Passed:

Indian Water Rights Settlement Extension Act: Senate passed S. 886, to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund permanent, after withdrawing the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, and agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S2743–45**

McConnell (for Udall) Amendment No. 1592, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S2745**

Measures Considered:

Taxpayer First Act—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 1957, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service. **Page S2743**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, June 4, 2020, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, June 8, 2020. **Page S2743**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, June 8, 2020, Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill; and that notwithstanding Rule XXII, the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill occur at 5:30 p.m. **Page S2745**

House Messages:

Department of Veterans Affairs Pay: Senate concurred in the House amendment to S. 3084, to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the limitation on pay for certain high-level employees and officers of the Department of Veterans Affairs. **Page S2745**

Subsequently, Senate action with respect to S. 3084 was vitiated. **Page S2745**

Signing Authority—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Majority Leader be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions through Monday, June 8, 2020. **Page S2743**

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

By 53 yeas to 38 nays (Vote No. EX. 113), Michael Pack, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Board of Governors for the term of three years. **Pages S2703–15**

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

By 53 yeas to 39 nays (Vote No. EX. 112), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S2709–10**

Messages from the House: **Page S2731**

Executive Communications: **Pages S2731–33**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S2733**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S2734–35**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S2735–37**

Additional Statements: **Pages S2730–31**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S2738–42**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S2743**

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—113) **Pages S2710, S2714–15**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 4:09 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, June 8, 2020. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2745.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

HONG KONG

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the crisis in Hong Kong, focusing on a review of United States policy tools, including S. 3798, to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons involved in the erosion of certain obligations of China with respect to Hong Kong, after receiving testimony from Michael F. Martin, Specialist in Asian Affairs, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; Eric B. Lorber, Foundation for Defense of Democracies, Peter Harrell, Center for a New American Security, both of Washington, D.C.; and Lee Cheuk Yan, Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions, Shanghai, China.

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded a hearing to examine infrastructure, focusing on the road to recovery, after receiving testimony from Mayor Greg Fischer, Louisville, Kentucky, on behalf of the United States Conference of Mayors; Steve McGough, HCSS, Sugar Land, Texas, on behalf of the American Road and Transportation Builders Association; and Douglas Holtz-Eakin, American Action Forum, Washington, D.C.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of J. Steven Dowd, of Florida, to be United States Director of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Richard M. Mills, Jr., of Texas, to be the Deputy Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador and the Deputy Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations, and to be Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, during his tenure of service as Deputy Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, and Joseph Manso, of New York, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as United States Representative to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, both of the Department of State, Jason Myung-lk Chung, of Virginia, to be United States Director of the Asian Development Bank, with the rank of Ambassador, and Jenny A. McGee, of Texas, to be an Associate Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, who was introduced by Representative Bacon, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee approved the issuance of subpoenas for records and testimony to United States Government agencies and to individuals relating to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Crossfire Hurricane Investigation, the DOJ Inspector General's review of that investigation, and the ''unmasking'' of United States persons affiliated with the Trump campaign, transition teams, and Trump Administration, as described in Schedule A.

COVID–19 AND COLLEGE

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine COVID–19, focusing on going back to college safely, after receiving testimony from Mitchell Daniels, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana; Christina H. Paxson, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island; Logan Hampton, Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee; and Georges C. Benjamin, American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Justin Reed Walker, of Kentucky, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 35 public bills, H.R. 7085–7119; and 6 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 100; and H. Res. 990–994 were introduced. **Pages H2366–67**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H2369–71**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 496, to direct the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a program to map zones that are at greater risk of sinkhole formation, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–427);

H.R. 1218, to establish the American Fisheries Advisory Committee to assist in the awarding of fisheries research and development grants, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 116–428); and

H.R. 1240, to preserve United States fishing heritage through a national program dedicated to training and assisting the next generation of commercial fishermen, with an amendment (H. Rept. 116–429).

Pages H2365–66

Senate Referral: S. 3846 was held at the desk.

Page H2365

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H2365.

Quorum Calls—Votes: There were no Yea and Nay votes, and there were no Recorded votes. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 10:03 a.m.

Committee Meetings

COVID–19 RESPONSE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled ''COVID–19 Response''. Testimony was heard from Robert Redfield, Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services.

FUTURE FORCE STRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces held a hearing entitled ''Future Force Structure Requirements for the United States Navy''. Testimony was heard from Ronald O'Rourke, Naval Affairs Analyst, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; and public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 8, 2020

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support, closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2021, 2:30 p.m., SR–232A.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2021, 4 p.m., SR–232A.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, June 8

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 1957, Taxpayer First Act, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 5:30 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Monday, June 8

House Chamber

Program for Monday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 9 a.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Brooks, Susan W., Ind., E513, E516
Eshoo, Anna G., Calif., E513, E516
Garamendi, John, Calif., E519
Griffith, H. Morgan, Va., E516
Harris, Andy, Md., E511
Hern, Kevin, Okla., E513
Jackson Lee, Sheila, Tex., E515
Kaptur, Marcy, Ohio, E519
Katko, John, N.Y., E518
Kelly, Robin L., Ill., E513, E517
LaHood, Darin, Ill., E513, E518
Levin, Andy, Mich., E514
Mast, Brian J., Fla., E513
Pappas, Chris, N.H., E514
Perlmutter, Ed, Colo., E518
Posey, Bill, Fla., E515
Sablan, Gregorio Kilili Camacho, Northern Mariana Islands, E518
Swalwell, Eric, Calif., E512, E516
Thompson, Bennie G., Miss., E511, E512, E513, E514, E514, E516, E517
Tlaib, Rashida, Mich., E512
Vela, Filemon, Tex., E517
Wilson, Joe, S.C., E512, E517

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