The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Brown of Maryland).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:
WASHINGTON, DC, June 11, 2020.
I hereby appoint the Honorable Anthony G. Brown to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.
Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of the House of Representatives

PRAYER
The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:
Loving God, thank You for giving us another day.
Numbers of infections and hospitalizations are again spiking in various sectors of our Nation as we continue to consider social concerns about peace and justice in our communities.
As it is a time of high feeling and reaction, we ask Your blessing of peace, patience, and good discernment in the days and weeks to come.
Opinions and positions of interested parties are heightened. Calm our passions, that those responsible for molding a future in the wake of such monumental shifts in our sense of what is normal or usual are taking place.
We thank You that we, as Americans, have faced such challenges in the past. Help us to have faith in You, and confidence in our constitutional way of proceeding, that we have good cause to have hope in what is to come.
Bless us all this day, and every day, and may all that we do be for Your greater honor and glory.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL
The SPEAKER pro tempore, Pursuant to section 4(a) of House Resolution 967, the Journal of the last day’s proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
The SPEAKER pro tempore, Will the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Bishopp) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.
Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina 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 INDIVIDUALS TO INDEPENDENT MEXICO LABOR EXPERT BOARD
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker’s appointment, pursuant to section 732(a) of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116-113), and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following individuals on the part of the House to the Independent Mexico Labor Expert Board for a term of 6 years:
Ms. Catherine Feingold, Takoma Park, Maryland
Mr. Frederick Gibson Ross, Berkeley, California

MARIA CARMEN CASTRO RAMIREZ AND J. REFUGIO CARRENO ROJAS
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair lays before the House the following bill (H.R. 1548) for the relief of Maria Carmen Castro Ramirez and J. Refugio Carreno Rojas.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1548
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS FOR MARIA CARMEN CASTRO RAMIREZ AND J. REFUGIO CARRENO ROJAS.

(a) In General.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Maria Carmen Castro Ramirez and J. Refugio Carreno Rojas shall each be eligible for issuance of an immigrant visa or for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence upon filing an application for issuance of an immigrant visa under section 204 of such Act or for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident.
(b) Adjustment of Status.—If Maria Carmen Castro Ramirez or J. Refugio Carreno Rojas enters the United States before the filing deadline specified in subsection (d), he or she shall be considered to have entered and remained lawfully and shall, if otherwise eligible, be eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act as of the date of the enactment of this Act.
(c) Waiver of Grounds for Removal or Denial of Admission.—
(1) In General.—Notwithstanding sections 212(a) and 237(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Maria Carmen Castro Ramirez and J. Refugio Carreno Rojas may not be removed from the United States, denied admission to the United States, or considered ineligible for lawful permanent residence in the United States by reason of any ground for removal or denial of admission that is reflected in the records of the Department of Homeland Security or the Visa Office of the Department of State on the date of the enactment of this Act.
(2) Rescission of Outstanding Order of Removal.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall rescind any outstanding order of removal or deportation, or any finding of inadmissibility or deportability, that has been entered against Maria Carmen Castro Ramirez or J. Refugio Carreno Rojas by reason of any ground described in paragraph (1).
(d) Deadline for Application and Payment of Fees.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall apply only if the application for issuance of an immigrant visa or the application for adjustment of status is filed with appropriate fees within 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
TREATMENT FOR CERTAIN RELATIVES.—The fiscal year 2020. This status report is current.

Refugio Carreno Rojas shall not, by virtue of such relationship, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations subcommittee</th>
<th>Allocations constrained by caps as of June 21, 2019</th>
<th>Current level reflecting action completed as of March 25, 2020</th>
<th>Current level less allocation</th>
<th>Allocations for cap adjustments as of June 21, 2019</th>
<th>Current level reflecting action completed as of June 21, 2019</th>
<th>Current level less allocation</th>
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<td>BA OT</td>
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<td>Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commerce, Justice, Science</td>
<td>66,355 72,000 74,133 72,833</td>
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<td>Financial Services and General Government</td>
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<td>1,978 34,059</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Veterans Affairs</td>
<td>102,317 99,500 103,486 98,154</td>
<td>1,978 98,154</td>
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<tr>
<td>State, Foreign Operations</td>
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<td>1,978 48,079</td>
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<td>1,978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation, Housing &amp; Urban Development</td>
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<td>1,978 133,041</td>
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<td>1,978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal, 302(b) Allocations</td>
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<td>1,978 1,353,830</td>
<td>1,978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unallocated portion of Section 302(a) Allocations</td>
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<td>-1,978 n.a.</td>
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</table>

**Note:** Excludes all emergencies.
### TABLE 3—DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION, COMPARISON OF AUTHORIZING COMMITTEELegislative Action with 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR BUDGET CHANGES, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JUNE 5, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>BA (In-budget amounts, millions of dollars)</th>
<th>Outlays (In-budget amounts, millions of dollars)</th>
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<td><strong>Armed Services</strong></td>
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<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
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<td>Difference</td>
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<td><strong>Education and Labor</strong></td>
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<td>Change in Allocation</td>
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<td><strong>Energy and Commerce</strong></td>
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<td><strong>House Administration</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Science, Space, and Technology</strong></td>
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<td>Change in Allocation</td>
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<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
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<td>Difference</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Transportation and Infrastructure</strong></td>
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<td>Change in Allocation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Veterans Affairs</strong></td>
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<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
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</table>

### TABLE 4—ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 2 OF H. RES. 293 AS OF JUNE 5, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Type</th>
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<th>Outlays</th>
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<td>Change in Allocation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venues Accounts identified for advance</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td>87,637</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Accounts identified for advance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal, enacted advances</td>
<td>87,637</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Advances vs. section 2 limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Rents and Loans</td>
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<td>Difference</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
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<td>Difference</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oversight and Reform</td>
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<td>Change in Allocation</td>
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<td>Change in Allocation</td>
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<td>Difference</td>
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<td>Oversight and Reform</td>
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<tr>
<td>Science, Space, and Technology</td>
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<td>Change in Allocation</td>
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<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
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### TABLE 4—ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 2 OF H. RES. 293 AS OF JUNE 5, 2020—Continued

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<th>Outlays</th>
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<tr>
<td>Venues Accounts identified for advance</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td>87,637</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Accounts identified for advance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal, enacted advances</td>
<td>87,637</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Advances vs. section 2 limit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Rents and Loans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversight and Reform</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science, Space, and Technology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Commerce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Change in Allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>Change in Allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oversight and Reform</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Change in Allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science, Space, and Technology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change inAllocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. CONGRESS

**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE, Washington, DC, June 11, 2020**

**Hon. John Yarmuth, Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, 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 5, 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 3, 2019, as adjusted, pursuant to sections 1 and 2 of House Resolution 295 of the 116th Congress.

Since our last letter dated January 15, 2020, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority, outlays, and revenues in fiscal year 2020:

- United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 116–113);
- Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116–136);
- Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (Public Law 116–189); and

An act to make technical corrections to the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act (Public Law 116–132);
- United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 116–113);
- Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–123);
- Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116–127);
- An act to make technical corrections to the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act (Public Law 116–132);
- Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116–136);
- Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (Public Law 116–189); and
- Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–140);

Sincerely,

**Phillip L. Swagel, Director.**

Enclosure.
### Budgetary Spending and Revenues for FY 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2020 House Current Level Report Through June 5, 2020</td>
<td>(in millions of dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Previously Enacted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revisions</th>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanents and other spending legislation</td>
<td>2,402,273</td>
<td>2,307,960</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation legislation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>596,298</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offsetting receipts</td>
<td>-954,573</td>
<td>-954,573</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Previously Enacted</td>
<td>1,447,700</td>
<td>1,948,905</td>
<td>2,740,533</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Enacted Legislation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorizing Legislation</th>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-23)</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxpayer First Act (P.L. 116-25)</td>
<td>-959,389</td>
<td>-959,389</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustaining Excellence in Medicaid for Fiscal Year 2019 (P.L. 116-39)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Suffrage Centennial Congressional Coin Act (P.L. 116-71)</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For funding for overseas contingency operations. That provision took effect upon enactment on September 27, 2019.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-93)</td>
<td>8,360</td>
<td>6,790</td>
<td>-34,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116-110)</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-129)</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116-127)</td>
<td>53,072</td>
<td>53,276</td>
<td>-80,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An act to make technical corrections to the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act (P.L. 116-132)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total, Authorizing Legislation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70,553</td>
<td>61,183</td>
<td>-114,821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Appropriation Legislation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-93)</td>
<td>882,208</td>
<td>530,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Div. A-H, P.L. 116-94)</td>
<td>1,578,581</td>
<td>1,238,604</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total, Enacted Legislation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,461,789</td>
<td>1,768,228</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Adjustments to Entitlements and Mandatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,532,342</td>
<td>1,829,411</td>
<td>-114,821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Current Level Over House Resolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70,403</td>
<td>56,888</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Current Level Under House Resolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>114,821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Status Report on Current Levels of On-Budget Spending and Revenues for FY 2021


Dear Madam, Mr. Chairman:

To facilitate application of sections 302(b) and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I am transmitting an updated status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2021. This status report is current through June 5, 2020. The term “current level” refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President’s signature.

Table 1 compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues to the overall limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 1, 2020 for fiscal year 2021, and for the 10-year period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030. These comparisons are needed to implement section 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which establishes a rule enforceable with a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution’s aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2022 through 2030 because annual appropriations will not be considered for those years until future sessions of Congress.

Table 2 shows the current status of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2021, which will be compared with the section 302(b) suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is needed to enforce section 302(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 because the point of order...
under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation. Table 3 compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for legislative action completed by each authorizing committee with the limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 1, 2020, for fiscal year 2021, and for the 10-year period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030. These comparisons are needed to enforce the point of order under section 302(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which prohibits the consideration of measures that would breach the section 302(a) allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(c), which provides an exception for committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

In addition, a letter from the Congressional Budget Office is attached that summarizes the budget impact of legislation enacted since May 1, 2020. If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Wheelock or Raquel Spencer.

Sincerely,

JOHN YARMUTH,
Chairman.

TABLE 1—REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR BUDGET CHANGES, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JUNE 5, 2020—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations Subcommittee</th>
<th>Allocations constrained by caps</th>
<th>Current level reflecting action completed as of June 5, 2020</th>
<th>Current level less allocation</th>
<th>Appropriations Subcommittee</th>
<th>Allocations constrained by caps</th>
<th>Current level reflecting action completed as of June 5, 2020</th>
<th>Current level less allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce, Justice, Science</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Water Development</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Services and General Government</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior, Environment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor, Health and Human Services, Education</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Branch</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Veterans Affairs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State, Foreign Operations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Housing &amp; Urban Development</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal, 302(b) Allocations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,298,000</td>
<td>1,410,172</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,298,000</td>
<td>1,410,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unallocated portion of Section 302(a) Allocations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,374</td>
<td>733,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 302(a) Allocations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,298,000</td>
<td>1,410,172</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,298,000</td>
<td>1,410,172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Current level reflects amounts designated as emergency requirements.
2 As of June 5, 2020, the 302(b) subcommittees for 2021 have not been filed.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(b) of House Resolution 967, the House stands adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, June 15, 2020. Thereupon (at 9 o’clock and 3 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 15, 2020, at 3 p.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first quarter of 2020, pursuant to Public Law 95–384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2020
EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

441. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Impact Aid Program; Exception to the Age 21 Amendment (Docket No.: ED-2015-0046-01) (RIN: 1840-DK71) received May 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

441A. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule — Amendments of Parts 73 and 74 to Improve the Low Power FM Radio Service Technical Rules [Docket No.: 19-183]; Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative [MB Docket No.: 17-105] received May 22, 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.

441B. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule — Rule of Temporary Amendments to Regulation Crowdfunding (Release No.: 33-10781) received May 22, 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.

441C. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule — Implementation of Section 1003 of the Television Viewer Protection Act of 2019 [MB Docket No.: 20-31] received May 22, 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.

441D. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule — Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Amendments of Parts 73 and 74 to Improve the Low Power FM Radio Service Technical Rules [Docket No.: 19-183]; Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative [MB Docket No.: 17-105] received May 22, 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.

442. A letter from the Branch Chief, Domestic Listing, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for Black Pine SN [Docket No.: FWS-R4-ES-2014-0065; 4500000023] (RIN: 1018-BD52) received May 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

442A. A letter from the Acting Chief, Branch of Delisting and Foreign Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Reclassifying the Hawaiian Goose From Endangered to Threatened With a Section 4(d) Rule [Docket No.: FWS-R1-ES-2017-0006; 4500000000-189-FF09E42100] (RIN: 1018-BC10) received May 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

443. A letter from the Acting Chief, Branch of Delisting and Foreign Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing Gopherus intermontanus (Colorado Butterfly Lily) From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Plants [Docket No.: FWS-R3-ES-2018-0006; 4500000000-189-FF09E42300] (RIN: 1018-BC02) received May 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

443A. A letter from the Acting Chief, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department’s Major incident final rule — Emergency Management Priorities and Allocations System (EMPAS) [Docket No.: FEMA-2020-0019] (RIN: 1660-AB04) received May 28, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

443B. A letter from the Associate Administrator for Policy, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s Major final rule — Hours of Service of Drivers [Docket No.: FMCSA-2018-0138; 4500000000-2126-AC19] received May 28, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

443C. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of
Amendment No.: 3896] received May 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4454. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace: Amendment to Airspace Docket No. 19-AGL-12; Airspace Docket No. FAA-2020-0382; Amdt. No.: 121-382 (RIN: 2120-AE66) received May 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4455. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Correction of Class E Airspace: Amendment to Airspace Docket No.: 19-AGL-12; Airspace Docket No. FAA-2020-0382; Amdt. No.: 121-382 (RIN: 2120-AE66) received May 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4457. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Amended by the Medicare Modernization Act: Amendment of Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes V-82, V-217, and T-383 in the Vicinity of Baudette, MN (Docket No.: FAA-2020-0041; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AGL-12) (RIN: 2120-AE66) received May 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4458. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Oxygen Mask Requirement: Supplemental Oxygen for Emergency Descent and for Flight, Turbine Engine Powered Airplanes With Pressurized Cabins (Docket No.: FAA-2020-0289; Amdt. No.: 121-381) (RIN: 2120-AL62) received May 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.


4460. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes: Northeastern United States (Docket No.: FAA-2019-0339; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AEA-21) (RIN: 2120-AE66) received May 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4461. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service’s final rule — Certain Interests in Corporations as Stock or Indebtedness (TD 9897) (RIN: 1545-BN68) received May 28, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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:

By Mr. GRILL: A report of the Committee on Natural Resources.

H. R. 3250. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the sites associated with the life and legacy of the noted American philanthropist and Civil Rights activist, Julius Rosenwald, with a special focus on the Rosenwald Schools, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-31). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

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. DeFazio (for himself, Ms. Norton, and Mr. Berman): 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 Mr. LATTA: H. R. 7147. A bill to amend the Community Mental Health Service Block Grant to authorize a set-aside for crisis care services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself and Ms. Houlahan): H. R. 7148. A bill to establish a United States-Israel Operations-Technology Working Group, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. COOK, Mr. Hagedorn, Mrs. Wagner, Mr. Adenholt, Mr. Stivers, Mr. Balderson, Mr. Perry, Mr. Gibbs, and Mr. Markey: H. R. 7149. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide special disposition rules for unused benefits in flexible spending arrangements of individuals for calendar year 2020; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STARK: H. R. 7150. A bill to require the use of body cameras for law enforcement officers as a condition of eligibility for COPS ON THE BEAT grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. A RRONING (for himself, Mr. Cuellar, Ms. Granger, Mr. Thornberry, and Mr. Luhan): H. R. 7151. A bill to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 with respect to future interstate designations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself and Mr. Tiffan): H. R. 7152. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Education from providing funding to certain educational institutions unless the institutions return to in-person instruction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. Bucsimon, Mr. Raskin, Mr. Connolly, Mr. Ted Lieu of California, Mr. Brown of Maryland, and Ms. Westcott): H. R. 7154. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve and ensure coverage of Medicare benefits for outpatient therapy services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Michael F. Doyle of Pennsylvania, Mr. Pascrell, Mr. Soto, Mrs. Brownley, Mr. Blunt Rochester, and Mr. Rush): H. R. 7155. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide an adjustment factor for certain Medicaid payments for home health services for patients with multiple chronic conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. Brown of Maryland (for himself and Mr. Bacon): H. R. 7156. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide an adjustment factor for certain Medicaid payments for home health services for patients with multiple chronic conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. Brown of Maryland (for himself, Mr. Blunt Rochester, and Mr. Murphy of North Carolina): H. R. 7157. A bill to require pilot programs in connection with Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps units at Historically Black Colleges and Universities to support institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. Brown of Maryland (for himself, Ms. Escobar, and Mr. Hartzler): H. R. 7158. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a program to enhance the participation of Department of Defense contractors in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics activities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. Brown of Maryland (for himself, Mr. Veasey, and Mr. Burgess): H. R. 7159. A bill to establish a program to provide scholarships to students who are veterans or are sons or daughters of veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. Brown of Maryland (for himself, Ms. Brown, Ms. Schlozman, and Mr. Raskin): H. R. 7160. A bill to reauthorize the Community Mental Health Service Block Grant to authorize a set-aside for crisis care services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. Butterfield (for himself, Mr. Lowey, and Mr. Welch of California, Mr. BEAT grants, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Armed Services.

"By Mr. Brown of Maryland (for himself, Mr. Veasey, and Mr. Burgess): H. R. 7159. A bill to establish a program to provide scholarships to students who are veterans or are sons or daughters of veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services."
broadband support programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. By Mr. CARSON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Ms. MOORE, Ms. KAPTUR of Ohio, Mr. REILLY, Ms. HASTINGS, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. Wilson of Florida, and Mr. KENNEDY): 
H.R. 7161. A bill to direct the Smithsonian Institution and the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress to jointly carry out the COVID-19 Pandemic Memorial Quilt Project to honor and remember Americans who have lost their lives to the COVID-19 Pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business. By Ms. CHENNEY (for herself, Mrs. MILLER, and Mr. MCKINLEY): 
H.R. 7162. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to allow the interstate sale of State-inspected meat, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture. By Mr. CIESNIEWSKI (for himself and Mr. ROGERS of New York): 
H.R. 7163. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to reduce the backlog of requests for information made to the Department of Veterans Affairs pursuant to section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs. By Mr. CLARKE of New York (for himself, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. LEY of California, Ms. SPEIZER, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. WATSON COOLEY, Mr. OMAR, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. MENDOZA, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. POCAN, Ms. OCARO-CODELL, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. SKAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. LAJARSEN of Washington, and Mr. KIM): 
H.R. 7164. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to change the name of any military installation or other property under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense to any individual who took up arms against the United States during the American Civil War or any individual who is currently named after any individual who took up arms against the United States during the American Civil War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. CHENNEY (for herself, Mrs. MILLER, and Mr. MCKINLEY): 
H.R. 7165. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to prepare a report on the progress of the Department of Defense toward reaching net zero goals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services. By Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma (for himself, Mr. GATZ, Mr. SPANO, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ROY, Mr. ROUEZ, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. ALIOT-MILLER, Ms. HARTZLER, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, and Mr. GARCIA of California): 
H.R. 7166. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to prepare a report on the progress of the Department of Defense toward reaching net zero goals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services. By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself and Mr. JACOBS of Georgia): 
H.R. 7167. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an above-the-line deduction for attorney fees and costs in connection with winning a case pursuant to section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor. By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself and Mr. LEE of Nevada): 
H.R. 7168. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a tax credit for installation of regionally significant electric power transmission lines; to the Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Ms. HALAND): 
H.R. 7169. A bill to enhance protections of civilians during United States military operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services. By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRINDISI, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania): 
H.R. 7170. A bill to modify the calculation of the maximum loan amount for certain farmers and ranchers under the paycheck protection program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business. By Mrs. MATSUI (for herself and Mr. WATT): 
H.R. 7171. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve dependent coverage of the maximum loan amount for certain farmers and ranchers under the paycheck protection program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business. By Mr. LYNCH: 
H.R. 7172. A bill to reduce the annual rate of pay during a succeeding Congress of Members of the House of Representatives who cast a vote or record their presence in the House in favor of a proxy designation for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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. NUNES (for himself, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. TURNER, Mr. STEWART, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. WENSTROUP, Mr. GOSWAMY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GATZ, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. DÍAZ-BALART, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. COOK, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. SPANO, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, and Mr. ROUZIÈRE): 
H.R. 7173. A bill to provide liability protection for covered providers during the COVID-19 outbreak, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary. By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina (for himself and Mr. HARRIS): 
H.R. 7174. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to jointly participate in the Coronavirus 2019 Public Health Emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform. By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. BUDD, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina): 
H.R. 7175. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to increase federal incentives in order to enable advanced research and development, secure the supply chain, and ensure long-term national security and economic competitive advantage on the part of the Committee on Armed Services, Financial Services, Energy and Commerce, and Foreign Affairs, 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. SPENCER (for herself, Mr. McCULLOCH, and Mr. VARGAS): 
H.R. 7176. A bill to require certain helicopters to be equipped with safety technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. CLINE, Mr. BRYER, Mr. GRIFFITTH, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. ROGULEMAN, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. ZELDIN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Miss HALL, Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. SUOZI, Mr. KATKO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. DEAN, and Ms. NORTON):
H.R. 7183. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to designate the Freedom Flag as an official symbol of the United States to honor and remember the victims and emergency response personnel who died as a result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEELE.

H.R. 7184. A bill to prohibit importation of commercially produced fresh citrus fruit originating from the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California: H.R. 7185. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to disclose the identity of a whistleblower a criminal offense, to provide a civil right of action for the disclosure of the identity of a whistleblower, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. BEGAR, Mr. DeSAULNIERS, Ms. ESPINOZA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. KANNA, Mr. LAMALFIA, Ms. LOFgren, Ms. MATSU, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. SWALWELL of California): H.R. 7186. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to require the Electric Reliability Organization to propose a reliability standard that addresses the resilience of the bulk-power system for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. BUTTERFIELD): H.R. 7187. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for permanent payments for telehealth services furnished by Federally qualified health centers and rural health clinics under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. TIMMONS (for himself, Mr. CLINE, Ms. HERRERA-BrUTLER, Mr. HURD of Texas, and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina): H.R. 7188. A bill to require law enforcement agencies to report the use of lethal force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIPTON (for himself and Ms. SHERRILL): H.R. 7189. A bill to establish a youth study abroad program for the State Department of State for United States secondary school students to study in Normandy, France, to learn about the relationship between the United States and France, the World War II military operation known as Operation Overlord, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico (for herself and Mr. NEWHOUSE): H.R. 7190. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a telehealth pilot program to facilitate utilization of remote patient monitoring technology to maintain or expand access to health care services for individuals in rural areas during the COVID-19 emergency period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself and Ms. WATERS): H.R. 7191. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide eligibility for grants under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VELASQUEZ: H.R. 7192. A bill to amend section 53 of title 49, United States Code, to establish a program to provide public transportation agencies with grants to be used during a disaster declaration; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MURTHY: H.R. 7193. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to adjust the penalty for unjust conviction and imprisonment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself, Ms. SCHAFFER, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. KANNA): H.R. 7194. A bill to eliminate mandatory minimum sentences for all drug offenses; 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. WITTMAN (for himself and Mr. PALAZZO): H.R. 7195. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into contracts for the procurement of amphibious vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself and Mr. MEIXNER): H.R. 7196. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency relating to "Community Reinvestment Act Regulations": to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas: H.Con. Res. 109. Concurrent resolution recognizing September 30, 2020, as a national day of mourning to recognize the loss of life of Americans across the country to the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

[Omitted from the Record of June 8, 2020]

By Mr. RASKIN: H.Res. 995. A resolution ranking a Member on a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. KINZINGER): H.Res. 996. A resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the activities of Russian oligarch Yevgeniy Prigozhin and his affiliated entities pose a threat to the national interests and security of the United States and of its allies and partners; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: H.Res. 997. A resolution expressing support for the Fourth of July, America's birthday, and the hundreds of businesses and workers that make up the fireworks industry; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself and Mr. BARKER): H.Res. 998. A resolution expressing support for the designation of July 10 as "Collector Car Appreciation Day" and recognizing that the collection and restoration of historic and classic cars is an important part of preserving the technological achievements and cultural heritage of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. SCANLON (for herself, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. NORTON, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. COHEN, Mr. WELLER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. MCGovern, Mr. NGUYEN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Ms. Escobar): H.Res. 999. A resolution recognizing the threats to press freedom in the United States in the wake of protests following the killing of George Floyd, an unarmed Black man, by police in Minneapolis on May 25, 2020, reaffirming the centrality of a free and independent press to the health of democracy, and reaffirming freedom of the press as a priority of the United States in promoting democracy, human rights, and good governance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mrs. LURIA, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. MENG, Mr. BRINDISI, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. MATSU, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mr. ALLRED): H.Res. 1000. A joint resolution expressing support for the designation of June 12, 2020, as "Women Veterans Appreciation Day": to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representa-
tives, 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. DEFAZIO: H.J. Res. 2

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 16

By Mr. PALMER:

H.R. 7149

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 7152

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

Article I Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 7151

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 7153

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

Article I Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7154
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

**Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution**

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

**By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:**

H. R. 7155.

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

**Necessary and Proper Clause (Article I, Section 8, Clause 18)**

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H. R. 7157.

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

**Necessary and Proper Clause (Article I, Section 8, Clause 18)**

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H. R. 7159.

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

**Commerce Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Cl. 3)**

By Mrs. RUSTOS:

H. R. 7159.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:

H. R. 7160.

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

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress has the power to collect taxes and expend funds to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Congress may also make laws that are necessary and proper for carrying into execution their powers enumerated under Article I.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana:

H. R. 7161.

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

Clause 18 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. CHENENY:

H. R. 7162.

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. CISNEROS:

H. R. 7163.

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

Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H. R. 7164.

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

**Article I, Section 8**

By Ms. FUDGE:

H. R. 7165.

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

**Article I, Section 8, Clause 17**

The Congress shall have Power To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Necessary and Proper Clause (Article I, Section 8, Clause 18)

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H. R. 7156.

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

**To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.** By Mr. GOLDEN:

H. R. 7167.

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

**Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution**

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas:

H. R. 7168.

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

**Article 1, Section 8 Clauses 1, 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution**

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H. R. 7169.

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

**Article 1, Section 8**

By Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma:

H. R. 7170.

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

**Article 1, Section 8, Constitution of the United States of America.**

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H. R. 7171.

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

**Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States**

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H. R. 7172.

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

**Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States**

By Ms. KENNEDY:

H. R. 7173.

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

**Article 1, Section 8**

By Mr. KHANNA:

H. R. 7174.

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

**For the Protection of Civilians in Military Operations Act**

By Mrs. LURIA:

H. R. 7176.

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

**Article 1, Section 9, Clauses 12 and 13, which grant Congress the power to establish a military, and Clause 18, which grants Congress the necessary and proper powers to carry out its other enumerated powers.** By Mr. KIND:

H. R. 7175.

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

**Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18**

By Mrs. LURIA:

H. R. 7176.

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

**Article 1, Section 9, Clauses 12 and 13, which grant Congress the power to establish a military, and Clause 18, which grants Congress the necessary and proper powers to carry out its other enumerated powers.** By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 7177.

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

**Article 1, Section 8, Cl. 18**

By Mr. McCaul:

H. R. 7178.

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

**Article 1, Section 8**

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina:

H. R. 7179.

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

**Article 1, Section 8**

By Ms. FUDGE:

H. R. 7166.

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

**To make Rules concerning the Military.** By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina:

H. R. 7180.

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

**Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which states "(t)he Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, shall uniform throughout the United States."** By Mr. NUNES:

H. R. 7181.

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

**Clause 1 of Section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States**

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H. R. 7182.

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

**Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.**

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H. R. 7183.

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

**Article I, Section 8**

By Mr. STEELE:

H. R. 7184.

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

**Article I, Section 8**

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 borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court; and

Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reparal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years; To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenal, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; And

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. SWALWELL of California:
H.R. 7185.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18; Article I, Section 9, Clause 7.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:
H.R. 7186.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clauses 18 and 25; Article I, Section 9, Clause 7.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 7187.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. TIMMONS of South Carolina:
H.R. 7188.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1; Article I, Section 9, Clause 7.

By Mr. TIPTON of Texas:
H.R. 7189.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico:
H.R. 7190.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. TRONE of Maryland:
H.R. 7191.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Ms. WATERS of Texas:
H.R. 7194.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. WYNN of North Carolina:
H.R. 7195.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, 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 Ms. WATERS:
H.J. Res. 90.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. To pay debts and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States.

Article I, Section 8 cl. 3, To regulate Commerce with Foreign Nations, Among the Several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

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

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 51: Mr. King
H.R. 303: Mrs. Napolitano and Mr. Gonzales of Ohio.
H.R. 372: Mr. Case, Ms. Sewell of Alabama, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Kildee.
H.R. 463: Mr. Fortenberry.
H.R. 510: Mrs. Lawrence.
H.R. 1002: Mr. Joyce of Ohio.
H.R. 1055: Mr. Buhowski.
H.R. 1155: Mrs. Napolitano.
H.R. 1251: Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1257: Mrs. Napolitano, Mr. Vargis, Mr. Smith of Washington, Mr. Hastings, and Mr. San Nicolas.
H.R. 1407: Mr. Kildeer, Mr. Wilson of South Carolina, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Joyce of Maine, Mr. Vislocky, Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, Ms. Velázquez, Ms. Granger, Mr. Banks, Mr. Nadler, Mr. Courtright, Mr. Steube, Mr. Szabo.

Ms. Roy, Mr. Kellar, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Rogers of Alabama, Mr. Philmiller, and Mr. Concepcion.
H.R. 1507: Mr. Doggett.
H.R. 1557: Mr. Courtney.
H.R. 1574: Mr. Heck, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Larsen of Washington, and Ms. Davids of Kansas.
H.R. 1705: Mr. Cabrera.
H.R. 1714: Mr. Larsen of Washington and Mr. Drutsch.
H.R. 1733: Mr. Quigley, Ms. Eshoo, and Mr. Langevin.
H.R. 1767: Ms. Castor of Florida and Mrs. Bratton.
H.R. 1795: Ms. Eshoo, Mr. Pappas, Mrs. Hartley, and Mr. Mitchell.
H.R. 1997: Mr. Carter of Georgia, Mr. Zeldin, and Mr. Perlmutter.
H.R. 2134: Mr. Zeldin.
H.R. 2350: Ms. Dean, Mrs. Wagner, and Mr. Stivers.
H.R. 2457: Mr. Cooper.
H.R. 2501: Mr. Butterfield.
H.R. 2638: Mr. Nadler, Mrs. Lawrence, Ms. Craig, and Ms. Schrier.
H.R. 2733: Ms. Ocasio-Cortez and Mr. Trone.
H.R. 2803: Mr. Kim.
H.R. 2859: Mr. Huffman.
H.R. 2927: Mr. Swalwell of California, Mr. San Nicolas, Ms. Sewell of Alabama, and Mr. Kind.
H.R. 2965: Mr. Kim.
H.R. 3107: Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Lammorn, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Litt.
H.R. 3121: Mr. Schiff and Mr. Sherman.
H.R. 3250: Mr. Hill of Arkansas.
H.R. 3315: Ms. Speier.
H.R. 3341: Mr. Gallego.
H.R. 3545: Mr. Schadler and Mr. Gonzalez of Ohio.
H.R. 3637: Mr. Levin of Michigan.
H.R. 3795: Mr. Ted Lieu of California.
H.R. 4168: Ms. Murphy of Florida, Ms. McCollum, and Mr. Swalwell of California.
H.R. 4179: Mr. C. Lieu of California, Mr. Blumenauer, Mr. Carson of Indiana, Ms. Schakowsky, Ms. Bratt, Ms. Barragan, Mr. Gottheimer, Mr. Nygren, Ms. Moore, Mr. Engel, Ms. Lee of California, Ms. Escobar, Mr. Payne, Ms. Cisneros, Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. Danny K. Davis of Illinois, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Nadler, Mr. Huffman, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Raskin, and Mr. Clay.
H.R. 4295: Mr. Morrell.
H.R. 4359: Mr. Smith of Washington, Mr. Larson of Connecticut, Mr. Soto, Ms. Speier, Ms. Mingo, Ms. Judy Chu of California, Ms. Wilson of Florida, Mr. DeFazio, Mr. Takano, Mr. Vargus, and Mr. Price of North Carolina.
H.R. 4374: Mr. Bacon.
H.R. 4408: Mrs. Bratton, Mr. Kind, Mrs. Carolynn B. Maloney of New York, Ms. Roybal-Allard, Mr. Cleaver, Ms. Davids of Kansas, and Mr. Blumenauer.
H.R. 4708: Mr. Roybal-Allard, Mr. Sarbanes, and Mrs. Lawrence.
H.R. 4709: Mr. Roybal-Allard, Mr. Sarbanes, and Ms. Lawrence.
H.R. 4836: Mr. Lynch, Ms. Davids of Kansas, and Mr. Phillips.
H.R. 5046: Mr. Watkins, Mr. Zeldin, Ms. Westton, and Mr. Kelly of Mississippi.
H.R. 5221: Mr. Kim.
H.R. 5297: Mr. Guest.
H.R. 5416: Mr. San Nicolas, Mr. Rush, and Mr. Blumenauer.
H.R. 5481: Mr. Bishop of Georgia and Mr. Westerman.
H.R. 5531: Ms. Johnson of Texas.
H.R. 5552: Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Cox of California, Mr. Takano, and Mr. DeSaulnier.
H.R. 5602: Mr. Luján, Mr. Kind, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Pallone, Mr. Larson of Connecticut, Ms. DeLaRenée, Mr. Takano, Ms. DeGette, Ms.oulban, Mr. Berna, Mr. Welch, Mr. David Scott of Georgia, Mr. Title, Ms. Moore, Mr. Pappas, Mr. Gottheimer, Mr. Meadams, Ms. Sánchez, Mr. McCaChin, Ms. Castro of Florida, and Mr. Bratton.
H.R. 5634: Mr. Roybal of West Virginia.
H.R. 5637: Ms. Porter.
H.R. 5685: Mr. Rogelmann.
H.R. 3775: Mr. Larson of Washington and Ms. Craig.
H.R. 5777: Ms. Barragan, Ms. Blunt Rochester, Mr. Engel, Mrs. Lawrence, Ms. Omar, Mr. Porter, Mr. Focan, Mr. Brown of Maryland, Mr. San Nicolas, Ms. David Scott of Georgia, Mr. Green of Texas, and Mr. Khanna.
The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Almighty God, thank You for Your great and precious promises. You have promised to keep a record of our pain. You have promised that no weapon formed against us will prosper. You have promised to supply our needs and to surround us with the shield of Your blessings. You have promised to keep us from stumbling or slipping.

Lord, You have promised that nothing can separate us from Your love. You have promised to do for us more than we can ask or imagine. Great and precious are Your promises.

Give our lawmakers confidence in Your promises as they face these tumultuous times. Sustain them with Your unfalling love and keep them on the right path.

We pray in Your matchless Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROMNEY), The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute in morning business.

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

PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICING REDUCTION ACT

Mr. GRASSLEY. The miracles of scientific innovation have cleared illnesses that a generation ago delivered a death sentence to many Americans. Dr. Jonas Salk's polio vaccine in 1953 eradicated the fatal effects of the virus that killed thousands of children in the first half of the 20th century.

I have every confidence that our scientific community will unlock a vaccine to stop the coronavirus pandemic. Testing, developing, and reviewing vaccines take time, but all of that is well underway.

However, there is no time to lose for Congress to pass my bipartisan Prescription Drug Pricing Reduction Act. We have the responsibility to ensure that pharmaceutical treatments, therapies, and vaccines are affordable for all Americans facing this pandemic or any of the future ones.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. McCONNELL. Over the last several weeks, major challenges have dominated the headlines on a daily basis. Following the sacrifices Americans have made to fight the coronavirus, our Nation is gradually beginning to reopen. Our economy has started adding back jobs. But as some States are seeing their numbers increase, the fallout for American workers remains historic, and schools, universities, and employers are still looking for smart and safe ways to step back toward normal.

The Senate is working to ensure that our efforts to treat, contain, and recovery from the pandemic can succeed. We have confirmed a Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery. Committees are overseeing the CARES Act, and Senator CORNYN is crafting measures to make sure a second epidemic of frivolous lawsuits does not block schools and colleges from reopening or employers from rehiring workers.

At the same time, the killings of Black Americans like George Floyd and Breonna Taylor have accelerated important conversations. With the leadership of Senator SCOTT of South Carolina, the Senate is preparing to add to the conversations surrounding law enforcement with our own serious proposal—policies that would take smart steps without attacking the vast majority of police officers who bravely do their jobs the right way.

Of course there is also a long list of legislative priorities which the Senate was going to tackle before these new issues materialized. This week, Chairman INHOFE and the Armed Services Committee have been marking up the 60th consecutive National Defense Authorization Act, which I hope the full Senate will be voting on later this month.

Here on the floor, we have also been considering a landmark bill to protect and preserve our Nation's public lands for future generations.

In my home State of Kentucky, we know all about the important role that public lands play in preserving our physical heritage, providing access for outdoor recreation, and sustaining jobs and prosperity in the process. Across the Commonwealth, outdoor recreation supports 120,000 jobs and drives nearly $13 billion in consumer spending. From natural wonders like Red River Gorge and Mammoth Cave National Park to historic sites like Mill Springs Battlefield and Camp Nelson, Kentuckians have grown up enjoying our public lands, and we intend to protect them for future generations.

Let me give just one example. As I mentioned yesterday, when I came to...
the Senate, Kentucky was the only State without its own national wildlife refuge. We had plenty of history and heritage. We just needed a little help to preserve it.

With the support of hunters, boaters, and outdoorsmen in the Jackson Purchase region, I led the establishment of the Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge. It was a huge step to protect local species and our treasured Kentucky pastimes. This refuge has continued to grow over the years. Thanks to the Land and Water Conservation Fund and many willing sellers, it now makes thousands of acres available for recreation, education, and tourism.

Like many public lands, these wildlife areas make great neighbors. In a single year, more than 50 million visitors come to America’s wildlife refuges nationwide and spend billions in nearby communities.

Decades later, another Kentucky community looking to safeguard its own natural treasure. The Green River, which flows through Kentucky and meets the Ohio River near Henderson County, is one of the most biodiverse waterways on the entire continent. I was proud to take the lead once again with outside support from environmentalists and a broad coalition of groups, we sent a bill to President Trump, and he signed it into law. We welcomed the Interior Secretary to Western Kentucky last year to cut the ribbon on the Green River National Wildlife Refuge.

But Kentuckians know that ribbon cuttings are just the beginning. Our State has newly designated public lands that need attention to get off the ground. We have well-established public lands that have opportunities to grow and improve, and we have places like the Daniel Boone National Forest, established more than 80 years ago, that need our careful attention and upkeep.

This legislation before the Senate will help all of them. It will help us repair levees at the Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge. It will also help our two wildlife refuges continue to grow. It will help Mount Sterling Battlefield and Camp Nelson continue to teach the history of emancipation and the Civil War to new generations. It will help us make infrastructure upgrades at Mammoth Cave National Park, where 2 million annual visitors. It will help enhance the Land Between the Lakes and its $600 million economic impact. It will fund transportation and local maintenance in the Daniel Boone National Forest, which supports more than 500 jobs. It will help us rehabilitate the Cumberland Gap and give future Americans the opportunity to literally follow in the footsteps of our early explorers.

Kentucky is proud of our public lands. We are proud of the role our natural heritage plays in our vibrant present and our promising future. Of course, we are only just one State. Every one of my Senate colleagues has parks, forests, refuges, and historic sites they are equally proud of that are equally central in their communities. That is why we voted to advance this legislation earlier this week by an overwhelming bipartisan margin.

President Kennedy once said this about our Nation’s national treasures: “We have fallen heirs to the most glorious heritage people ever received, and each one must do his part if we wish to show that the Nation is worthy of this good fortune.”

I want to thank Senator Daines and Senator Gardner for their leadership in making sure that we keep up the end of the bargain with the generations of Americans who came before us and those yet to come. I am also grateful for Senator Alexander, Senator Portman, and our Democratic colleagues, Senators Manchin and Warner, for helping to assemble this bipartisan bill. I will be proud to speak for Kentucky and to vote for it.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

JUSTICE IN POLICING ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, the killings of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, and Ahmaud Arbery catapulted the issues of racial justice, police violence, and systemic racism to the forefront of this Nation’s conscience. These issues are not new. Some are even older than the Nation itself. The anger felt by hundreds of thousands of protestors is about that historical and pervasive injustice. It is rooted in our decades-long failure to reform police departments and the yawning gap between our ideal of equal justice under law and the reality of equal justice for only some.

America is an experiment. The Founding Fathers said that. We know it deep in our bones. An experiment means you can change, and some of the best observers of the difference—I think de Tocqueville was one of these—of America and the difference between us and other countries—we are willing to change.

I am touched and moved—I was with the demonstrators on Saturday in New York, in Brooklyn—by how many people were there—great diversity—and how many were young and idealistic and doing things for just the right reasons—not selfish reasons but for the betterment of the country, to make us a more perfect union.

We must seize this moment. We cannot let it pass. This isn’t about simply renewing a national dialogue, although dialogue is always important. It is about action. It is about making real and meaningful progress. And the way to do that is with comprehensive police reform legislation in Congress.

House and Senate Democrats have already drafted legislation that would ban the use of choke holds and other tactics that have taken the lives of Black Americans like George Floyd and Eric Garner; that would also ban the use of no-knock warrants in drug cases, which is one of the reasons for the death of Breonna Taylor; that would limit the transfer of military equipment to police departments; and, crucially, that would make it easier to hold police accountable for misconduct, as well as institute several reforms to prevent that misconduct in the first place.

The moment does not call for cherry-picking one or two things to do; it calls for bold, broad change—whole-scale reforms, not piecemeal reform. I know the inclination of some of my Senate colleagues would be to cherry-pick a few small improvements and say the job is done. It will not be. We need to start—start—with the Justice in Policing Act, a strong, comprehensive bill that, people, particularly Senators Booker and HARRIS, the CBC, spent a lot of time with experts who have studied this issue for many, many months and years.

Too long, when major issues wash over the country, the waves of change and progress crash against the rocks of a disinterested Republican Senate majority.

When Americans watched in horror as another spate of mass shootings rocked the Nation, they rose up and demanded change. President Trump and Senate Republicans initially tried to make the right noises. Leader McConnell promised that a debate on expanding background checks would be a “top priority.” As if it was anything but.

No, after the mass shootings in Dayton and El Paso, but, predictably, that debate never came to pass.

That seems to be the M.O. of our Republican friends. When there is a national crisis, major issues, people in the streets worried and concerned and wanting change, we hear words, and then the strategy is delay and, at the end, do nothing. We cannot go through these same motions again.

This is about the original sin of America that we must try to deal with head-on. There are Americans in the streets, shouting at the top of their lungs for change, young people, idealistic people—the best of America. The Senate must pursue comprehensive reform, not the lowest common denominator and certainly not more empty rhetorical resolutions.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. SCHUMER. Of course, there is another crisis in the country crying out for action and leadership.

...
The COVID–19 pandemic didn’t go away while the Nation rightfully turned its eyes to issues of racial justice.

Yesterday, the United States eclipsed 2 million cases of coronavirus. Another 1.5 million Americans filed for unemployment this week. Federal Reserve officials—sober, nonpolitical—are predicting that, best case, we will end the year around 10 percent unemployment—a staggering figure. One out of every 10.

The disease is spiking in a number of States around the country. Arizona officials have warned that its hospitals could be filled by next month. Texas has gone 3 straight days with record numbers of hospitalizations. North Carolina, New Mexico, California, Oregon, and several other States are experiencing a resurgence or peak levels of COVID–19.

As the President continues to fixate on the stock market and Senate Republicans are prematurely ready to declare victory, we need to wrest the focus back to these crucial issues. So today I am requesting that Dr. Fauci and other members of the administration’s Coronavirus Task Force conduct a briefing for Democratic Senators on the recent spikes and do it next week. We need to understand why these spikes are happening and how to adapt our national response.

The President—always interested in himself, not in the good of the country—was too quick to sideline the Coronavirus Task Force, too eager to pretend that everything was back to normal and better than ever. The country needs Dr. Fauci on billboards, but the President wants to put him on a milk carton.

The Vice President yesterday was photographed with campaign staffers in a tight space, no social distancing, without anyone wearing a mask. The very least the administration could do is lead by example and often cannot even evade the truth.

At the same time, we cannot forget that the issues of racial justice and COVID–19 are intricately related. The COVID–19 pandemic disproportionately kills Black Americans. Communities of color have less access to quality healthcare, greater food insecurity, greater percentages of poverty, and a disproportionate number of our front-line essential workers—41.2 percent are African American and Latino. The majority of African Americans are renters and dedicate more than 50 percent of their income to rent.

The truth is, an emergency bill on COVID–19 is a racial justice issue too. Hazards paid for essential workers is a racial justice issue too. Healthcare is a racial justice issue too. Rent assistance and forbearance from eviction is a racial justice issue too. These are all items that must be discussed in another COVID relief bill, and it is past time to get to work.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, the Republican majority seems to have a whole lot of time to push rightwing judges. That is what they want to do next week. And both of the judges that they nominate show the hypocrisy of those who talk about wanting to help and compare it to their actions, both of those judges have an antipathy to our healthcare law. In the middle of a public healthcare crisis, the Republican majority thinks they can get away with stuff like this, but they can’t. Americans are catching on.

One of the nominees, Cory Wilson, has an alarming record on voting rights in the middle of a national reckoning on racial injustice. Are you all going to vote for him? This guy has opposed voting rights, and you are going to vote for him. They oppose healthcare. You are going to vote for them. And then they are going to give nice speeches on how they want equality. The two have to add up together.

ELECTION SECURITY

Mr. SCHUMER. The Republican majority also seems to have time to chase all of President Trump’s wild conspiracy theories about how he was wronged by law enforcement—the poor, beleaguered President Trump. My goodness. That is what is happening in Judiciary today. Republican Majority Leader McConnell can devote time to that, but they can’t commit to time on the floor about how Black Americans are being wronged by law enforcement.

In order to bring a small appearance of fairness to the Ridiculous Judiciary Committee vote today, Democrats will be requesting subpoenas for Trump campaign associates like Michael Cohen, Rick Gates, George Papadopoulos, and Michael Flynn, among others. These witnesses have at one time or another pled guilty to offenses related to Putin’s interference in the election. Let’s hear what they have to say, or should this be just a one-sided kangaroo court to please President Trump?

If the Republican conspiracy caucus wants to waste the Senate’s time dregging up old conspiracy theories about the previous election, let’s at least get the straight story. Let’s at least hear witnesses who might have something different to say. This is not a dictatorship. This is not how courts or hearings are supposed to work. I would say to the Republican chairman, and it is beneath his dignity and the dignity of the Senate to conduct such sham, kangaroo court hearings.

I yield the floor.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. RASSO). Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

TAXPAYER FIRST ACT OF 2019—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 1957, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1957) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.

Pending:

McConnell motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with instructions, McConnell amendment No. 1617, to change the enactment date.

McConnell amendment No. 1632 (to amendment No. 1629), to a perfecting nature.

McConnell amendment No. 1632 (to the language proposed to be stricken by amendment No. 1617), to change the enactment date.

McConnell amendment No. 1617 (to the instructions) amendment No. 1630, of a perfecting nature.

McConnell amendment No. 1617 (to amendment No. 1629), of a perfecting nature.

McConnell motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with instructions, McConnell amendment No. 1617, to change the enactment date.

McConnell amendment No. 1631 (to the instructions) amendment No. 1630, of a perfecting nature.

McConnell amendment No. 1632 (to amendment No. 1631), of a perfecting nature.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota.

(remarks of Mr. THUNE pertaining to the introduction of S. 3938 are printed in today’s RECORD under pending business."

Mr. THUNE. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

PROTESTS

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, it has been 17 days since Minneapolis police murdered George Floyd; 90 days since Louisville, KY, killed Breonna Taylor, who would have turned 27 just days ago; and 109 days since Ahmaud Arbery was killed by...
armed White residents in South Georgia. These are just some of the most recent examples of the senseless, repeated killings of Black people in our communities, including by police, that have fueled outpourings of anger and grief we have seen on display in streets across the country. We know that these protests are not only about unjust tragedies. They are also about Tony McDade, Sandra Bland, Mike Brown, Breonna Taylor, Walter Scott, Philando Castile, Aiyanna Stanley-Jones, and Tamir Rice, as well as Manny Ellis, Charleena Lyles, and Che Taylor, from my home State of Washington. There are countless Black people and people of color whose vast majority of names we don't know whose lives have been unfairly taken.

Even more important, these protests are driven by people, including many young people, who are justifiably sick and tired of the systemic racism behind those lives being taken. This is deep in the design of our democracy and our history and rightly believe we are not moving forward nearly fast enough.

I know this is true in my home State of Washington, where according to data compiled by the Mapping Police Violence database, between 2013 and 2019, Black people were more than three times more likely to be killed by police. It is beyond clear that the disproportionate impact of police violence on Black communities—as well as other communities of color—is not some accident, and it speaks to a rot in the design of the systems and institutions that are failing to provide strong incentives to State and local governments to do the same. It would strengthen transparency of policing through data, like creating a national police misconduct registry to prevent misconduct from being swept under the rug and requiring the Federal Government to finally begin national tracking of incidences of use of force.

It would limit the transfer of military-grade equipment to State and local law enforcement, as well as steps to restore and build on many of the police reform efforts initiated during the Obama administration. None of these policies should be controversial for any of us here in the Senate, Democrat or Republican. We have all seen the same egregious violence and the same abuses of power from police in the communities we represent—communities whose safety should be our primary concern to our constituents, to our communities, and to our law enforcement and, hopefully, to all Americans.

And accountability in our laws and in our systems at every level. This means not only necessary but long overdue, straightforward vital steps and pass the bill think this is a panacea or a solution to all of the longstanding problems the last few weeks have laid bare, but this is action that we can start taking now to begin ensuring justice and accountability in our laws and in our law enforcement and, hopefully, help put us on a path to begin to heal our Nation’s deep wounds.

While we need to pass legislation to address police brutality, we can’t stop there. The Justice in Policing Act is the first of many steps we need to take in Congress to help reset our Nation’s moral compass. It isn’t lost on me—the massive uprising of peaceful protests against police brutality we have seen in recent days—that it is happening while many of our States are still working overtime to address the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and to keep people safe as we reopen communities.

Overall, the protests are a passionate call for meaningful change in our systems and institutions to combat the status quo of racism and anti-Blackness that stains our democracy. In order to make the right policy and resource decisions to help us change America for the better and move toward a more just and peaceful future, we have a responsibility to our communities, which is not happening consistently and is contributing to Black and Brown communities suffering disproportionately from the health and economic impacts of this virus; not to mention the planning for equitable distribution of a safe and effective vaccine.

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One major step we can take is by passing the legislation offered this week by Senators HARRIS and BOOKER.

I thank them for their moral leadership on so many challenges but especially this week with the introduction of the Justice in Policing Act. Their legislation would, among other things, reform qualified immunity that is an antiquated judicial doctrine that has kept so many officers from being held accountable for violating Americans’ constitutional rights. It would ban the use of choke holds and carotid holds and make Federal funds available only for State and local departments committed to codifying an end to these shameful tactics in law. It would reform the use-of-force standards to make officers clear a higher bar before using deadly force and require deadly force to be used only as a last resort.

It would ban the use of no-knock warrants in Federal drug cases and provide strong incentives to State and local governments to do the same. It would strengthen transparency of policing through data, like creating a national police misconduct registry to prevent misconduct from being swept under the rug and requiring the Federal Government to finally begin national tracking of incidences of use of force.

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Even more important, these protests are driven by people, including many young people, who are justifiably sick and tired of the systemic racism behind those lives being taken. This is deep in the design of our democracy and our history and rightly believe we are not moving forward nearly fast enough.

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more broadly for Black communities; and how we work to solve the climate crisis, which is a long-time demand of Black and Brown communities that have suffered some of the worst impacts of growing pollution; in how we work to close the gender pay gap that has Black and Latina women hardest hit; and in how we ensure equity of resources and opportunity and quality in our schools and colleges and our universities; and much, much more.

Now, none of this will happen overnight. It is important that we start the work now to dismantle systemic racism if we ever want to make justice and equality realities instead of distant ideas.

There is also another big piece. I would be remiss if I didn’t mention it. I want to talk about something that I and so many people across this country—especially White people, who don’t live every day feeling the impacts personally—are grappling with right now, which is that good work isn’t about our systems or our institutions. It is about looking inward.

Far too often the fear of finding out that you have been wrong or completely misunderstood closes us off from reflection and growth. We can’t let it. Let’s be clear: Change is about looking wisely into our own hearts and our own minds, and in our communities is as fundamental and essential to truly overcoming racism in our country as reforming systems. Instead of letting fear of getting it wrong lead to inaction or complacency, I urge you to let it motivate you to listen and to learn because we all have more to do. I am personally committed to doing more. We all need to play a role in this work, especially our Nation’s leaders, which is why it is so frustrating that next week, instead of addressing the profoundly urgent issues we are hearing about from literally all corners of this country, the Senate will be working toward confirming a personal friend of the majority leader’s to a lifetime judicial nomination—and very little else. I refuse to accept this, and we all should.

I also haven’t mentioned the President of the United States yet. Before I do, I want to make one thing really clear: He is not the cause of all this injustice; he is the symptom. And we, all of us, are the only cure. Instead of rising up to try and unify the country, the President more often than not is fanning the flames of divisiveness and making dangerous, unconstitutional threats to intimidate into silence and suppress these vital protests.

To see this President at the helm of our country in this moment is tragic and frightening. But try as he might, the President cannot simply dismiss the legitimate anger on display in Seattle or Tacoma or Spokane or across the country at the pervasive and crushing impact of racism women hardest hit; Black people and other people of color.

For generations, we have seen in our newspapers and on our televisions and from our cell phones the dire and unfair and too often fatal impacts of systemic racism on Black lives. Our focus must be on the painstaking work to actually address the deep, systemic racism in our country, which continues to create these moments of understandable despair.

I am going to keep listening to the people who are at the forefront of these movements, including leaning on the work that has already been done to help reimagine our Nation’s approach to public safety, working to redirect taxpayer dollars towards community resources that invest in the health, safety, and security of Black people and others who have been historically targeted and acted, not just talking, to keep our momentum and efforts on this front progressing forward.

I am so glad I have been able to connect with leaders in Washington State on these issues. As an elected leader, I have been holding up and amping up these necessary voices. Even though our country is at a crossroads—perhaps the most perilous one we have faced in recent memory—we have an opportunity for real progress right now. I feel it in the demands for change coming from the streets and on social media. I feel it in the energy, the resilience, and the courage of civil rights leaders on the ground in Washington State. And I feel it in the Justice in Policing Act.

In closing, I hope every single Senator in this Chamber will join Senators Harris, Booker, and myself in cosponsoring this critical legislation and getting it signed and on the books as quickly as possible. I challenge each of my colleagues and all of us to commit ourselves to a fairer, more compassionate vision for our future.

Some will say that nothing will change or that what we are stuck to live out this historical loop of racial intolerance in perpetuity. But, as Seattle-based writer Ijeoma Oluo reminds us, “you don’t have to pretend to be free of racism to be an anti-racist . . . [a]nti-racism is the commitment to fight racism when you find it, including in yourself. And it’s the only way forward.”

As a country, let’s commit to fight racism in our laws and systems. As individuals, let’s commit to fight racism in ourselves and in our communities. This is the work before all of us.

As a voice for my State and as someone committed to forming a more perfect union for everyone, I intend to work for justice every day until it arrives.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Scott of Florida). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, yesterday, our Senate Education Committee held a hearing on going back to school safely—a subject on the minds of tens of millions of American families. I took part in that hearing, which was carried through the Senate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD following my remarks this morning my opening statement from that hearing.

The commissioner of education from Tennessee—and I know that the President, who is a proud Senator from Florida, also knows a little bit about Tennessee, having lived there—was one of our witnesses there. She said: We want children to do things to want them to be safe, but we want them to thrive.

That is the sense I got from all of the witnesses yesterday, which includes the Denver school superintendent; a national representative of education. Dr. Benjamin; and it included the commissioner of education for the State of Nebraska, who is also the head of the Chief State School Officers.

Anyone who looks at the children in America today knows they need to go back to school. They have been out for 5 to 6 months now. This is a time when we are especially concerned in our country, and our attention is focused on racial injustice, on problems that minority families and children have. The single best thing we could do to help minority children and minority families is to help them go back to school safely in August and September.

Any teacher can tell you and most parents can tell you that emotional, intellectual, and physical damage to children has been caused by being out of school since March, and that will continue to be the case if we re-open in August. Articles have talked about 50 percent learning deficits. We have that every summer when children are away from school. Teachers in the fall know they have to catch back up. It has also shown us the limits, as well as the benefits, of remote learning. My daughter has three young sons, two of them in school. She said they have had it about up to here with remote learning, even though they are in a very good public system.

There are limits as to what you can learn remotely. Teachers aren’t trained to teach remotely. In many parts of our country, broadband isn’t sufficient to allow students to learn remotely. Teachers haven’t learned lesson plans to teach remotely, so they have to change the whole way they go about teaching.

So much of the children being home affects homeschooling. Homeschooling is a good thing for parents who are able to do that, but homeschooling is hard. It takes a lot of time. If you are in a family, as two-thirds of married families are, where you are both working
outside the home, how are you going to do the homeschooling appropriately so that your child doesn’t get far behind?

For the benefit of the children, for the benefit of the parents, and especially for the benefit of low-income children, whom get one or two meals a day at school—we need to go back to school as a country. When we do—when 100,000 public schools and 36,000 private schools, 55 million children are back to school and 20 million students go back to the college—that will be the surest step toward regaining the rhythm of American life that we can have. That would show we are actually going back toward normal.

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What about that, but the truth is, younger


cancer—there has probably never been a time in our history where we had more scientific brainpower in this world devoted toward a specific target than we do right now at trying to increase the number of, accurate, affordable diagnostic tests, the number of treatments to reduce the effects of COVID-19, and a vaccine for COVID-19. We probably have never had so many scientists in the world working on a single project like that. We will probably have good results, but it will take a while.

All of the plans that are being made—and we heard about them yesterday—will take a whole year. In the next 6 weeks, we will have more tests; we will have more treatments, we will have more contact tracers, and there should be, hopefully, the beginning of vaccines, but our plan should be for a year.

How do you make sure the schools are safe? The formula is pretty simple, although it is not as simple in its application. The things that we know work are, No. 1, staying apart some distance; No. 2, washing your hands; and No. 3, to wear a mask.

In colleges, that will be easy because colleges have more space. In fact, they are big wasters of space. They usually don’t teach in the morning or in the evening or on Saturday or in the summer, and colleges can spread out and create smaller classes. There are more lectures. You can do lectures more easily.

You can have a culture of mask-wearing—as President Mitch Daniels of Purdue University testified the week before—at colleges. I think colleges will have an easier time than schools.

In addition to that, we know that, unfortunately, COVID-19 affects older people. In Tennessee, for example, 5 percent of the cases of COVID-19 are in nursing homes, and nearly 40 percent of the deaths are in nursing homes. The same is true in other States. COVID-19 affects younger people a lot less. Dr. Fauci has warned us not to be cavalier about that, but the truth is, younger people seem not to be as affected by COVID-19.

We have a population that is not as affected. We have a population that is in a smaller, controlled setting. You can shut a school if someone gets infected and keep other schools open. We do that with the flu. We have children, who are more subject to being told what to do. Setting where we should be able to create communities—there are 100,000 public schools, as I said—little communities that are among the safest in our country. On the other hand, little children may have a difficult time wearing masks. They aren’t the best at hygiene. Children go home every day; they may come back and forth bringing germs with them.

We have those basics that I talked about—plus, testing. What we know about testing is that we have the capacity to do about 10 million tests a month this month, according to Admiral Giroir, the Assistant Secretary of Health. He says we will have a 40 to 50 million test capacity by the time we go back to school in August, September. That is four to five times as many as we have today.

What is going on now is that in Florida and in Tennessee—every State is making its test plan for the tests that it needs and sending it to the admiral. They are working on it together. If the State has needs the State can’t deal with, the Federal Government helps with that. In our second month of that kind of relationship, that seems to be working pretty well.

I know that in Tennessee, which is 11th among all the States in terms of testing per capita, the Governor’s motto is, if in doubt, get a test. You can go to the local public health department and get one in 5 minutes. It takes 2, 3 days to get the result, but there are no delays. Anybody who wants it can get it. That has created an environment where everybody feels more comfortable. If they are worried about COVID-19, if they don’t want to go home and see their older relatives or their spouse, if they wonder if they are sick, they can go get a test.

So tests should be available for the schools.

We will have to be careful and recognize that the way schools open will vary by community. There are many counties in Nebraska, the commissioner of Nebraska said yesterday, where there is only one case of COVID-19. So on his dial of green to red in terms of school opening, they would be very green and wouldn’t have to do much in response to the COVID-19 in terms of changing the way they operate. On the other hand, in Omaha, NE, it might be different. In New York City or Phoenix, it might be different.

The Denver school superintendent talked about perhaps having children come for 2 or 3 days a week on alternate days in order to have smaller classes and about having extra time for disabled children or children from homes where they have less support, more vulnerable children needing more help in our schools.

My hope would be that we can find ways for children to come back to as normal a school day as possible. It will take some flexibility. Some of those children will need to be isolated because they have tested positive in the States, the Federal Government, and the unions with their rules and regulations. Colleges have a lot of flexibility in rearranging class schedules, class size, class times. They will have a lot less because they have State rules and union rules that restrict what they can do. They need some flexibility so they can reschedule.

Then there is the question of money. Just as we say we want children to be safe, we want them to learn, there are two arguments on behalf of more money from the Federal Government. One would be Federal spending to help them learn. Generally, that is the responsibility of State and local governments. They spend about 90 percent of that.

In our first COVID-19 bill, the Federal Government was generous with schools—recognizing the economic and the schools, and that caused a lot of expensive problems. The Federal Government supplied $23 billion, and Tennessee got about $260 million for just K-12 schools. There was another big bag of money for colleges, and then there was $150 billion for States. As the Presiding Officer knows, a big part of the State budget—30 to 40 percent—goes to education. So my thinking is that a part of that $150 billion—$23 billion we have already allocated for K-12 and the $25 billion that we allocated to testing, which could include contact tracers, some of which could be a part of schools—should help pay for keeping schools safe enough to reopen.

If there is more money, we need to be open to that, I think, here in the Federal Government, but not before we see whether it is really needed.

The Tennessee commissioner—and I put a lot of stock in her thinking. Because Tennessee is a conservative State, it doesn’t spend a lot of money, has no debt, a big rainy day fund, low taxes—a lot like Florida. She estimates that it will cost about $1.5 million per school district, with the average school district being about $3,500, in her words, to provide the things the school districts need to reopen safely.

Those are things like more sanitizing equipment, barriers that say by the children in the lunchroom or maybe even in class, extra money for busing because when you create a lot of new classes, a lot of new schedules, you may have to change the bus schedules, and that will cost more than most things. So it is about $1.5 million.

I will be very interested to see how much of the money we have already appropriated or how much of the money that we have appropriated that is very flexible for Governors to use just for opening schools safely and whether we need to add any more.
I think it is in our interest to make sure that principals and school boards know that they will have sufficient funds to open 100,000 public schools safely, because school administrators, with all respect, sometimes are a little bit uncomfortable about schools reopening because of liability risks. If there is the excuse that “We don’t have enough money to open safely,” they may just say “Let’s keep up with remote learning.” I think we are about up to here with remote learning in most places in the country. It is especially unsafe for the youngest children and for children who are from disadvantaged families or low-income families. I think it is important to get the country going. It is good for the children and it is good for the parents to make sure that schools have sufficient funds to reopen safely.

It was a very good hearing yesterday. I thank the witnesses for their participation. It was all remote, even for all of the Senators.

We will have another hearing next week on telehealth. We have had to cram 10 years of experience into 3 months to learn about telehealth, telementorship, and telelearning. While this has been a very painful way to learn a lesson, it has helped us take advantage of these lessons because, as we will find out in our hearing next week on telehealth, we have gone from almost none of it to seeing that 40 or 50 percent of the physician-patient visits are done remotely. In that we have to turn our philosophy, over the long term, 15 or 20 percent, that would produce a massive opportunity for change in the way we deliver medical services in the country.

The one other thing I would mention is that I heard about liability yesterday. Colleges and the schools I have talked to want to be included in whatever the Federal Government does to make sure that teachers and administrators and schools and universities are appropriately protected from lawsuits as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic.

As long as they meet a standard of care that is reasonable, they should not have to worry about being liable if a child who is 8 years old forgets to wear a mask, coughs on another child, and that child goes home and makes Grandma sick and Grandma sues the school.

Teachers are always worried about liability. The teachers’ unions often use liability as one of the main incentives to join the unions. Many States, like my State, provide tort liability for teachers.

I think we need to make sure that here in the Senate, as we consider any additional legislation that has to do with COVID-19, we include colleges and we include schools. We received a letter from all of the colleges from the American Council on Education specifically asking us to do that. Otherwise, we might discourage schools and colleges from opening. If we discourage schools from opening, that leaves children sometimes home alone, sometimes home without being educated, some of them being left with remote learning that doesn’t help and developing a learning gap that will leave them at a disadvantage for the rest of their lives.

As we look at all of the issues we have comprehensively, I hope we take appropriate steps to put limits on liability, at least as a result of the COVID-19 experience.

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

COVID-19: GOING BACK TO SCHOOL SAFELY
A May 28 story in the Memphis Commercial Appeal about schools planning for the 2020–2021 school year included a bittersweet image—a young girl reaching her hand out to touch a teacher, who is standing in line to welcome students to the first day of school in 2019. As the Commercial Appeal reporter writes: “The first day of school in August 2019 would flunk 2020’s course on social distancing.”

“Today’s hearing is about how we reopen safely this fall—that means teachers welcoming students back without hugs or high fives.

“The opening of schools in 2020 is not going to look like 2019.

“But today’s witnesses will talk about their work to help 56 million students from kindergarten to 12th grade go back to the 100,000 public schools and 34,000 private schools in the fall as safely as possible.

“In doing so, they will help our country take its surest step toward normalcy.

“Witnesses:

“Dr. Penny Schwinn, Commissioner of Education, Tennessee Department of Education, Nashville, TN

“Dr. Matthew Blomstedt, Commissioner of Education, Nebraska Department of Education, Lincoln, NE

“Ms. Susana Cordova, Superintendent, Denver Public Schools, Denver, CO

“John B. King, Jr., President and CEO, The Education Trust, Washington, DC

“The question for governors, school districts, teachers and parents is not whether schools should reopen—but how.

“Any teacher can explain the risk of emotional, intellectual and social damage if a child misses school.

“Schools need to assess how this year’s disruption has affected our children and get student learning back on track.

“At our hearing last week on the reopening of colleges, we heard about a variety of strategies that colleges are using to help keep classrooms and campuses safe, including keeping class sizes small so students can stay 6 feet apart, creating campus-wide policies for wearing masks, and rigorous hygiene improvements.

“As with schools, k–12 schools’ plans will vary for each community and will also depend on the prevalence of the virus in the fall.

“The goals for schools working to reopen are fundamentally the same as the colleges we heard from last week: social distancing, aggressive hygiene practices, face masks where appropriate, and then a system of testing and contact tracing.

“In order to accomplish those goals, it’s clear that school boards, superintendents and principals are focused on:

“Creating an environment where students and teachers can socially distance

“Making modifications to the school year calendar and curricular activities

“Restructuring classrooms and extra-curricular activities

“Providing meal services in a safe way

“Making sure the school has gloves, masks, and other protective equipment

“Protecting students and adults in the school buildings who are at a higher risk.

“To accomplish this, we will need to create a strategy for testing and tracing students who may have been exposed. You want your school’s testing needs to be in your state plan.

“The availability of widespread testing will allow schools to identify teachers and students who have the virus or have been exposed and to trace their contacts.

“Widespread testing not only helps contain the disease; it builds confidence that the school is safe. Fortunately, 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.

“COVID-19 should last for at least a year; The government is pursuing vaccines at warp speed, but no one expects one by August.

“In the second half of the school year, schools should be able to provide more tests, more treatments, better contact tracing and we should have vaccines. It will likely be the Fall of 2021 before school life approaches normal.

“There are several reasons schools 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, although Dr. Anthony Fauci has warned against ‘cavalierly’ assuming that young people are not at risk. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention says it is ‘investigating reports of multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) associated with coronavirus disease.’

“Schools and school districts are generally small communities that are closely supervised and monitored. Third, outbreaks can be traced—if a child becomes sick, that child’s classmates should be tested. Individual schools can close to control the spread of the virus—while other schools remain open. Schools are not unfamiliar with outbreaks of flu and other illnesses that resulted in the temporary closure of individual schools to prevent further spread.

“But school environments pose challenges as well:

“First, there’s not much extra space in a k–12 school to enable distancing—whereas there’s a lot of extra space on most college campuses.

“Second, school administrators face more rigid rules as a result of state and local regulations and contractual obligations, so making changes to the academic calendar, class times and class sizes are more difficult.

“Third, creating a mask-wearing culture is harder, especially with younger children. Social expressions is also important for young children—they learn to socialize and self-regulate, so obscuring faces with masks prohibits social learning for early elementary school-aged children.

“Fourth, rigorous hygiene isn’t always easy with children.

“Fifth, children go home at night, potentially exposing older adults.

“Sixth, even systematic testing of children is a lot of tests.

“Today 91.3 percent of families with children have at least one parent employed, and
among married families with children. 64.2 percent had both parents employed, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

And many children live in environments where the school is the safest place they’ll be all day.

It’s also the place where almost 30 million students receive a school lunch—more than 70 percent of which qualify for free or reduced-priced meals.

Administrators have a responsibility to make our schools among the safest small communities this fall.

In doing so, they will help our country take its surest steps toward normalcy.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I yield the floor.

I submit the presence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. FISCHER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DAINES. I would suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT

Mr. YOUNG. Madam President, on a recent Saturday afternoon, the world watched as SpaceX’s Falcon 9 lifted off from American soil, streaked through the sky, and sent the Crew Dragon capsule beyond the Earth’s atmosphere.

By Sunday, its crew was successfully docked at the International Space Station. The following morning, Indianapolis-based Eli Lilly & Company announced the start of human testing of a potential treatment for COVID–19.

For proof, witness Beijing’s COVID–19 vaccine could be the key. Candidates are coming from China. The CCP is dedicating millions of prior priority. It will provide $10 billion in strategic investment in the National Science Foundation to bolster science and technology research and development.

It will deliver $10 billion to establish regional tech hubs across the country to launch innovative companies, revive American manufacturing, and create new jobs to jump start our local communities. It will strengthen American power, increase American prosperity, and carry on America’s never-ending quest to continuously improve the world through innovation.

Dating back to the Cold War, after China had developed military might, its leaders focused on science and technology as a means to reorder the global balance of power.

Defensively, China is shoring up domestic industries while exploiting our economic downturn cynically using the pandemic to play the part of concerned global citizen to further its position in the world. And that is not a conspiracy theory. It is public knowledge.

A new report from the Chinese Academy of Sciences bluntly observes: “It is possible to turn the crisis of COVID–19 into an opportunity—to increase the trust and the dependence of all countries around the world in ‘Made in China’.”

Tellingly, for China, the search for treatments for COVID–19 is not simply a race to stop the virus but a race for bragging rights and global superiority.

Since then, Beijing has aimed to overtake America, not with weapons, but with innovation. Offensively, China is investing in 5G, quantum computing, artificial intelligence, advanced energy systems—all of which have the potential to fundamentally change this century’s economic and security environment for good or for ill.

The CCP is dedicating millions of dollars to research into drug development for COVID–19. It has developed military might, its leaders focused on science and technology as a means to reorder the global balance of power.

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Defensively, China is shoring up domestic industries while exploiting our economic downturn cynically using the pandemic to play the part of concerned global citizen to further its position in the world. And that is not a conspiracy theory. It is public knowledge.
If all of these trends continue, China’s overall investments in research and development will surpass our own within 10 years—just as their economy becomes larger than our own. Until now, we have primarily focused on defending our economic turf to thwart the aggression of the CCP: blocking Huawei, tightening export controls, and improving foreign investment rules. These are important and must remain in place.

But America is to lead the world in the 21st century, it is neither realistic nor practical to build an economic iron curtain around China. We are not in a 20th century cold war, but we can learn and apply lessons from that Cold War. Just as we did in the 20th century, we must not simply contain a competitor but instead outinnovate and outgrow them.

Something else is in the balance here too. We must become the world’s leader but lacks the attachment to human rights and dignity required of those that seek to fill that role. What becomes of liberty in a world led by such power?

However imperfectly, every American generation, from the founding forward, has labored to preserve and pass down the blessings of freedom here and wherever its friends may be found, and this current generation must carry this on and provide the world with a choice—a choice between a great power that defends freedom or one that tramples upon it.

But we will be powerless to offer this alternative if we don’t keep pace with China, and we will not have a shot at this unless we invest in ourselves. Implementing the Endless Frontier Act will provide that investment. It will prevent us from being outflanked, and it will position us to become a second “American century.”

One of the primary reasons why the 20th century was America’s rather than Russia’s was because we produced more profound human wealth—a crucial weapon in global competition. Bold investment in premarket research, like that proposed in our Endless Frontier Act, will generate more of it and make us a wealthier nation. The connection is undeniable and historic.

When human beings began to apply science and technology to industry and in pursuit of new goods and services, of greater efficiency and output, human wealth grew by historic bounds. Cognitive scientist Steven Pinker charted this progress, and it is staggering. Human wealth barely advanced in the millennium after the year 1 A.D., and had only doubled a half millennium later.

Then the industrial revolution arrived. Between 1820 and 1900, the world’s income tripled. Fifty years later, it had tripled again, and again in 25 years, and again 30 years after that. This represents a 100-fold expansion of the world’s wealth, an enormous product of the industrial revolution, thanks to advancements in science and technology.

And the technologies that ushered in this era were the result of curiosity, experimentation, failure, and ultimately, discovery. This is the formula for innovation, and it is something Americans are particularly familiar with.

We are a creative people with a penchant for plunging ahead when we have an idea and searching for a solution when we see a problem.

You know, it takes courage to be creative, and in America, we encourage and honor that courage. We celebrate those who try and fail and courageously get up and dust off their troubles and try again. We venerate our inventors—Bells, Edison, George Washington Carver, Jonas Salk, the Wright brothers, Tesla, Einstein, Page and Brin, Jobs, Musk.

We know and remember their names, and we benefit daily from their contributions. Their life’s work is a monument to human potential and American greatness would not have been possible without a hallmark of American culture: breathing space—yes, breathing space. It is space for the creative process—the very process required to connect things that already exist, but not thought of connecting, and to take new discoveries and turn them into new products and services.

When we join research with American creativity, we do more than produce faster cars and TVs with clearer pictures, and we do more than generate material wealth. You see, our innovators are part of something far more profound. It is an endless pursuit of human knowledge and progress and a quest that fulfills our deepest human needs as a people. That is what they are a part of. In the words of my friend Water Russell Mead, it is our “built-in human belief that through change we encounter the transcendent and the divine.” The Endless Frontier Act will keep this quest going, and the quest will make our lives richer in so many ways.

That image of a Falcon 9 taking off and the orange streak of its engines cutting the blue sky sparked a memory dear to so many Americans. Over 10.3 million people worldwide watched that launch. For many, it was no doubt a reminder of an era—that era when rocket regularly setting out for space from that very same station was an awe-inspiring commitment of American optimism and accomplishments.

There were images, too, from Indianapolis. There, Lilly’s scientists rushed cases containing the company’s potential COVID-19 treatment to the airport and sent them on their way to patients for trials. For those who saw those images, they inspired hope and amazement—hope that we can soon stop this virus and amazement that our innovators have moved so quickly to find that solution.

These are both inspiring moments for all Americans, ones that transcend so many of the differences that threaten to divide us. They show us and they show the world what America is still capable of. They reveal the endless frontiers still before us.

Let us come together now. Let us accelerate boldly into the endless frontiers. When life resumes as normal, this generation of Americans must not be content with merely recovering our losses. Instead, we must push ourselves to lead.

Now is the time to pass the Endless Frontier Act, to strengthen U.S. leadership in science and tech innovation, and to dramatically increase public investment in emerging technologies. Let us choose to lead for ourselves and for our children.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YOUNG). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CANCEL CULTURE

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, “cancel culture”—we hear that in the news a lot these days—the idea that we all need safe spaces from mean words, trigger warnings on op-eds, or TV shows that might constitute a microaggression.

This is the language of the campus social justice seminar, but increasingly it’s in the language of our workplace and our culture.

We saw an instance of it just last week at the New York Times. I published an op-ed there that said simply, while we respect peaceful protesters, we can have zero tolerance for looting and rioting, and if the police are overwhelmed or outnumbered, the National Guard and, if necessary, Federal troops have to restore order. I even got support from a large majority of Americans, if you believe the polls. The New York Times published it. The editorial page editor defended it publicly. The publisher defended the decision publicly. But a woke-child mob at the New York Times rose up and demanded heads on pikes. They demanded that the op-ed be taken down. They demanded that the grownups—maybe I should say the supposed grownups—who run the New York Times apologize, and that is exactly what happened. In what could only be called a struggle session from the Cultural Revolution, in the greatest traditions of Mao, the publisher of the New York Times fired the editorial page editor, and he reassigned the deputy editorial page editor. He apologized—prostrated himself—in front of the woke-child mob, and he said: “We will do much better.”

The new editorial page editor has told everyone at the Times: If you see anything that gives you the slightest pause, please contact me immediately. If you have any trigger warnings, don’t worry; I will find a safe space for you.
The New York Times has made itself a laughing stock, but this is no laughing matter because the cancel culture threatens the very principles of free inquiry and open debate upon which our society is based.

You see other manifestations of the cancel culture all across the country today. In many cases, they have adopted the spirit of a Jacobin mob in the French Revolution. In a reign of terror, they are trying to completely erase our culture and our history. Unfortunately, many are vying to be the Robespierre for this Jacobin mob.

Look at what is happening in Seattle. Revolutionaries, anarchists have taken over city government buildings. They have taken over neighborhoods. They have declared themselves an autonomous zone. They put up a sign that says “You are leaving the United States” when you enter this autonomous zone.

The Democratic Party today, I suppose, is still the party of secession.

It is not just in Seattle. Look at what is happening to statues and monuments all around our country. In several cities, statues of Christopher Columbus have been pulled down, or they have been defaced or destroyed—statues that in most cases were put up by Italian American immigrants who were proud of their part in the great American story. This was not done in accordance with law. It was not done after thoughtful debate in city councils or State legislatures. It was done by mobs. Just last week, the Lincoln Memorial—a temple to the great emancipator—was defaced. The World War II Memorial—a memorial to all who fought and liberated the world from fascism—was defaced. Now, across the Atlantic, the ideological kin of this Jacobin mob defaced statues of Churchill. Wait until they hear about what the other guy did on the other side.

But history is not the long suit of these woke children. They didn’t take history classes, apparently, in high school and college. They were too busy taking social justice seminars. You can see that, too, in Philadelphia, where the statue of Matthias Baldwin was defaced. Matthias Baldwin was a committed and devoted abolitionist who funded education for freed African Americans. He gave them jobs, and they defaced his statue.

Even in Boston, the Shaw Memorial was defaced. The Shaw Memorial honors the 54th Massachusetts Regiment—the first African-American regiment formed after the Emancipation Proclamation, whose bravery and valor in battle on behalf of the Union cause was memorialized in the movie “Glory.” Yet it was defaced by these mobs.

It is not just our history; it is pop culture and entertainment too. You may have heard the news that “Live P.D.” and “Cops” television shows were canceled. “Paw Patrol” was on the cutting board too. You may know that Chase is the police cop in “Paw Patrol.” There are calls to euthanize the police dog on social media. I wish I could say I am joking, but I am not.

Legos has announced they are not going to advertise any of their police Lego sets for the next year. They are not going to take them out of distribution. They are recalling them from stores. No, no—woke capitalism only goes so far. They are still capitalists. They are just not going to advertise police sets anymore.

HBO announced they are not going to run “Gone with the Wind” anymore—“Gone With the Wind,” for which African-American actress Hattie McDaniel won the first Academy Award, the first Oscar ever given to an African-American woman. HBO says: “No, we are going to cancel it.”

If you think it is just limited to statues or TV shows or toys, you would be wrong. This woke mob could very soon be coming for any one of you.

At UCLA, a college professor has been suspended and under police investigation because he declined to postpone final exams so students could apparently go out and participate in protests.

Another professor is being investigated for reading aloud from Martin Luther King, Jr.’s letter from a Birmingham jail because it uses offensive language—Martin Luther King, Jr.’s letter from a Birmingham jail.

A professional soccer player, Alexander Kacar, was fired for his wife’s tweet—not his own, his wife’s tweet.

Multiple different business executives and editors at newspapers and magazines have been fired.

If you think this is only for people who are not powerful and not rich, you would be wrong. Ivanka Trump was scheduled to give a commencement speech last weekend at a Wichita technical school. The speech was canceled because she was being too controversial, too vocal, the selfless courage of so many—from community members, to law enforcement, to healthcare workers—provided a sense of hope. This incredible strength, love, and bravery uplifted the community and helped us repair and rebuild.

On the fourth anniversary of this unthinkably sad day, the State of Florida comes together to honor the lives lost too soon, and we vow to always stand up and fight against evil and hatred in this country.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 614, submitted earlier today.

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

The bill clerk reads as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 614) honoring the memory of the victims of the heinous attack at the Pulse nightclub on June 12, 2016.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to,
and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 614) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

**TAXPAYER FIRST ACT OF 2019—Continued**

H.R. 1957

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, as we continue our debate today on the Great American Outdoors Act, I thought I would come to the floor one more time to talk about the benefits of this historic legislation. In my last address to the Senate, I pointed across the canyon to the land that was on the rim of the canyon. It was not a part of the canyon of the Gunnison right now. Black Canyon of the Gunnison right now. It is $75 million. I will show you Black Canyon of the Gunnison right now. Black Canyon of the Gunnison is in need of nearly $7 to $8 million as well for its backlog needs.

This is a picture I actually took on my iPhone. This is a picture I had taken while attending a press conference to celebrate a Land and Water Conservation Fund purchase. You can see here Park Superintendent Noble is pointing across the canyon to the land that was purchased using the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The canyon is right here. It is not over the horizon; it is right here. This land was on the rim of the canyon. It was not a part of the park. You can imagine, if somebody had decided to build something there and said “Why don’t we develop that? Why don’t we do something else?” what that would have meant to the national park and development of that park. Using this, they were able to get the entire rim of the canyon for the National Park System. That is where that is.

If you go to this next picture, you see it is not just about national parks. The Great American Outdoors Act is not just about Land and Water Conservation Fund. It is about our forests. It is about our national forests, our Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife, and the National Forest Service. This is actually a national monument. This is Dinosaur National Monument, if you go to Northern Colorado, Dinosaur National Monument straddles both the State of Colorado and the State of Utah. Some of the best white water rafting in the country goes through Dinosaur National Monument. This is amazing. This is absolutely Commerce Department.

You can see these archaeologists who are actually hanging onto a wall as they do their work. This is known as the fossil wall. Hundreds of millions of years’ worth of fossils are in this long wall at Dinosaur National Monument. You can see the fossils and the bones in this picture, layer after layer. It is a remarkable resource in one of the most truly unique areas of Colorado. The needs here are tremendous, too, as they face erosion and challenges from visitors and access needs to some of these resources.

If you go to Mesa Verde National Park, this is truly spectacular. If you look at Mesa Verde—for those who know it, for the ones who have a chance, I hope people will have a chance to visit. This park was established in 1906. Look at this beautiful ridge. Look at the plateau. Look at the cliff dwellings. It is remarkable. It was established in 1906 to preserve and interpret the archaeological heritage of the ancestral Pueblo people who made it their home for over 700 years. The park protects nearly 5,000 known archaeological sites, including 600 cliff dwellings—some of the most notable preserved dwellings in the United States.

In 2019, they had about 556,000 visitors. This is in the Four Corners area of the State, surrounded by towns like Cortez, CO; Mancas, CO; Durango, CO—areas that rely on tourism and recreation and farming and ranching for their jobs.

In 2018, visitors spent about $58 million in these local gateway regions. This supported nearly 1,000 jobs, $22 million in labor income, and $32 million in value added, and about $72 million in economic help in the gateway economy surrounding the Mesa Verde National Park. They operate about $700 million worth of facilities, and they have about 10 percent of that in need of deferred maintenance. So $76 million is their total deferred maintenance needs.

They need to rehabilitate the Chapin Mesa Civilian Conservation Corps. They need to replace the water, electrical, and notable sewer systems. They need to replace the campground, water, and road systems. They need to improve the historic maintenance operations buildings. That is just some of the need at Mesa Verde National Park.

When we talk about the Great American Outdoors Act, we talk about national parks, national forests, and BLM land and monuments, but we should also talk about recreation, because so many times this gets lost in our conversation on the floor, because it is not as glamorous as some of the other programs, but it is a $28 billion part of our economy. If I could, I just want to talk a little bit more about what that means for Colorado and what this bill means as applied to our State, the benefits environmentally of this legislation and the economic impact it will have.

I talked on the floor about the Great Sand Dunes National Park. Right around the year 2000, this legislation turned this national monument into a national park. Hundreds of thousands of people come to the valley to visit every year. What is neat about this is that it is not just a national park, the Great Sand Dunes National Park, but it is also an example of how the Land and Water Conservation Fund works together because it established the Great Sand Dunes National Park to make sure that the water resource was protected that is so instrumental to keeping the sand dunes in place. We used the Land and Water Conservation Fund to purchase elements of land around it, like the Baca Ranch and Zapata Ranch and other areas, to make sure we had this great resource maintained for future generations to come.

Of course, Rocky Mountain National Park is the third most heavily visited park in the Nation. Almost 5 million visitors come to Rocky Mountain National Park every year. A few years back, there were 2.8, 3 million people. We have almost doubled the visitors in recent times, which has caused a lot of challenges for Rocky Mountain National Park. It has benefited as well from the Land and Water Conservation Fund because the last remaining inholdings within Rocky Mountain National Park have been purchased using the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

If you look at the Restore Our Parks Act, the money in the Great American Outdoors Act will go toward catching up with the maintenance backlog. This park has about $85 million worth of needs in terms of that backlog. It has $35 million worth of projects, from visitors centers to roads and trails.

Let me show you one of those trails right here. You can see this is what it looked like. You can see the erosion and washouts. This is what happens over time with heavy use and weather. You can imagine, if we have been able to do this and to catch up with the needs in Rocky Mountain National Park. We can do this across our Park System thanks to the Restore Our Parks Act. We will put $1.9 billion over the next 10 years into our national parks and recreation areas—into our national parks to catch up with the maintenance and backlog needs at places like Rocky Mountain National Park.

It is $85 million in Rocky Mountain National Park. It is $7 to $8 million in the Great Sand Dunes National Park. In Mesa Verde National Park, it is almost $75 million. I will show you Black Canyon of the Gunnison right now. Black Canyon of the Gunnison is in need of nearly $7 to $8 million as well for its backlog needs.

This is a picture I actually took on my iPhone. This is a picture I had taken while attending a press conference to celebrate a Land and Water Conservation Fund purchase. You can see here Park Superintendent Noble is pointing across the canyon to the land that was purchased using the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The canyon is right here. It is not over the horizon; it is right here. This land was on the rim of the canyon. It was not a part of the park. You can imagine, if somebody had decided to build something there and said “Why don’t we develop that? Why don’t we do something else?” what that would have meant to the national park and development of that park. Using this, they were able to get the entire rim of the canyon for the National Park System. That is where that is.

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States to determine how to use these dollars. It is not just the Federal Government that takes all of this money; 40 percent goes back to the States.

This is in Runyon Park in Pueblo, CO, another southern Colorado city. Looked at that is what we can do with the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Look at the total economic impact. I think it is important that we recognize that before coronavirus, we were working on the Great American Outdoors Act, this package that presented two great American values: the crown jewel of our conservation program, the Restore Our Parks Act, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to catch up with our maintenance backlog, both of which are paid for by oil and gas revenues. We talked about them, and we talked about how good it would be for our environment and the conservation and preservation for future generations. We also acknowledged, then, that it was an economic benefit. We talked about the numbers. We talked about the recreation economy. But now that economic benefit becomes even more important because the first industries that were hit by the coronavirus and the economic shutdowns were the travel industry, hotels, restaurants, tourism, outfitters, and ski areas. In Colorado, they closed down the ski areas months ahead of time. The summer recreation started late because of lingering effects of phases in restoring our economy. So the economic benefits of the Great American Outdoors Act become all the more important.

Some of the hardest hit communities by the coronavirus in Colorado in the first wave have some of the highest unemployment levels in the State. Hotels emptied early, and restaurants emptied early. But this bill will create thousands and thousands of jobs, according to a report that was just released by the National Park Service. In Colorado, thousands of jobs will be created—in Colorado alone.

Look at the Land and Water Conservation Fund. For every $1 million spent in the Land and Water Conservation Fund, it supports between 16 and 30 jobs. Support for 16 to 30 jobs—do you know what that means in a community that may have 20 to 22 percent unemployment? Surrounded by public lands, America has been counting on the Land and Water Conservation Fund to help them to work while doing what we love in Colorado, and that is protecting our environment. If you look at the overall numbers that the National Park Service provided, we are going to create and help has been delayed over 100,000 jobs through this legislation, and, again, this is legislation that is paid for through oil and gas revenues.

It was a commonsense approach back in 1965 when the Land and Water Conservation Fund was put together so that we access one resource. We deplete a resource in oil and gas. They pay a severance tax and royalty to the Federal Government, and the Federal Government turns around and uses that to protect our other resources in other areas, national parks and national forests. That is what the bill does through the Great American Outdoors Act. It creates opportunity.

John Gayle, conservation director of the Backcountry Hunters & Anglers and a Colorado resident says: “The Great American Outdoors Act not only creates permanent certainty for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, America’s most successful conservation and access program, it also ensures sound stewardship of our public lands and waters.”

Carlos Fernandez, Colorado State director of the Nature Conservancy says: “The Great American Outdoors Act is critical to Colorado’s recovery from this crisis.

Of course, he is talking about COVID-19.

Our mountains, trails, fields and streams have been a welcome respite for many during the pandemic, but local economies have struggled. Full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and investing in our national parks will put Coloradans back to work, protecting important landscapes, investing in clean energy, and creating more outdoor recreation opportunities throughout the State. These are time-tested, effective investments in conservation that will strengthen Colorado’s economy and amazing outdoors.

Larry Selzer, the president and CEO of the Conservation Fund said that the “momentum to bring a vote on the Great American Outdoors Act to the Senate floor is critical to the future vitality of America. Advancing legislation in both houses to fully fund LWCF, as well as to address the maintenance backlog on our public lands, is a huge step to support our public lands and rekindle and grow local outdoors and recreation economies.”

Will Shafroth, president and CEO of the National Park Foundation—Will’s family is legendary in Colorado politics—says this:

The National Park Foundation is thrilled that the Great American Outdoors Act is moving closer to becoming law. Years in the making, this bipartisan bill would go a long way toward addressing the critical maintenance needs of our national parks. With the funds made available through this bill, we will ensure that these special places are even more special, remain accessible to all Americans, and contribute as economic engines for local communities.

Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership:

The Great American Outdoors Act is smart conservation. Senator Bingaman of this historic and bipartisan bill will improve our natural resources and enhance access for American hunters and anglers. It also makes lasting investments in our outdoor recreation economy at a time when we need to get American back to work.

Benji Backer, president and founder of the American Conservation Coalition:

Our national parks and public lands are part of who we are as Americans. By protecting and investing in them we will ensure that generations to come will benefit from America’s best idea. The American Conservation Coalition is proud to support the Great American Outdoors Act because it will protect this heritage and support the hundreds of thousands of jobs that livehoods are connected to our national parks.

This list goes on and on, from the Archery Trade Association to the Outdoor Recreation Roundtable, and the RV Industry also. The Presiding Officer has a significant job in the industry in the great State of Indiana.

The National Marine Manufacturers Association—believe it or not, we have marine manufacturing in Colorado, even though we are a pretty dry, landlocked State.

Look at the Motorcycle Industry Council, the Specialty Vehicle Institutes of America, the Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle Association, and the Congressional Sportsmen’s Foundation—Jeff Crane said: “The Great American Outdoors Act represents the largest commitment to public lands in the lifetime.”

“The Great American Outdoors Act represents the largest commitment to conservation and public lands in our lifetime.”

The National Wildlife Federation: “Now when we need it most, the Great American Outdoors Act will put hundreds of thousands of Americans back to work restoring public infrastructure, expanding healthy outdoor experiences, and restoring wildlife habitat, all of which will help local economies recover across the country.”

Suzanne O’Neal—I know Suzanne well—the executive director of the Colorado Wildlife Federation, said: “This commonsense legislation is long overdue to help our national parks and other public lands meet the burgeoning demand of increased numbers of hikers, anglers, campers, and wildlife watchers who have been flocking to Colorado’s outdoor spaces in recent years.”

I talked about that, the fact that Rocky Mountain National Park has gone from 2.8 million to nearly 5 million visitors. It is the third-most visited national park in the country. The Great American Outdoors Act will help to put them to work.

What happens when one area of the State gets heavily visited? It is not like they just stay in one area. They actually start going to other areas of the State. For instance, if you are in Colorado, you go to the national park. Suppose it is Big Bend National Park. You decide to go a little bit farther. You go over toward Walden or you go over to the North Sand Dunes area or maybe
You spend a little bit of time in the White River National Forest, one of the most heavily visited forests in our State. The Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forest and the Pike and San Isabel National Forests are also some of the most heavily visited forests in the country. They are seeing much more visitors because all of the other public lands are under pressure. When they are under pressure, that means they are more used, and when they are more used, they are experiencing more wear and tear, which may lead to death. So we need to provide a way to fund it. That is what the Great American Outdoors Act does.

There is the National Parks Conservation Association, the American Horse Council, and the Trust for Public Lands.

Teresa Martinez, the executive director of the Continental Divide Trail Coalition, said: “In the Rocky Mountain West, public lands and trails are vital to our nation’s economy and our quality of life.”

The Nature Conservancy’s Sally Jewell, former Secretary of the Interior, signed a letter with six other Secretaries of the Interior to talk about the value of this bill. Two of them are from Colorado. Secretary Ken Salazar and Secretary Gale Norton are talking about the need for this legislation.

The American Society of Landscape Architects—the list goes on and on of people who support this legislation. They support it because we value the outdoors. We value our environment, and we value our public lands.

Colorado has long been the gateway to public lands in this country, but now it is the headquarters to our Nation’s public lands with the Bureau of Land Management headquartered in Grand Junction, CO.

So these two bills put together represent that chance in a lifetime, as we have heard from many of the supporters of this legislation. In Colorado it was called “the holy grail of conservation legislation” by the Durango Herald this morning.

It is an opportunity for every State to benefit. I have a list of every State in the country right here and the work they have done. I will just pull one out. In Alabama, if you look at Alabama, the national parks backlog is nearly $30 million, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund has provided Alabama with $165 million in funding over the last five decades. Alabama National Forest, Blowing Wind Cave National Wildlife Refuge, Clear Creek Recreation Area—those are just Alabama.

Let’s just pull another one out and see: Florida. Florida has received $1.06 billion in funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund over the last five decades. There is the Big Cypress National Preserve, Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge, Apalachicola National Forest—I hope I got that one right—and the Canaveral National Seashore, plus 27 other areas.

They have a $240 million backlog in deferred maintenance projects, with $75 million in the Everglades National Park. The Dry Tortugas National Park is $63 million in need. Gulf Islands National Seashore is $50.6 million in need.

All of these States have benefited from coast-to-coast, from sea to shining sea, from Hawaii to Maine and Florida to Alaska. Those are the States that have benefited from the legislation covered by the Great American Outdoors Act.

In Colorado alone, the popularity of our outdoor recreation and public lands continues to grow. Over the last 5 years, visitation numbers in national parks has continued to increase. National park visitation in 2019 overall surpassed 2018 visits by more than 9 million visits. That is 327 million recreation visits across the country, over 1.4 billion recreation visitor hours, 13.8 million over the United States. That is incredible.

And 2020, of course, is going to look a little different. Some of our national parks are not opened yet. Some of them are staging their openings. Rocky Mountain National Park is open, but it is not at its typical visitor load, and the fees at the entries are reduced to accommodate the need to protect people during this pandemic. These numbers are going to be different.

So that means that places like Estes Park are going to have fewer people in their restaurants and fewer people in their hotels. Fewer people are stopping at the saltwater taffy shop on Main Street in Estes, and fewer people are doing things like bumper boats and putt-putt golf along the way.

The Great American Outdoors Act is one of those pieces of legislation that brings everybody in the Chamber together for a bipartisan opportunity to help these communities at a time that they need it. By helping the land, we are helping the communities, because it is there for future generations and because it belongs to future generations.

This really is an opportunity for this Nation to come together at a time of great need economically and spiritually, and, quite frankly, to succeed.

I am reminded also at this time about something I read on the floor earlier this week by one of the moving speakers from Colorado. He talked about how in our national parks and trails and forests, we find the space we need to think, the space we need to hope, to provide courage, and that they can provide a little bit more kindness, that what they give to us is a little bit more kindness. I said often throughout the COVID-19 experience that we have to keep in mind, as we learned in Sunday school, that our struggles and tribulations give us perseverance, and that perseverance leads to courage, and courage leads to hope.

So as we think about what Enos Mills, the father of national parks, said about the trails bringing back kindness that we all need, I think about other areas of our National Park System and some of our land areas and our national historic sites that maybe someday can benefit from the Great American Outdoors Act. I think about a special place in Colorado known as Amache. I have legislation in that is a resource study on whether or not Amache, CO, should be considered as part of the national park system. Let me tell you the history about Amache. There is a monument down the road from this building, just a couple blocks away from here. It was the site in 1943 of a Japanese-American internment camp. With Executive order 9066, Franklin Delano Roosevelt said that Japanese people would be ripped from their homes unconstitutionally and put into these camps.

In 1943, there was a high school established at Amache, and a woman by the name of Marion Konishi Takehara was a valedictorian at this high school that they had created. In the speech she wrote for her valedictory speech, she talked about what the country meant to her today. Did the country mean the same things it meant to her before? And all the searchlights, removed from her home? Did it mean justice and equality and fairness? Did she believe in America? She went on to talk about all of the challenges and struggles and things in the country that were confronting the dark moments of our Nation—the original sin of slavery, the continued discrimination faced by African Americans in our communities, the treatment of others in our society, waves of immigrants. She talked about how the United States has learned from every one of those moments, and we can overcome them all because America is where we learn from our mistakes in the past, and we take the actions to correct them, and we get back to the idea of justice and fairness and equality.

I don’t know about you, but I think that is the kind of spirit and the kind of hope and the kind of belief and faith in this country that we need right now because one more opportunity behind the dark moments as we look for greater inspiration ahead, as we use this to learn from the past, to reach our highest peaks as a nation. That is the inspiration of the Great American Outdoors Act—the work we can do with the Land and Water Conservation Fund to bring our parks up to snuff for future generations.

I know my colleague from the great State of Iowa is on the Senate floor. I thank him for his support in the work we have been doing. I yield the floor.
and timely public health information and at the same time save lives. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll. The senior legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RACISM

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, last week I attended a memorial service for my constituent Mr. George Floyd, who was murdered by Minneapolis police. Like so many Minnesotans, my heart is broken for Mr. Floyd and his family and for a Black community that has been here too many times. I will once again add my voice to the chorus demanding that the police officers responsible for his death face justice.

But I am also doing my thinking that Mr. Floyd’s death wasn’t just a tragedy and it wasn’t just a crime. It was a failure. It was our failure. Systemic racism is built into every level of our society, and for 400 years, Black and Indigenous people have paid its price.

Racism isn’t just evil, though it is. It is dangerous. And racism isn’t just a moral issue, though it is. It is a public health issue. And the death of Mr. Floyd and others has catapulted Black and Brown people before him, is an indictment of our failure as policymakers to fulfill our first and most important duty, which is to protect the lives of the people whom we serve.

Black lives matter. We need to say it loud and often, with strength and with purpose, and if we truly mean it, then we need to be very clear about why it is that so many Black and Brown lives are being stolen, and that means we can’t just point to systemic racism writ large. We have to talk about the police.

This is about the impunity with which police officers are allowed to kill Black and Brown Americans. This is about a society in which police departments have become fundamentally unaccountable institutions. This is about the fact that law enforcement in America does not deliver equal justice for all.

The institutional racism that plagues American law enforcement is real. This is not just a few bad cops. It is the entire culture of policing—a culture that far too often encourages violence, condemones abuse, and resists reforms and accountability at every turn. This culture hardly, and it will continue to do so unless we stop it. If we can’t see that, if we can’t say it, if we aren’t ready to use our power and our privilege to address this unforgivable failure, well, then we might as well say nothing at all.

So why is it so hard for us to talk about these issues? Why is it so hard to even admit that there is something dangerously wrong about the role that police play in our society? Well, I think, in part, it is because of the respect that we have for police officers themselves. We ask these men and women to put their lives on the line every single day. They run to trouble and hundreds of thousands of police officers in my community and in all of yours fulfill their duty with skill and with courage every day.

But I think there is something else lurking behind our inaction. The vast majority of policymakers, especially here in Washington, are White, and the vast majority of the interactions that White people have with police officers are positive.

When we are scared or threatened or hurt, well, police officers come to help. And when we hear the siren or we see a blue uniform, we breathe a sigh of relief, and it is uncomfortable for White people to acknowledge that this feeling of relief is really about privilege. It is uncomfortable to be giving up some piece of that privilege.

After all, we all want clean, safe streets. We all want quiet, orderly neighborhoods. We want to be able to call 911 when we are in danger and know that the police will rush to our aid.

We may even catch ourselves worrying that a police force held accountable for its abuse of power against Black and Brown bodies will be a police force that we are a little less empowered to protect us.

Often, when White people talk about racism, we define it as a hatred that lurks within people’s hearts, and then we search within ourselves and we can feel satisfied that we are free from prejudice. But racism, colleagues, is manifested as behavior—behavior that hurts, that kills. Who even knows what is in “how to change hearts and minds”? But we do know, I think, let’s say, let’s start with changing behavior.

So this is something that I think about a lot as a Minnesotan. In my home State we pride ourselves on our legacy of progressive activism. We believe deeply in civic participation, and we are proud to have the highest voter turnout in the whole country. We are home to a diverse array of communities—African American, Somali, Hmong, Latinx, Native, and more—all people who belong here just as much as anyone else.

And we are home to some of the Nation’s worst racial disparities. It is not just that Black men are more likely to be stopped, more likely to be searched, more likely to be assaulted and killed by police officers. A Black or Brown or Native child growing up in the neighborhood where George Floyd was murdered can expect worse education outcomes, worse health, fewer opportunities than a White child that lives just a few miles down the road.

The truth is that for all of the progress that we have made in America over the course of my lifetime and for...
June 11, 2020

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S2915

all of the hearts and minds that have changed, racism was built into our systems from the very beginning. While it is still present in everything from healthcare to education, to housing and environmental policy, it jumps off the page when you look at our Nation’s criminal justice system.

Consider this. African Americans make up less than 14 percent of the population, but they account for 23 percent of fatal police shootings and nearly one-third of our prison population. Studies show that Black people and White people use drugs at roughly the same rate, but Black people are more than twice as likely to be arrested for drug offenses and nearly four times as likely when it comes to marijuana.

No matter where you look, our criminal justice system unfairly targets Black and Brown and Native people, threatening their freedom and often their lives, and you can’t just blame it on that. That is on us for doing that. Even if we harbor no hatred in our hearts, we are responsible for the racist impact of a system that was built historically by White Americans to serve White Americans.

We have evidence of a system that killed George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Ahmaud Arbery, Atatiana Jefferson, Rekia Boyd, Jessica Hernandez, Eric Salgado, Philando Castile, Jamar Clark, and so many others.

So that is a hard thing to admit, but right now hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens are demanding that we face this ugly truth.

The people marching in our streets have watched us forgive ourselves time and again for failing Black and Brown Americans, like George Floyd, and they are angry, they are grieving, and they are exhausted, and this time they will not be denied.

It may make us uncomfortable to hear this anger, to see the images on television, to experience this turmoil when our country is going through so much already, but that is the whole point of protest. This crisis has long deserved our attention, and because we withheld that attention, these protesters are demanding it now.

We cannot claim to support the goal of justice if we object to being confronted with the reality of injustice. We cannot resist the day that this moral crisis.

We have done that too many times after too many deaths, and every time we do, we fail the next Black or Brown American who dies in police custody.

I just can’t live with that. We have to make a change, and this time, White people have to get past our discomfort. Black and Brown people have been trying for too long to tell us that systemic racism isn’t just limiting their opportunities. It is killing their children.

To the communities of color in Minnesota, whom I am proud to represent, I want you to know that I hear you and that I will do everything I can to make sure that everyone here in Washington hears you too.

Most of all, we have to devote our time, our energy, our resources, our platforms, our power, and our privilege to helping this movement succeed.

As Pastor Billy Russell from the Greater Friendship Missionary Baptist Church in Minneapolis said to me, “we need to make it right. It’s not right now, but we need to make it right.”

I want to tell my Minnesota community, my colleagues, and the American people exactly how I want to use my power and my privilege to help make it right.

In the coming weeks, my office will be moving forward with legislative action focused on three priorities: first, fundamentally transforming the role of the police in our society from the way we fund and train and equip officers to the relationships between departments and the communities that they serve. We must rethink what responsibilities we assign to the police and the authority we give them to fulfill those responsibilities. We need to imagine and reinvent American policing from the ground up.

Second, we must fix the systems in police departments that obstruct accountability and transparency at every turn. Our system effectively puts cops above the law by insulating them from civil and criminal liability for their actions. This leads people of color to conclude that they can’t trust the police, and it leads the police to conclude that they will never face consequences for crossing the line. They are both right, and this means something is wrong. If we want to change the way officers act, we need to change the rules that shield them from accountability. Accountability and preventing this misconduct from being ignored will not only hold police departments responsible for perpetuating violence and unequal justice, but it will help end police violence and injustice the next time.

The Justice in Policing Act, led by my colleagues Senator Harris and Senator Booker, is an important step forward. I am proud to support it, and I urge all of my colleagues to join in.

Racism is about behavior. We can’t legislate what police officers believe, but we can and we must legislate how they behave.

Third, restoring the communities that have been torn apart by injustice—in the Twin Cities, neighbors are already coming together to clean up the damage sustained by the unrest and upheaval of the last 2 weeks, but the task of making our communities whole goes far beyond repairing the physical damage. We need a new and sustained push for racial and economic justice, not just law enforcement but in healthcare and education and in housing and in environmental policy.

The people spoke. When I was home last weekend, I was home last weekend, I was home last weekend, I was home last weekend. They are angry, and they are hurt, but most of all, they are exhausted. Communities of color have spent years fighting to be heard, fighting for justice, fighting for resources, fighting for survival. As their Senator, it is my job to carry that fight here to Washington in the Senate.

Four hundred years of structural racial injustice cannot be overcome with a single piece of legislation or even by a single generation of legislators, but we can’t let the enormity of the task blind us to the urgency of this work.

The last 2 weeks have been extraordinary, they are difficult for everyone, and this time for our country. But, throughout history, the hardest times have always been the times of the greatest progress. I choose to find purpose in making sure that, in this moment, we lead to real progress towards justice and equality.

That is why I came to the floor today. No statement of intent, no matter how thoughtful, will change the reality of this crisis, but I want this statement to be on the record, part of my record as a U.S. Senator. I want to be accountable for my commitments.

I want Minnesotans to hold me accountable. I want to be a part of holding this body and all of us in the Senate accountable.

With this, then, will be the first in a series of floor speeches I intend to deliver examining the systemic injustice that plagues American policing and plagues Native, Black, and Brown communities more broadly. It will be about the steps we need to take to address this injustice, redefining the role of the police, reinforcing accountability for police officers, and restoring the communities I am so blessed to serve.

This is a big fight. The scale of the injustice is overwhelming. It can be hard to know where to start, but the people who took to the streets last week—in the Twin Cities, in communities large and small across Minnesota, and in cities across this country—are a movement for change, and they are showing us the path forward.

This path requires us to be courageous, requires us to be humble, and requires us to be uncomfortable, but it is a path rooted in love and in trust and in hope.

We saw it in the way the protesters brought joy to the most serious of fights they faced. We saw it in the way they stood up to those who would do damage to their communities and to their cause. We saw it in the way they kept their focus, even in the face of unimaginable brutality.

So many Minnesotans have shown such courage and grace. I am proud to be your Senator, and I am proud to be your neighbor. I am committing myself to the path that you are forging. I hope my constituents, my colleagues in the Senate, and all of my fellow Americans will do the same.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Braun). The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Ms. President, I am pleased to join my colleagues in supporting the Great American Outdoors Act, a bill to provide full funding for
the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to address the deferred maintenance backlog for our national parks.

Under the expert leadership of Senators Gardner, Manchin, and Daines, 59 bipartisan Senators have cosponsored a bill that will allow states, owners, local communities, and conservation partners to plan for the future and to restore our national parks.

More than 50 years ago, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act established America’s most successful conservation and outdoor recreation program. There is truly nothing else like it. The fund was designed to ensure that outdoor recreational lands would be secured for future generations.

I remember, in one of my first years in the Senate, working with my colleague from Colorado, Senator and later Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar, as we sought to boost the funding for the stateside part of the program.

If you look at a map of the United States and put a pin in every place where there was a Land and Water Conservation Fund stateside supported program, you would find that every single one is the result of funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and that those that are designed by local people, selected by local people, and then the Federal Government helps in the funding to acquire and maintain the land.

Just last year, this important program was permanently authorized, and now we have the opportunity to ensure for the American people that this program will have consistent funding to play the strongest possible role in preserving open spaces, special lands, and revitalizing communities for years to come.

Investments in this landmark conservation program support access to the outdoors for all Americans, as LWCF, as I have mentioned, has invested in literally every county in our country. Its funding has been used to open up key areas for hunting, fishing, and other recreational access; to support working forests and ranches and protect them from development; to acquire and protect critical lands in national parks, national wildlife refuges, national forests, Civil War battlefields, and other Federal areas; and, as I mentioned, my favorite part of the program, which is the stateside part of the program, which supports State and area projects from ballparks to recreational trails.

Over the past five decades, Maine has received more than $191 million in funding from LWCF. Examples of this funding include the Cold Stream Forest, a Forest Legacy Program project in Somerset County to preserve a beautiful area that continues the long and proud Maine tradition of conservation, public access to recreation, and working forests.

In addition, we have the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge in southern Maine, where a once-undeveloped 110-acre tract along the coast in Biddeford will allow waterfowl and expanded recreational access.

Of the more than 850 Land and Water Conservation Fund sites in Maine, 650 are community-based projects, from Riverside Park in Fort Kent in northern Maine to Haley soccer fields in Kittery, right near the New Hampshire border.

I want to repeat that statistic again. Out of the 850 Land and Water Conservation Fund sites in the State of Maine, 650 are community-based projects, like the park in Fort Kent that I mentioned and the soccer fields in Kittery.

In its more than 50-year history, however, this program has been funded only twice at the authorized level of $900 million. I believe that Congress should fully fund this program to deliver on the promise that was made to the American people back in 1964 to take a portion of the proceeds from natural resource development, such as offshore oil drilling, and invest a portion in conservation and outdoor recreation.

I do want to recognize two of my colleagues who have other ideas—Senator Cassidy and Senator Whitehouse—for their efforts to ensure additional funding for coastal States. Representing a coastal State, I agree that we need to do more for our coastal States, and I support their efforts to ensure additional funding that can be directed to coastal States and coastal communities.

I believe, however, that that issue, regretfully, is going to have to be dealt with at a later time, but I do support their effort.

Furthermore, another important piece of this bill addresses our deferred maintenance backlog on our Nation’s public lands. Now, what I am most interested in here is our national parks. Our national parks have a huge maintenance backlog, and that includes at Acadia National Park, a true gem of a park on the coast of Maine where we have seen record numbers of visitors in recent years. This bill will help Acadia National Park tackle the more than $60 million of maintenance backlog work on trails, roads, bridges, buildings—to ensure that every visitor can experience the absolute beauty of this true gem of a national park on the Maine coastline.

I would urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. Lee. Mr. President, it is telling that this week we are considering this bill which called the Great American Outdoors Act was written behind closed doors and has now been hermetically sealed, walled off from amendments, by the people’s elected representatives.

Forget the theatrics in Seattle; this bill is the real Capitol Hill autonomous zone. In its current form, this bill enables the Federal Government, if it is so inclined, to purchase private property perpetually, without accountability and without oversight or any measures to make sure that it can actually care for the land that it owns, perpetuating and worsening our already highly problematic public land policy.

This policy will have one overarching impact: to make life easier for politicians and bureaucrats and harder for the American people whom they, ostensibly, serve.

This is not the way the Senate is supposed to run. The point of this body, its whole reason for existence, is to take imperfect bills, bring them to the floor of the Senate, and then come together to reflect what happened on the Senate floor, so that we can debate them and discuss them, so that we can identify their weak points and make them stronger—or at least less weak.

The Senate is now moving to have an open debate and amendment process precisely so that we can raise concerns and we can find solutions and arrive at genuine, rather than forced, compromise and consensus. This week, I have been encouraged to discover just how many of my colleagues want to do just that. Many of my colleagues from different States and from both parties are filing amendments in response to this bill. Some of those amendments would significantly reduce others would present simply small tweaks to tighten up the language or to provide for better congressional oversight so that the American people are guaranteed that what it says in the law is going to reflect what happens on the ground. These amendments have already been written. They are waiting for consideration.

Anyone watching C-SPAN 2 today will notice there is nothing else happening on the Senate floor, literally nothing else happening on the Senate floor. In fact, I would note for the record that there are exactly three Members of the Senate in the Chamber right now—two on the floor and one at the Presiding Officer’s desk. There is literally nothing else happening on the Senate floor. There is literally no other business with pressing deadlines pending before this body right now. The House of Representatives is adjourned and is apparently set to remain adjourned until June 30, so it is not as though we have any realistic deadline with the other side of the Capitol.

The Senate, right now, would simply risk raising nothing but amendments that those of us from the West, Senators from the Gulf coast and from various States around the country, would like to propose and have, in fact, proposed.

I myself have proposed several. One of my amendments would require State legislative approval for any land acquisition proposed in that State so that...
land acquisition would be something Washington does with the States rather than to the States.

Many people don’t realize there is a big disparity among and between the States with regard to how much Federal public lands they own. In every State east of Colorado, the Federal Government owns less than 15 percent. In every State Colorado and west, the Federal Government owns more than 15 percent. The average is more like 50 percent in the Western United States, and in many States west of the Mississippi River, it is like two-thirds of the land.

In these States and particularly the rural communities and those rural communities in particular where there is the highest concentration of Federal land, there is also poverty—poverty that is not just correlated with or coincidental to the Federal land ownership, but it is causally connected to its widespread existence.

Any of these amendments would require the Federal Government to dispose of current Federal lands before acquiring new ones, forcing land agencies to exercise fiscal responsibility and prioritize which lands they want to keep in their control.

So getting back to referring a few minutes ago to those areas, particularly those rural areas in my State, places like San Juan County, UT—San Juan County, UT happens to be the poorest county in the State. It is also a place where the Federal Government owns 95-plus percent of the land. This is not a coincidence.

So there ought to be something in place that requires an offset so that when the Federal Government buys new land under the Land and Water Conservation Fund or otherwise, it has to offset it by disposing of land elsewhere.

There also ought to be some mechanism to give us the ability to give the State sovereign lawmaking body, the State legislature, the ability to accept or reject the proposed expansion of the Federal land footprint in that State.

It is really easy for my colleagues from certain parts of the country—particularly those living east of the Rocky Mountains—to suggest that, you know, Federal land ownership is a great thing. First of all, a lot of people who say that do live east of the Rocky Mountains. But a lot of people who say that also incorrectly imagine that Federal land can be accessed, the way it can be in a place where the Federal Government owns 95-plus percent of the land. This is not a coincidence.

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There also ought to be some mechanism to give us the ability to give the State sovereign lawmaking body, the State legislature, the ability to accept or reject the proposed expansion of the Federal land footprint in that State.

It is especially important to do this in the Senate because this is the place where each State has equal representation. Big, heavily populated States have two Senators. So do small, sparsely populated States have two Senators. This, by the way, is the one type of change that cannot be made to the Senate alone can do. The Senate was given the powers that we have in our constitutional framework—powers that the Founders and by our constituents is to facilitate those vital conversations. This isn't the New York Times op-ed page. We are not supposed to be afraid of debate here. The Senate is here to provide the venue where all Americans and all the views can be heard, to hash out our differences and arrive at a consensus and compromise in the public eye.

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This is why we have the Senate—so that we can air out these grievances, so that we can air out our differences, so that we can make improvements to legislation.

Perhaps we can’t improve it. There are all sorts of things about this bill that I don’t like. There are other things about it I can live with. Yet if we can’t have the conversation, we don’t have the ability to amend or improve the legislation. As a result, the conversation doesn’t happen. And most of the American people are excluded from this debate and this discussion and this conversation entirely.

This is where these conversations are supposed to occur, where we can arrive at consensus and compromise in the public eye. And this I should note, is not for our convenience and comfort. Rather, the Senate’s purpose as a deliberative body is to add another layer of republican and democratic legitimacy to the very laws we pass. The House exists to create public will; the Senate exists to decide on the basis of the proportional representation they have on that side of the Capitol.

The Senate exists to identify broad-based compromise and consensus that is essential to political legitimacy in a nation as diverse as ours, and to do so in a way in which each State is equally represented. That is why we require supermajorities to end debate here. That is why we have 6-year terms. It is not to stifle us. It is, rather, so we can serve everyone else.

But right now, we are abusing our constitutional privilege. We are willfully taking the powers of the American people—the powers that they gave us, that they have given us—to deny them their right to a diverse, deliberative, transparent, accountable process. We are doing this for no other purpose than for our own convenience. No wonder they can’t stand us.

But it is not too late. It is not even too late for this week. There is still plenty of time to salvage this process, to flex our badly atrophied legislative muscles and to get to work.

After speaking with my colleagues all week, and, frankly, all of last week on these topics, I believe the consensus concerns about this bill are as follows: one, the inequity of natural resource revenue-sharing between the Federal Government and the States; two, the cost of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Legacy Restoration Fund; three, the cost of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, or LWCF; four, the implications of an ever-expanding Federal land ownership; and, five, transparency for the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

We could pick just one amendment for each of the aforementioned categories—just one for each of those categories. We could have just five amendments all together. By so doing, we could make significant progress on this legislation. More than that, we could strengthen our legislative muscle memory and take a step toward restorating the vital deliberative powers of this body.

The Senate has long called itself the world’s greatest deliberative body. These days, when it doesn’t debate, when it shuts out amendments from individuals when it doesn’t pass or reject legislation, that this is supposed to be one of the two fundamental rules of the Senate, where each Member has access to unlimited debate and unlimited amendments—when it does this, it is neither great nor deliberative. It is not living up to its Constitution, to its traditions, to its capacity, nor to its constitutional purpose.

Five amendments are not a lot, especially considering this legislative text bypassed the committee process all together in the first place. This bill, as a bill, was never even processed by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, on which I serve. It bypassed that committee all together. It didn’t go through it. Even if the Senate put a hold on legislation and voted them down—withstanding the fact that we bypassed the committee—it is here now. There is nothing in the Constitution that says it has to go through committee. It is better if we do. We could still deal with some of the concerns that individual Members have. This is the appropriate place to do that, after all, with or without committee action.

Regardless of the outcome of those votes, if the Senate votes those amendments down—every one of them—at least we will then be on record about our priorities and about our positions. At least then we have a chance to weigh in and say: Here is what I liked about the bill, and here is what I didn’t like about the bill.

That, in turn, helps us to communicate to the public about why we either do or don’t support whatever legislation is intact at the end of that process. In the future, let’s strengthen the bonds of accountability between the government and the governed, and, I would hope, restore some of the public trust that Washington, DC, has squandered for the last several decades.

If we require Senators to speak on their amendments and then move to a vote, we could dispose of all five of these amendments in just a few hours. We could do this today. We could have done it earlier today. We could have done it at any moment yesterday. It is not too late. We have to give this, like all legislation, the due consideration and the careful deliberation that it deserves and that the American people deserve.

Now, more than ever, our country needs us to be able to come together, work together, and find solutions to the problems that we face. I believe this bill presents us with an opportunity to do precisely that. I am hopeful that my colleagues and I will get the chance to take it. This is what we need to do.

We know that the Senate in the past has functioned in such a way as to allow every Member of this body to represent his or her State. We also know that can’t really happen in a way that our system has always contemplated unless every Senator has a chance to weigh in on and to propose improvements to every single bill out of a process. What we get when we jettison that is, instead, a process by which a small handful of individuals will write legislation, that legislation gets airdropped on to the Senator for a floor in a hermetically sealed Chamber, and then Members are told: You have to vote for this entire package or against this entire package. You have a simple binary choice: Take it all or leave it all.

That isn’t fair. The American people deserve better. We have settled. It is time for us to no longer settle, but to expect more, to expect the Senate to do its work.

Consistent with that, I think it is important for us to propose alternatives. I have nothing but a desire to see these things debated and discussed. In order to do that, I am proposing a solution.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to set aside the pending amendments and call up these amendments en bloc: Kennedy amendment No. 1599, which would allow Gulf States to receive a greater portion of revenues produced from energy sources off their coast; Cruz amendment No. 1651, which would reflect honest budgeting practices, direct the Secretary of the Interior to sell off excess Federal lands to the public as the “pay for” for this legislation, subject all Trust Fund spending to congressional oversight through the appropriations process, and strike the provision that allows the Trust Fund to receive credit for interest that will not really be earned based on money that does not really exist; Braun amendment No. 1635, which would prevent unrelated spending initiatives from being funded by the discretionary budget limit by $450 million; Lee amendment No. 1647, which would prohibit the Federal Government from making acquisitions using LWCF funds until they have received from the State, where the proposed acquisition would be located, notice that the State has enacted legislation approving the acquisition; and finally, Lee amendment No. 1638, which would require reports to Congress on costs of administration of and maintenance of the administration of lands obtained under the LWCF, reports to States and local units of government regarding lost property taxes due to LWCF land acquisitions, and reports to Congress on Restoration Fund projects to be funded, currently being funded, and the amount of money expended for that project, as well as an estimate of expenditures needed to complete each project.

I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the amendments in the order listed with no intervening action or debate, and that the amendments be subject to a 60-affirmative
vote threshold for adoption; finally, that following disposition of the amendments listed, the remaining pending amendments be withdrawn, with the exception of the substitute amendment No. 1617, and the Senate vote to discharge the bill, to invoke cloture on the substitute amendment No. 1617.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Colorado.  
Mr. GARDNER. I object.  
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I would like to now note for the record that there are exactly two Senators remaining in the Senate Chamber. It is now 4:38 p.m. Now we are three again—now four. We have four Senators in the Chamber at 4:39 p.m. on a Thursday. This is not the end of the week, unless perhaps you are in that T.S. Senate.

There is no reason why the Senate shouldn’t be convening and debating amendments right now in order to do this. There is no valid reason why Members who understand and appreciate the legitimate concerns that are the focus of this or any other piece of legislation ought not be able to raise concerns with that legislation and offer up amendments to improve the legislation in question, especially as is the case here.

There are particular States, including my own, that would be disproportionately disadvantaged and harmed by this legislation. It is interesting to note that the Federal Government owns more of my State than in almost any other State, than it does in any of the States of any of the sponsors or prominent cosponsors of this legislation. Some of the cosponsors, in fact, are people who live in States where the Federal Government owns very little land, and complain of dislocation. In some cases our disagreements here represent differences in our background or differences in the preferences of our constituencies, but as much as anything, I think they stem from and reflect differences in the States that we represent, not just the preferences of the voters, but also the way the public land is owned—the extent to which Federal public land is owned and the impact that it has on our local economies and quality of life.

So like I say, I don’t fault them. I regard each of the people behind this legislation as beloved friends and colleagues and as people who I deeply respect and trust and admire. They are people with whom I have agreed and cooperated with on countless instances on many wide-ranging topics. They are not wrong to want to pass legislation that they believe is correct. They are, however, grossly mistaken in believing that it is appropriate in this circumstance to shut out Members of this body who have a different point of view, to exclude them from the debate process.

One could argue and some might argue in connection with this: Fine, let’s debate it. We are debating it right now. What is debate after all other than giving speeches in a legislative body? That is what we are doing, and that statement is true as far as it goes. Nevertheless, in order for that debate to have full meaning, we need to follow our own rules, and we need to allow Members, pursuant to our rules—and not just our own precedents—our time-honored traditions and the spirit of comity that once inhabited and pervaded every corner of this room. It is that spirit of comity, those traditions, and those rules that really contemplate a much more collegial environment, one in which we don’t come to the floor with legislation and say: That is it. There is no more. That is it. This legislation was written as if on stone tablets. There is no more to be written. This book is sealed. You can’t have anything else.

That is not how colleagues treat each other. That is how one would treat a subordinate, and frankly, I think it is insulting—not to me but to those I represent and to those represented by my colleagues doing that.

What I find also offensive is the notion that it is so important somehow and so urgent to pass this legislation that we do so now, and that we not consider it. It is apparently not important enough to allow individual Members to introduce amendments—even amendments crafted in good faith, amendments that wouldn’t do any structural damage to the bill, amendments that may or may not pass, but that haven’t been written by the principal authors and principal proponents of this legislation. This institution is better than that, and I thought we were. I think we owe each other more than that.

Look, just look at the case in every single piece of legislation. There are a number of things that are passed by this body by unanimous consent. Others that come to the floor will receive an overwhelming vote one way or another and don’t necessarily, in every circumstance, trigger the need for amendments. Those are, in some cases, matters that are relatively non-controversial. I see no reason for an open amendment process if we were, for example, to declare June 2020 to be National Sofa Care Awareness Month. I don’t think anybody is going to care much about that legislation, certainly not enough to care deeply about filing amendments. In other cases, some legislation might have been adequately vetted through a process of committee action and public debate to the point where maybe no one really sees the need for additional amendment by the time it gets to the floor. But that is not always going to be the case. Some legislation comes to the floor out of nowhere, with a piece of legislation like this one, sweeping in its effect, adding to our already unaffordable mandatory spending, putting Federal land acquisition on an equal footing with programs like Social Security and Medicare by making it mandatory. Any time you trigger any of these alarm bells, it ought to send a signal that this is not an appropriate moment to expect that not only will we vote on this, but we have any different perspective. It is not right. Deep down they know it is not right.

I have seen each of my most vocal proponents of this legislation on the receiving end of this very kind of strategy. I have stood on the floor with them and they have stood against it, even when I don’t agree with their substantive policy agenda, even if I don’t agree perhaps with their strategic plan in question, but I stand with them anyway because they are my colleagues. They are my friends. It is what colleagues do for each other. You see, the difference between a colleague and a subordinate is that you don’t purport to tell a colleague what he or she can do if you don’t have the authority to do so.

You don’t act offended if your colleague doesn’t agree with you, and you don’t try to silence your colleague. That is how you treat a subordinate.

It has happened for far too long here. I have been here for 9½ years, and I have seen it under Democratic leadership and I have seen it under Republican leadership. It is not how it used to work here. It is not how it should ever work. I find it revolting. It is one thing to say: I want to vote on this legislation. It is quite another thing to have the gall to say: I want to vote on this legislation, but I don’t want anyone else to have any say on what this legislation says, and I don’t care what this does to another State. I don’t care that there are other parts of other States in the Union, represented by my friends and my colleagues, where people will suffer in this legislation. I don’t care—not my problem. I so don’t care that that is a problem for somebody else. I am going to work to make sure the other person can’t care as much that he can’t even make changes to this legislation.

If I were their subordinate, perhaps I would understand. As their colleague, I don’t. This isn’t how you treat a colleague. This isn’t how colleagues interact in a body that considers itself democratic and collegial. So say what they want about this being bipartisan, about there having been a collegial process about this bill’s creation—let them say what they want about that. Make no mistake. This is wrong, what they are doing. I am not even talking right now about the merits of the bill. I disagree with the bill. I don’t like the substantive policy end that it seeks to achieve, but I am not talking about that right now. What I am saying is wrong and even outrageous is the gall, the audacity that my colleagues claim to colleagues that they don’t have an equal seat at this table, that their election certificate somehow matters less.
Sooner or later, I believe that our best days lie ahead of us. I am an optimist at heart. Optimism is something that is hard to have at a moment like this, when you have been completely shut out of a legislative debate. But the most optimistic here has to do with a very simple reality. Sooner or later, in a system like this one. Members will find a way with the system of rules of the Senate and as authorized by the rules and procedures and the conditions of the Senate. They will find a way to get around it, and I think you will see a growing dynamic in which Members will reach across the aisle in order to solve this very problem.

This problem is not a Republican problem distinctively. It is not a Democratic problem distinctively. We have seen it under the leadership of both parties, regardless of who has the majorities. It is a problem all of the Members have among and between themselves, and I think in time you will see more and more Members coming to each other’s defense, regardless of the substantive ends that we achieve. It is a piece of legislation. I think the sun is setting or at least preparing to set on the days of locking out individual Members from the amendment process. It isn’t right, and deep down we know it is not.

I will note that other than the Presiding Officer, at 4:53 p.m. on a Thursday, I remain the only Member of the U.S. Senate within this Chamber—just the Presiding Officer and me. That is it.

We could be voting now. We could have started voting hours ago. We could have started voting yesterday. We could have voted on all of these amendments. Is it a problem all of the Members have among and between themselves? I think in time you will see a growing dynamic in which Members will reach across the aisle in order to solve this very problem.

They are hearing nothing of it, which begs the question: Why? Who benefits from this? The only people who benefit are the small handful of individuals who, on any particular occasion, happen to be involved in this decision making and become more powerful. But there is another way, a better way, at the expense of all of their colleagues, at the expense of their relationship and obligations to the voters by and large—and I mean those in every State.

I am sure they think they are doing the right thing, that the end justifies the means. Nobody is immune to that line of thinking. It is something we have to be conscious of. The circumstance doesn’t make it OK. This is wrong. We can do better. We can, we must, and together, we will.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT PRO Tempore. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, we have a lot of problems in America today—a pandemic, a recession, a surge of violence in our major cities, a need for a peaceful resolution to problems, the reasons to support it outweigh those for opposing it. And nothing has changed about that. All people of good will still want justice for his family. And nothing has changed about that. All people of good will still want justice to be done. I do. But the call of the marchers has been weaponized by partisans who want nothing more than to say that only some Americans really support equal justice under the law; only some institutions of government are really committed to that cause; only one party can be trusted to govern in good faith; only one political coalition is righteous enough to rule over the other.

You don’t hear talk of unity when watching MSNBC or reading the New York Times these days. Instead, those outlets are drawing up a new list of villains—not Floyd’s killer. No, not him. We are way past George Floyd now, I guess. No, we are talking about new grievances, structural evils endemic to America itself—the police, the military, the flag, oh, and of course the President. It is always about the President.

Actually, what it really about is the President’s voters. It is about the people who elected him. It is about the red States, like mine. It is about the people who live there. The elite media, the woke mob—they don’t like these people, and they want the rest of America to dislike them too. This is why they are telling us that it wasn’t peaceful, calm, and quiet. No, it was George Floyd. No, his death now is the product of systemic racism, we are told, and anyone who doesn’t acknowledge their role in his death, anyone who doesn’t bend their knee to this extreme ideology, complicity, and corruption.

It is not enough, apparently, to bring Derrick Chauvin to justice for his crimes. No, now we have to defund all the police. There is no scab they will not pick at, no divide they will not exploit, no controversy they will not gin up to make us hate each other. Well, we cannot take their bait.

In the last weeks, we have seen a professor put on leave for quoting the words of Martin Luther King, Jr. Not woke enough. We have seen the New York Times fire its editor for daring to publish the words of a Republican Senator. He forgot the party line. We have seen a literal insurrection in the streets of Seattle, a breakaway Antifa enclave ruled by a self-described warlord—you cannot make this stuff up—lauded now, in some quarters at least, as an experiment in post-police governance.

We have had a bill introduced in the House to bring that experiment in chaos to our cities and towns all across the country and to demonize the fine men and women who put their lives on the line day and night to protect protesters’ rights to demand justice.

The madness is accelerating this month, but the radical left has been at this for a while.

The New York Times won a Pulitzer Prize for the 1619 Project—a propaganda campaign designed to recast America’s founding as an evil event and American democracy as a system of violent racial oppression. It won that prize despite wide criticism by historians who objected to its historical revisionism.

Now, with the Pulitzer’s seal of approval, the Times is developing a 1619 grade school curriculum so that our children will be indoctrinated to hate their country at that taxpayer expense. They want to do to our public schools what they have already done to the universities.

What does any of this have to do with healing our Nation? What does it have to do with bringing about that more perfect union, whose achievement is our shared ambition and shared obligation as Americans? The answer is, nothing. And that is the point.

As has been widely reported, this week one of my Senate colleagues introduced a measure to strip all military funding for this country of reference to Confederate soldiers or Confederate history. And for what purpose? To achieve justice for
George Floyd? To bring our Nation together? No, I don’t think so. The purpose was to erase from history—erase everyone and name and event not righteous enough—and to cast those who would object as defenders of the cause of slavery. They are, in our current political meme, the Civil War that one brother from brother and divided this Nation against itself.

You would think, the way some in the media talk about this country, that they are sad we are still not fighting the Civil War. They would like to fight a new civil war in our culture day and night, without end.

I would suggest to my colleagues that the Civil War not only gave us villains, it also gave us heroes and a more perfect union to love. Maybe we should learn from those heroes.

We should learn from Lincoln, who called our Nation to unity at Gettysburg. “It is for the living,” he told us, “to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which those who fought here, thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to here dedicate a great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

If you visit Gettysburg, you will find monuments to the dead of free States and slave States alike, and you will see children who are brought there by their parents after long car drives from their homes, drawn in by these old symbols and memorials to the lessons those teach about our Nation’s new birth of freedom.

The Americans who visit these hallowed grounds all across our country want to know why this Nation fought a war against itself, why brothers could not live under one flag together. We teach them there in those places how we became a better nation through the crucible of that terrible war, and we teach them there to be proud that we did so.

That hard-fought pride in the shared struggle that unites us is now fading. That story is being erased. A nation united in the cause of justice is dividing, fraying, increasingly hemmed in with ourselves. This cannot continue. This great Nation and its good people cannot continue our life of freedom to-gether if we vilify and destroy each other from within.

Now, before we vote on this floor on the National Defense Authorization Act, I will offer an amendment to undo this effort at historical revisionism. I will offer it not to celebrate the cause of the Confederacy but to embrace the cause of that common union, shared together as Americans.

It is time for our leaders to stop using their position here to divide us. Let us work together instead to build on the history and the responsibility that we share as Americans to continue that unfinished work of this Nation that we call home.

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

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

Calling for the immediate release of Cuban democracy activist Jose Daniel Ferrer and commending the efforts of Jose Daniel Ferrer to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 467, S. Res. 454.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 454) calling for the immediate release of Cuban democracy activist Jose Daniel Ferrer and commending the efforts of Jose Daniel Ferrer to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment.

The amendment to strike all after the resolution was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The committee-reported amendment to strike all after the resolution was agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; the committee-reported substitute amendment to the preamble be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and that the committee-reported substitute amendment to the resolution be agreed to; the reso-lution be agreed to; and that the motions to reconsider be considered out of order.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The committee-reported amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

Whereas, on July 29, 1970, in the province of Santiago de Cuba;

Whereas, in the late 1990s, Mr. Ferrer joined the Christian Liberation Movement (MCL), a peaceful political movement led by late Cuban activist Oswaldo Paya;

Whereas, through coordination with the MCL, Mr. Ferrer helped lead the Varela Project, an initiative to collect the signatures of citizens to petition the Government of Cuba for democratic reforms and protections for freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly;

Whereas, in March 2003, as part of a series of sweeping arrests of 75 democracy activists, Mr. Ferrer was arrested by Cuban authorities for his work on the Varela Project and sentenced to 25 years in prison;

Whereas, in March 2004, Amnesty International declared the group of 75 democracy ac-tivists, including Mr. Ferrer, to be prisoners of conscience and called for their immediate and unconditional release;
Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the arbitrary conviction, sentencing, and imprisonment of leading Cuban democracy and human rights activist José Daniel Ferrer and calls for his immediate and unconditional release;

(2) calls for the immediate and unconditional release of all members of the Patriotic Union of Cuba (UNPACU) that have been arbitrarily imprisoned;

(3) commends Mr. Ferrer for his unwavering commitment to advance democratic principles, human rights, and fundamental freedoms in Cuba; and

(4) recognizes the important contributions of UNPACU and all of its members for their efforts to promote greater respect for democratic principles, human rights, and fundamental freedoms in Cuba.

RECOGNIZING THE 199TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE AND CELEBRATING DEMOCRACY IN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 470, S. Res. 523.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The resolution (S. Res. 523) recognizes the 199th anniversary of the independence of Greece and celebrating democracy in Greece and the United States.

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

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution agree to; the preamble be agreed to; and the motions to reconsider be tabled.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution (S. Res. 523) was agreed to.

THE CHAIR

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I rise today because I am concerned about the Great American Outdoors Act in its current form. It spends billions on places where Americans vacation but absolutely nothing protecting the areas where 42 percent of Americans live, which are the parishes and counties on coastlines. Of course these parishes and counties are in coastal States, and 85 percent of Americans live in coastal States.

To repeat, the Great American Outdoors Act mandates spending billions on the outdoors where Americans vacation but does absolutely nothing to protect the outdoors where Americans live.

Tonight, I will speak to why that is a problem for coastal States like my State of Louisiana and how one amendment, the coastal amendment, addresses this disparity.

These are uncertain times. Coronavirus continues to kill. Our country struggles to confront and address the issues raised by the George Floyd killing. Hindsight is 20/20, but we wish that we had stockpiled more personal protective equipment. We wish Minneapolis had instituted police reforms. If wise action had addressed these issues before, then these issues might be better now.

It highlights the need for wise public policy—looking beyond the immediate and thinking about that which may occur. On the other hand, there are some things that occur that we know are going to happen because they happened before, so 20/20 hindsight is not needed. Coastal flooding is an example.

Greece and celebrating democracy in Greece and the United States. THE CHAIR
and helicopters pulling Americans up in harnesses. We know this will happen again. We actually have the opportunity to proactively address it.

When the basics of the Great American Outdoors Act were being considered in committee, there was another bill to go to address coastal issues. The authors of the Great American Outdoors Act don’t live in coastal States, or if they do, their States benefit greatly from the Great American Outdoors Act legislation. But that leaves the rest of us wondering, is it right to care more about parks than about people? Because that seems to be the priority the Senate is going on.

Let’s establish context. The Senate is nearing a vote on the Great American Outdoors Act. The bill dedicates billions in funding for deferred maintenance, mostly in national parks where Americans vacation and predominantly in seven States. It also puts an additional $300 million in the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which is used to buy more land for the Federal Government, principally in Western States.

I have no problem with the idea behind the bill. National parks are national resources. Americans need the opportunity to see them to learn about history and to experience the natural majesty of our great country. I know some of the floor speeches extolling this bill have shown grizzly bears and mountains and pine trees, but that, I am sure, I love them. I think they are beautiful. But I do take issue with how the bill ignores the environmental needs of coastal States in favor of fixing broken toilets and leaky roofs, because I can show the needs of coastal States, not in terms of grizzly bears and pine trees and majestic mountains but in terms of people being flooded out of their homes because of the lack of investment in coastal resiliency.

As a State of where the money is spent from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the blue States, mostly inland—they have West Virginia kind of poky out there, but it is not a coastal State—the coastal States actually don’t do very well at all, do they. Even though this is where 85 percent of the American people live—the coastal States—we can see that the remaining 15 percent live in States that get the bulk of the funding.

Coastal spending in the Land and Water Conservation Fund is $7.53, but if you look at what inland States receive, it is $17.66 on a per capita basis. There is a lot of benefit in living here if you are putting more money into the Land and Water Conservation Fund, but that, I am sure, I love it. A coastline threatened by flooding, the benefit is not there, and that is my concern with this bill.

Again, let’s establish these facts: 42 percent of the population lives in parishes and counties directly on a coastline; 82 percent live in coastal States. These figures—$17.66 spent on the inland and $7.53 spent on the coastal—show a stark disconnect between protecting Americans from flooding where they live, work, and help others earn a living and spending money to fix up the parks where they occasionally visit.

To repeat, more money is being spent on places where people vacation, not protecting their lives. That is the Land and Water Conservation Fund aspects of it. Let’s talk about the parks with the deferred maintenance.

There are seven States that do pretty well. They do fantastic. Sixty percent, roughly, of the money will go to these—including Washington, DC—these States that are highlighted; everyone else, not so much. In fact, if you are in Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa, only 0.2 percent of the Nation’s deferred maintenance is in those States. So out of the billions being spent in this program, 0.2 percent will go to those States collectively. Clearly, there are winners and losers.

I spoke of Nebraska and Kansas. Other States also get far less. The coastal States of Georgia, South Carolina, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Delaware, Maine, and other coastal States do very poorly.

Midwestern States like Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska I have already mentioned, and why is this important? Well, I will mention it again in a little bit, but I have been to some of those coastlines. They are kind of going away, and they are going away because we are not addressing the challenges. We are building seawalls because the waves are now crashing on beautiful homes, threatening to wash them away into the sea. Beautiful homes, threatening to wash them away into the sea.

We should be spending money not just on parks but also where people live. That would be wise public policy. All the coastal States I just mentioned, including those which do receive direct benefit from the Great American Outdoors Act, would also benefit, as would the Gulf Coast States, if we invest collectively as a nation in coastal resiliency. The reason this is so important—failure to invest in coastal resiliency costs lives, costs communities, costs taxpayers, and costs us a lot. Land lost due to rising sea levels and other factors threaten the safety of the 42 percent of Americans who live in a county or parish directly by the ocean.

We know that if you invest in coastal resiliency and flood protection on the front end, you can save billions on the back end protecting against the next hurricane or flood event.

Again, we are spending billions on parks we occasionally visit, but there is nothing in this bill on where we live, raise families, and make our livelihoods.

Perhaps the greatest irony is how the Great American Outdoors Act is funded. The bill brings in up to $1.9 billion a year in revenue generated from energy production principally from the Gulf of Mexico to spend it on the deferred maintenance, again, principally in seven States that I just pointed out. Ninety percent of that revenue is from the Gulf of Mexico. So the State—my State, for example—that produces the energy with the resources that disproportionately fund programs in places such as Florida, where the entire visit is the only which has its needs unaddressed.

In my State of Louisiana, this is particularly troublesome. We are the hardest hit State in the Nation by land loss. So much that if nothing is done, the energy infrastructure that comes off of the coast of Louisiana to support the oil and gas development that supplies the revenue for the Great American Outdoors Act—that energy infrastructure will be threatened, which means that the goose laying the golden egg dies, along with my working coast and the communities of the people who live there.

If it seems like I am passionate about this, I am. By golly, why do people care more about parks than they do about people? That just disturbs me.

But it isn’t just the energy infrastructure; it will be lives and livelihoods. If we are spending money—again, by the way, costing taxpayers a lot of money.

Let’s have some examples of this. Hurricane Katrina. Federal taxpayers had to pay $125 billion in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other parts of the Gulf coast for recovery. Hurricane Harvey, $125 billion in Texas and Louisiana; Hurricane Maria, $90 billion in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands; Hurricane Sandy, $65 billion in the Mid-Atlantic—New York, New Jersey; Hurricane Irma, $50 billion in Florida; Hurricane Ike, $30 billion in Louisiana and Texas. I could mention Rita. I could mention many others that have cost the Federal taxpayers billions in order to help States recover.

The combined cost of hurricane damage from every storm since 1990 is nearly $685 billion. Not all of this damage could have been avoided. It is clear that it couldn’t have been. But a lot could have been. If the marshes south of New Orleans had not been allowed to erode away, they would have instead eroded the power of Katrina, decreasing its force when it hit New Orleans, perhaps preserving those levees. If we put money up beforehand, it saves us a whole lot of money.

The coastal amendment does not ask for billions. I feel like it should, but I know I couldn’t get it. I am only asking that some money in this bill be included for coastal resiliency. I will say it once more. If other parts of the States receive billions on where people vacation, shouldn’t we spend something on resiliency for the parishes and counties where 42 percent of Americans live?

Should we care more about parks than where we live? Should we?

These numbers I just went through—they are not just numbers; they represent people. I see their pictures. I see
the lives lost. I see the communities completely upended, taking years to recover—and by the way, communities that are vitally important not just to themselves but to the entirety of the United States.

Our coastal communities, including the Great Lakes, account for 82 percent of the U.S. population and economy. NOAA reports that the ocean economy contributes 2.3 percent of the Nation’s employment, 1.6 percent of GDP, 3 million jobs, 154,000 businesses, $125 billion in wages, and $304 billion in goods and services. These jobs are threatened when sea levels rise and erosion and flooding occur. Their contribution to our economy is threatened.

By the way, I mentioned that energy production is threatened, and if we cannot produce energy, there is no funding mechanism for the Great American Outdoors Act.

We are spending money where people vacate, not where they live and work.

I will just use my own State as a case in point of the need for coastal resiliency.

Will you look at that map? This is a reasonable scenario of what will happen to Louisiana if there is no investment in coastal resiliency. The red is the land that is lost.

This is New Orleans. It effectively becomes an island protected by levees, and as you can see, Oh, well. That is Louisiana. It may not matter. Second most productive fisheries—in fact, the most productive fisheries in the lower 48; Alaska beats us—but in the lower 48, the most productive fisheries. Port systems that are throughout here support the economy of all of the inland waterways. These commodities that flow around the world at a competitive price advantage because of our fish and port system—threatened because of the absence of sustainability. And I could go on.

We are losing roughly—by the time I finish talking, Louisiana will lose roughly a football field worth of land. Goggle Maps can’t even keep up—it will show you land, and it is open water. So if you have ever gone fishing in the gulf, you are watching your little radar right there, and you think you are about to hit something, and it is just open. That land has melted away. We can’t keep that leaky roof in time, you save billions going to the parks. All I am saying is to have some revenue to go to the coast. Four hundred billion dollars—hundreds of billions. More importantly, lives were saved and communities were saved, and a vibrant community, with workers who go offshore to produce the energy that is funding the Great American Outdoors Act, was able to pick up and continue with their life without disruption.

Instead, we spent it all on parks, potholes, broken toilets, and leaky roofs. I have heard the argument that if you fix that leaky roof in time, you save money down the road, and I accept that argument. I am just applying it to where people live. If we do something for coastal resiliency now, we save not just a leaky roof and not just a little bit of money. We save a community, we save lives, and we save lots of money down the road.

I recently spoke to 20 parish residents. As folks know, in Louisiana, we don’t have counties. We have parishes. I had another call with 100 different business leaders, and they just plead for fairness to the Gulf and to coastal parishes and counties. And what is unfair, you ask? Again, if you live in a coastal area that generates the billions being spent in the Great American Outdoors Act, you are upset to learn that the money is going to the parks, and you would rather have more money on vacation spots than on protecting your homes, jobs, and environment.

It is not just the Louisiana coast. I have a friend who lives in Seal Beach, CA. I visited him a couple of years ago, and he said that winter storms driving it in. And flooding buildings it never had before. Well, in showing you that coastal resiliency investment can work, now Seal Beach, apparently, spends $1 million a year building berms to protect their homes from winter storms driving it in. They have more money down the road, and it can be done.

I mentioned earlier about how you invest a little bit on the front end, and you can save billions on the back end.

Terrebonne Parish recently put up a new flood system. It up after a flood event in which a major portion of their lower parish flooded. They then built the flood system, and then they subsequently had another high-water event. Ten thousand homes that would have flooded did not flood because of that new flood wall.

We invested in coastal resiliency. The Federal taxpayer, through the National Flood Insurance Program, saved millions—hundreds of millions. More importantly, lives were saved and communities were saved, and a vibrant community, with workers who go offshore to produce the energy that is funding the Great American Outdoors Act, was able to pick up and continue with their life without disruption.

By the way, somebody from Kansas, Iowa, or Nebraska might be saying: You know, I don’t do well at all in the Great American Outdoors Act. The coastal amendment, if folded in, doesn’t touch a dime of the billions going to the parks. All I am asking is to have some revenue to go to the coast. Four hundred billion dollars—hundreds of billions. More importantly, lives were saved and communities were saved, and a vibrant community, with workers who go offshore to produce the energy that is funding the Great American Outdoors Act, was able to pick up and continue with their life without disruption.

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For those speaking of Louisiana, it could be any coastal area across the United States. So investing in coastal resiliency protects all these endeavors.

I am not saying take any money away from the Great American Outdoors Act. The coastal amendment, if folded in, doesn’t touch a dime of the billions going to the parks. All I am asking is to have some revenue to go to the coast. Four hundred billion dollars—hundreds of billions. More importantly, lives were saved and communities were saved, and a vibrant community, with workers who go offshore to produce the energy that is funding the Great American Outdoors Act, was able to pick up and continue with their life without disruption.

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of Seal Beach to build those berms to protect those buildings. Now, that is just Seal Beach, but it does show you that resiliency can be effective, but it also shows you that it is needed.

I also walked, as I told you before, along the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, and I am just struck. Oh, my gosh, I couldn’t afford those beautiful homes. They had to build sea walls because the high tides are higher now and threatening the foundations of those buildings. This bill invests nothing to protect the beaches and the outdoors where people live.

I am told that the Army Corps of Engineers—this is hearsay. I think it is true, but I don’t know. It is a reliable source. The Army Corps of Engineers has recently proposed building a $3.5 billion floodgate to protect the Miami harbor. I have also read that property values are declining on Miami Beach because as sea levels rise, the people who are insuring them and may be purchasing are afraid that they will be inundated by rising sea levels.

When I drive along the Mississippi Gulf coast, they have homes elevated 12 or 15 feet in the air. It is kind of a testimony to the threat that our new environment poses to those who live on the beach. It kind of reminds me of a picture I saw of Venice, Italy, where they used to have shops on the ground floor, but now the ground floors are empty because sea level has risen and flooding has extended. So now there is such regularity of flooding that Venice no longer uses the ground floor.

Now, we are not Venice in our country. We are not built in the middle of a marsh, but we are built and 42 percent of us live in a coastal parish. This is a threat. It does not take 20/20 hindsight. We can see that this is going to happen. We already hear the Army Corps of Engineers planning for this. We see property values declining. We see flood walls being built, and we scratch our chin and know that ultimately it will not be enough.

The Senate could be investing in that coastal resiliency, not just, to say, in my State of Louisiana, where we are actually generating the funds that would be used for the Great American Outdoors Act, but, no, we are not. We are fixing potholes and parks where people visit but not investing in coastal resiliency where they live.

What do the coastal amendment do? Because I do think this could fix this. Again, there are nationwide benefits. Let me repeat. It doesn’t take a dime away from the Great American Outdoors Act. There will still be the billions being built. But what this does do is it sends money to spend on coastal resiliency where people live. It ensures the stability of the port system in the Lower Mississippi and down in the Texas gulf coast to help America’s farmers export. It helps treat the Gulf of Mexico which regrettably do not benefit from these two acts that they are funding. Everybody wins.

Indeed, if you are a State like California or North Carolina that does really well under the Great American Outdoors Act, you also get money for your coastline. We are not being prejudicial. We are just trying to do something to help resiliency in the parishes and counties where 42 percent of American people live, as opposed to not spending a dime to help protect it.

Now, I said at the beginning of this speech about the coastal amendment—what does it functionally work? This amendment removes the cap on the amount of money Gulf States receive from energy production on the Outer Continental Shelf and makes more leases eligible for the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act, or, as it is known, GOMESA, which thereby generates more money for a State like Louisiana.

Simultaneously, by raising this cap, it puts more money into the current fund for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. But, under the Great American Outdoors Act, the Land and Water Conservation Fund is getting an additional $900 million a year in perpetuity. Atomic powerlessness has no role over it after this bill passes. Any dollars that would additionally go to LWCF, above the $125 million it currently receives, would instead flow into a coastal fund, and that is the coastal fund that would help resiliency in all of our coastal States.

Now, I can’t say how other States would spend it, but in Louisiana, our State constitution requires that if we get money from GOMESA, from the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act, or, as it is known, GOMESA, we dedicate these funds to turning the tide against land loss to preserve our wonderful and ecologically diverse wetlands, which also blunts the effects of hurricanes.

Now some might say: Why should anybody get this? It is Federal land. Well, I will point out that there is actually a cap on the amount of revenue the Gulf States receive from oil and gas revenue and land and gas production in the Federal lands off our coast, which limits the amount we can receive. There is no such limit in any other State.

If you are in a Federal land in New Mexico, you get 50 percent of the total generated. I think I read last year that New Mexico got $1.5 billion from shared royalty leases on Federal lands within New Mexico. I think Louisiana got $85 million. Well—$1.5 billion and $85 million. We are on a coast; they don’t. We got people; they don’t. We are funding 90 percent of the Great American Outdoors Act; they are funding a fraction.

Now you know why my parish residents and my friends are so concerned about our vanishing coastline, and not just ours but those of every coastal parish—those coastal parishes in which 42 percent of Americas live and who are wondering: Do we care more about parks than we do about people?

We can care about parks, but shouldn’t we also care about people?

Now, the coastal amendment, if added to the base bill, I can say, would pass with bipartisan support. I will say once more: It does not take any money away from the billions going to public parks in the Great American Outdoors Act. It doesn’t take any money away from funds financing museums in the Western States. What I am trying to do is to bring fairness and equity into this equation by directing dollars to all coastal States, including the Great Lakes States. Senators from both sides of the aisle represent States which would benefit. It doesn’t matter whether you are from a coastal State. You would recognize that it is wise public policy.

I suggested inserting the coastal amendment into the Great American Outdoors Act, into the base bill. The COASTAL Act was originally written with DOUG JONES, the Senator from Alabama, and had bipartisan support in the Energy Committee from Senator Angus King from Maine.

Since, the coastal amendment has been modified. My Democratic colleague, SHELDON WHITEHOUSE, who is from Rhode Island—a State greatly threatened by rising sea levels—suggests that we are sharing for wind energy. As we look forward into the next economy, we see that offshore wind will be a significant source of electricity for States like his, in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and other New England States. So we would use revenue sharing from offshore wind energy to also contribute to coastal resiliency.

Now, that still is a little ways off. At first, it would principally be additional dollars coming from the Gulf Coast, but ultimately it would be the north and the south combining to benefit all coastal States, whether they were in the Northeast or in the South. Wherever you live on a coastline, including the Great Lakes, it would benefit from inserting the COASTAL Act into the great American Outdoors Act.

All I can say is, I would like to think that Senators—Republicans and Democrats alike—can see what is at risk: lives, jobs, and energy production. In funding for the Great American Outdoors Act, if you don’t give a twit about the coastal areas, at least you are concerned about the funding for the act. Again, if we only invest where people are insuring instead of investing in coastal resiliency, we do a disservice to the States, in those coastal States is where over 80 percent of Americans live.

Now, by the way, we can have common ground on issues of the environment. Earlier today, one of the Great American Outdoors Act authors, Senator GARDNER from Colorado, addressed this Chamber to say that his bill is smart conservation. Let me say that two of my best friends here are Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator GARDNER and Senator
out, because they have done a good job for your State. I don’t feel good about the job for my State of Louisiana, but, you, by golly, better feel good about the job they have done for your State. I would add that I think that Senator Gallier mentioned it quite accurately that we need to work together on important issues of conservation and environment. I am told that 800 environmental groups support the Great American Outdoors Act as is and don’t want any changes. I find that hard to believe. Is there really an environmental group out there that doesn’t want to invest in coastal resiliency, that hasn’t looked at the devastation of Katrina, of Rita, of Ike, of Maria, of Irma, and doesn’t recognize that taking care of the environment is essential to our coastal regions? I am sure that if you poll those 800 groups and say we are going to spend additional dollars on those coastal parishes where Americans live, they would stand up and applaud. And if we put it in there, they will support this bill.

Now, I will say the GOMESA States is an irony here. They are often at odds with these environmental groups because the environmental groups claim that GOMESA activities drown out that we are spending money in a revenue sharing program funded by oil and gas, but, needless to say, that argument is out of the window.

The Great American Outdoors Act has the exact same funding source as GOMESA, and it is supported by all the anti-fossil fuel environmental groups because they want to take care of parks. Well, I want to take care of people, and I also want to take care of your parks, but my first priority is that working family. My first priority is that family which wakes up every day and struggles to make ends meet and wants their child to have a better future than they, but then they learn there are no trees coming to stop their house might be flooded and that better future is flooded away. I care about that family. We, in the Senate, should care about that family. We should not care for parks more than we care for people.

The coastal amendment supports the environment. As I said earlier, it goes directly to coastal resiliency initiatives that include recovering lost land and supporting the wetlands. I am not at odds with environmentalists. As I said before, every environmentalist is going to support restoring the wetlands of Louisiana. I am just asking that we be allowed to support that coastal environment. For people who live along the coast, these coastal systems are the ecosystems that make our homes special. It is why I look at those marshes in Louisiana, and, to me, they are just as beautiful as that grizzly bear and that pine tree and that majestic mountain. It is all part of God’s creation. If I let it wash away. This is more than potholes. It is more than leaky toilets and leaky roofs. It is about preservation and about it not being here in 50 years if we do not act now. We spend billions on the environment where people vacation but not anything on the environment where they live.

So here is where we are in this debate. We have established that over 80 percent of the Americans live in the coastal States and stand to benefit very little from the Great American Outdoors Act. Oh, yes, if you live in the beach of North Carolina, you are kind of glad that the people in the coastal areas live and supporting the National Parks have a little bit more tourism, but your home is the one being washed away. And if you are in Belleau Beach and your taxes are going up because they have to build a bigger and bigger berm every year because the winter storms are that much worse, or you are kind of glad in Yosemite—I am glad Yosemite is getting money, by the way, I love Yosemite. But on the other hand, it doesn’t help you with your building getting flooded. You begin to wonder, if you see a picture of Venice, is that what your home will look like in 25 years—a major investment of your life getting flooded so regularly that it loses all its value. Apparently, that is what they are looking at in Miami. That is what we hear in this debate.

We have established that most of the country that lives in coastal States stands to benefit very little from the Great American Outdoors Act. We have established that failing to invest in coastal resiliency leads to death—death. Think about Hurricane Katrina. It threatens millions of jobs and billions of economic activity. We have established that both the coastal amendment and the Great American Outdoors Act help the environment. They really do. We have established that that one amendment, the coastal amendment, added to the Great American Outdoors Act and that will address funding and equity stop. Here we have billions for the Great American Outdoors Act and here will be a few million. So there isn’t any semblance of equality between the funding that I am proposing for coastal resiliency where 42 percent of Americans live and the billions going to the parks that we visit occasionally, but at least there is some money going for coastal resiliency where most Americans live.

From where I am standing, including the coastal amendment in the Great American Outdoors Act is a win-win. The Great American Outdoors Act passes with funding to address the needs of national parks and funding for coastal resiliency. It has bipartisan support. Democrats and Republicans can come together on it. The cause is just. If you just think about that family, the cause is just. The support is there, but the ability to vote on it is not.

The bill’s authors will not allow this amendment to come to the floor included in their package. This is a disservice to the 82 percent of the country who live in coastal States and face the threats of hurricanes and flooding. I am asking that the Senate do what the Founders envisioned us doing. Consider ideas, vote on them, try and expand ourselves beyond our narrow parochialism and think about the Americans, not just those Americans that live in your State. Put people before parks.

That is not to say, with 2020 hindsight, we know we should have invested in the resilience 30 years ago. We looked at the pricetag of not doing so, because we have already seen that pricetag. Instead, let’s think, going forward, that we are going to make the investment now because we see that investing can save millions—if not billions—of dollars, and I only speak of dollars. I should speak only of lives because sometimes I just think we take lives for granted. I don’t. We should invest in coastal resiliency most of all to protect those lives, those families, and those futures.

I hope that we will include this. I hope the idea will be considered. It is germane. It is bipartisan. It will pass.

I want to thank the senator from Louisiana for bringing this evening about something very important to me and those whom I represent. We know the gulf coast is paying for the bill, and it is not getting a fair share. All I am asking is that we amend the underlying bill to spend money now on resiliency projects so we don’t spend billions later on flood and storm recovery and perhaps thousands on funerals.

It deserves a vote. It would pass. It protects so many lives and takes nothing away from the Great American Outdoors Act, but it does establish that we in the Senate care about people and parks and that we not just care about where we vacation but we wish to protect where we live. I encourage my colleagues to consider what I have said tonight.

If you have heard this by other means, contact your Senator. Ask them if they think they will support this bill. I hope they would ask whether it is appropriate for our country to spend billions on vacation spots, which are wonderful vacation spots, but spend nothing to prevent flood and devastation.

The scripture says if you build your home on shifting sand, the house will collapse. It is better to build it on a firm foundation.

I would also add once more that we build this funding on the shifting sand—the literal shifting sand—of a Louisiana coastline, which is smaller since I began to speak, by about the size of a football field. That shifting sand supporting that infrastructure, which is shifting out into the Gulf, will erode not just my coastline but also the ability to pay for the Great American Outdoors Act. Even if someone does not care about the 42 percent of the Americans who live in coastal parishes and counties, they should care about that.

I hope others join my coalition. I call upon the bill’s authors to include this
in the underlying amendment. It needs to be considered for the good of all Americans who call the coast home. I think it needs to be considered for the good of America.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. GARDNER). The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I want to congratulate my colleague from Louisiana, one of the most diligent Members of the U.S. Senate. He complimented the occupant of the Chair, Senator GARDNER from Colorado, for doing a great job for his State. I think Senator CASSIDY did a good job advocating for his State. But he left a little bit of perspective out on what he offered, and I would like to add some perspective.

As he was speaking, I was thinking about the creation of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. This occurred during the Great Depression, when everyone was worried about a job and everyone was worried about our country, the people of North Carolina and Tennessee appropriated through their State legislatures $2 million each. Then John D. Rockefeller, Jr., heard about the effort, and he said: "I will give $5 million if the States will match it."

So you had four—two from North Carolina, two from Tennessee—and then they set out to raise another $1 million. They said they would put it into a trust fund. They collected dimes and quarters in the middle of the Depression to create the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

At the time they did that, what did the people of Tennessee and North Carolina do? They gave it to the people of the United States of America. They gave it to all of us. They didn't charge for it. In fact, they said: "The only way we will give it to you is if you will not put any revenue fee on it."

They didn't say: "Only Tennesseans, only North Carolinians can come." They said: "We don't want anybody from Louisiana coming to the national park and the Great Smokies or from Colorado or from any other State." They gave it to the people of this country.

And what has happened? There are now 14 million people a year who come to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The federal government has 6,500 rangers and 200 concessionaires on that park. So the idea—money from environmental burden, that is drilling offshore—for an environmental benefit—that is to let States and the Federal Government buy land that is treasured, as Senator DAINES from Montana says, 30 percent of the wildlife refuges in Montana come with Land and Water Conservation Fund money. So that bill has been out there a long time.

How long have we tried to fix the national parks and the boat ramps and the wildfire refuges and the biodiversity and the national forests and the Indian schools, which are in shambles in many cases? Decades. We have been going
and using up our parks and our public lands, and we haven’t been maintaining them.

Again, you don’t just get to go to the public land in Kansas, if you are from Kansas, or to the Great Smokies, if you are from North Carolina, or to Yellowstone, if you are from Wyoming or Montana—all of us go to that, and we have let them run down. That is about people. That is about people.

Here we are in this big COVID-19 crisis. You don’t want to do today more than anything else? Get outdoors. Get out of the house. Here you are, cooped up with teenagers or Grandma or all of you, just a few people sitting there for 3 months. You want a little space.

The people who go to these open spaces are the people who live on the coast. They live in the big cities. They want a little variety in their lives, and we are glad for them to have it. When they go, they don’t want a bathroom that is going to use it to fix all of those things that are in shambles. They don’t want a pothole in the road or a trail that is worn down. They would like to have a place they could enjoy, that is in good shape, and they can go home.

If you go to the campground on Chilhowee Mountain just outside the Smokies. There might be a few campers from Louisiana who like to come up there whenever we play LSU. I don’t know, but probably there are. Well, it has been closed for 2 or 3 years because the sewage system doesn’t work. That is at least 500 families who don’t get to have the opportunity to do that.

I am sympathetic to the Senator from Louisiana. I think he is one of our most able Senators. He is making a very forceful argument for a real problem: coastal resiliency. But I don’t buy this idea that just because this bill doesn’t fix that problem we should jeopardize this bill.

That about us? We have the President of the United States, who personally is interested in this bill. His Secretary of the Interior came down to Tennessee to see me 2 1/2 years ago. It is the first administration that said: “We are going to look at the money we get from energy exploration, and after we give some to Louisiana and after we give some to Wyoming and after we give some to Alaska and the other coastal States, we are going to take half of what is left for 5 years, and we are going to use it to fix all of those things that need to be fixed in our national treasures.”

I said: “OK, if the President is going to support it and his Office of Management and Budget is going to be the first Senate Committee and Budget to allow money to be spent in that way, I am going to get behind it.”

Then I came up here and fell into some pretty good company; the Senator from Colorado, the Senator from Montana, Senator Dorgan, and Senator Portman from Ohio were already working on the subject. Senator King of Maine, Senator Heinrich, Senator Cantwell were absolutely clear that, if we didn’t put these two bills together, none of them—neither of them—would pass. If they didn’t go together, neither of them would pass.

We consulted with all of the people in the Senate who were working on this. There wasn’t complete agreement. There were a number of Senators who had other amendments that they would have liked to have, Senators whom I greatly respect and whose amendments I would probably support by the one. But as we looked at it and as we consulted with the more than 800 groups—the sportsmen, the anglers, the environmental groups—we all agreed that our only chance to get both bills was to put them together and say to the Senate: “Let’s vote on it; let’s send it to the House to see if they will vote on it; and after 60 years of trying, maybe we can get a real result.”

I think that is why we got 80 votes. The first time, this came up on a procedural vote, and 79 the second time it came up.

A number of Senators have gone home tonight because this is a late-night vote. We are night sitting at night because the late-night vote is because those who agree with Senator Cassidy have insisted on taking the maximum amount of time. That is their right to do, so we are here. If we succeed tonight, then we will have three votes on Monday, all of which are very important votes. So we are close to getting this train to the station.

Senator Cassidy has made an eloquent appeal to add an idea that is good, but an idea that is big and complex and deserves its own day in the Sun, just as it came to our Energy Committee, of which I sit and he sits. I voted for it at that time, but we just can’t add it to this bill and get this train to the station. That is the fact of the matter.

As much as I respect him and his ideas, I hope that he and others who agree with him would say: “Look, this is our one chance to get this kind of funding to make our national parks and all the rest of our public lands—the boat ramps, the trails, the roads, the sewage—our one chance to begin to fix the maintenance over a 5-year period of time instead of 10, 15, 25 years, or never. It is our one chance to do that.”

I am sure it is our one chance to get the Land and Water Conservation Fund permanently funded, as Congress agreed to do in 1964 and as President Reagan’s Commission on America’s Outdoors, which I chaired in 1985 and 1986, recommended as its No. 1 priority. Let’s not try to preach the whole Bible in one sermon. We have two good big ideas. Together, they make the most important piece of conservation legislation in a half century.

Montana—they are always exaggerating. “I don’t try to exaggerate too much, and I defy anyone to point me another bill that does more. I know we have been working on land and water since 1964. That is more than a half century. I know that this deferred maintenance has been building up for a long, long time. It is the single biggest problem the national parks and our public lands have.

I think 95 percent of the American people would wonder why we can’t pass it in 5 minutes. The reason is, there are lots of good ideas here, and if you load them all up in the same wheelbarrow or on the same train, the wheelbarrow collapses and the train doesn’t get to the station. That is where we are. That is where we are.

I hope that, with respect to the good ideas advocated tonight by the Senator from Louisiana—I know he will keep at it. I am on the same committee he is. I have voted for his idea before. I think it deserves its day in the Sun, and I will help him do that, but I would like to ask him to help us finish the job here on the most important piece of conservation legislation. I want him to know that those LSU Tigers are always welcome in the Great Smoky Mountains, even if we bought it and paid for it and gave it to the whole country.

I yield the floor.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. DURBNE. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent for rollover vote No. 17, the motion to invoke cloture on the Gardner amendment in the nature of a substitute, No. 19, to H.R. 1377. Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted yea.

REMEMBERING HECKY POWELL

Mr. DURBNE. Mr. President, even during this pandemic, people have been forming lines—6 feet apart and masked—at the corner of Emerson and Green Bay Road in Evanston, IL, to pay tribute to Hecky. By the time they get to the corner, they have eaten the pulled pork, chicken wings, and especially the sauce. And for years, Hecky Powell was there with his family’s recipes, his hard work, his smile, and his wisdom. Sadly, on May 22, Hecky passed away from pneumonia after a diagnosis of COVID-19. He used to say that people kept coming in for the sauce—that is what made the food great. Well, part of what made Evansville great was Hecky. For 37 years, he brought good barbeque, leadership, and kindness to Evanston, and today we pay tribute to him.

Harry William “Hecky” Powell was born in 1948 at Cook County Hospital.
Verna, his mom, had to give birth there because there was no room at the Community Hospital of Evanston, the only hospital in town that accepted Black patients. Hecky was one of nine siblings. He had a successful career in publishing as the director of several nonprofit agencies.

One day, Hecky got an idea for a restaurant. He was dating Cheryl Judice, a sociologist who would later become his wife. They didn’t know much about food, but their son did. Verna had lost her job at a restaurant, and his dad was unemployed at the time. So when the restaurant next to Hecky’s office went on the market, he figured he would buy it, and his parents could actually use the restaurant. On October 13, 1983, Hecky’s Barbeque opened up with only $100 in the register. Many of the first recipes came from Verna and his Creole grandmother’s native New Orleans.

Everyone enjoyed Hecky’s. Chicago Bears legend William “The Refrigerator” Perry was an early customer, drawn to the sauce-drenched ribs, fries, and two slices of Wonder Bread. Chicago Bulls great Scottie Pippen had the flu. He made light of it, but his wife knew better. He later was diagnosed with liver failure and told he had 6 to 7 months to live. Hecky used his place to help high school kids learn responsibility and social skills, giving many of them their first jobs. He worked long hours, starting early in the morning, but he always had fun. No task was too small. He was cook, cleaner, and manager alongside his mother and the kids he was mentoring.

Hecky was a champion for local youth. In 1994, he founded the Forrest E. Powell Foundation. Named after his father, the foundation offers grant and scholarship opportunities. In 2016, he started the Evanston Work Ethic Program, which helps young people prepare for vocational or trade school.

In 2011, Hecky left work early, thinking he had the flu. He made light of it, but his wife knew better. He later was diagnosed with liver failure and told he had 6 to 7 months to live. Hecky resolved that he was going to be fine and against tough odds, he lived to receive a liver transplant in 2015 and was able to get his life back. Hecky then joined the Northwestern Medicine Transplant Advisory Council Board to help people get their own lives back too.

For all this work, Hecky received the key to the city of Evanston in 2014. Abner Mikva Lifetime Achievement Award in 2015, and the street in front of the restaurant was officially renamed “Hecky Powell Way.” A person did not even know Evanston until they experienced it with Hecky.

When the COVID-19 pandemic reached Evanston, Hecky stepped up. Hecky’s kept the whole staff on payroll and donated meals to hospital workers, shelters, and the Evanston Fire Departm. Hecky, as the unofficial mayor of Evanston, was the face of the community, posting that read “No Mask, No Sauce.”

Evanston has lost a true leader of the community. He was kind and generous without ever asking anything in return. I was honored to count Hecky as a friend. Hecky was part times together with him. Squeezing in a stop at Hecky’s was part of every Evanston visit.

This June 19, people will celebrate with Hecky’s Juneteenth Strawberry Pop. For years, Hecky was part of the Jubilee, celebrating the arrival of news in Galveston, TX, that the Civil War was over and President Lincoln had issued his Emancipation Proclamation. He was Evanston’s biggest supporter of the day of氨基斯. This year, Evanston has its first Juneteenth Parade, and Hecky was going to be a big part of it, so it is fitting that the community will be dedicating part of the celebration to him.

Hecky is survived by his wife Cheryl, seven children, Sharmín, Terry, Dawn, Joy, Hecky Junior, Jason, and Gigi, as well as his mother and seven siblings.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and congratulate Lt. Gen. Thomas W. Bergeson, of the U.S. Air Force, and the deputy commander of United States Central Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, FL. Lieutenant General Bergeson is one of our Nation’s finest military officers, and he will retire from Active military service on September 1, 2020, bringing to a close a long and distinguished service to our great Nation.

In 1985, Lieutenant General Bergeson commissioned as a second lieutenant upon graduation from the U.S. Air Force Academy. He commanded units at every echelon from fighter squadron to a numbered Air Force. Lieutenant General Bergeson also held various staff assignments, including positions as chief of aviation, strategic operations, Multi-National Forces-Iraq; senior defense official and defense attaché in the UK; and director, Legislative Liaison, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, at the Pentagon.

Prior to his current assignment, he served as the deputy commander, United Nations Command Korea; deputy commander, U.S. Forces Korea; commander, Air Component Command, South Korea/U.S. Combined Forces Command; and commander, 7th Air Force, Pacific Air Forces at Osan Air Base. Over the course of his career, Lieutenant General Bergeson flew numerous fighter aircraft to include the F-15, the F-22, and the A-10. He is a graduate of the NATO Defense College in Rome and the Harvard Kennedy School of Government.

At a time of great uncertainty in the world, particularly in the Middle East, Lieutenant General Bergeson served as a critical leader in Central Command, a combatant command that has an enormous influence and presence in some of the most volatile parts of the globe. Lieutenant General Bergeson is an exceptional leader and an American patriot who is committed to our Armed Forces, our national security, and our Nation’s safety for L. I extend my best wishes to Lieutenant General Bergeson and his family and wish them the best in retirement and the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN MARITIME WORKFORCE

Mr. PETERS, Mr. President. I offer remarks to honor the men and women of the American maritime workforce and to thank them for their service. June 5, 2020, marks the 100th anniversary of the enactment of the U.S. Merchant Marine Act of 1920. Commonly referred to as the Jones Act, the act has served over the last century as the foundation of the Great Lakes and domestic shipping industry. This vital maritime law ensures that cargo moving between domestic ports is carried aboard vessels that are American-built, American-owned, and American-flagged, which in turn strengthens and supports U.S. homeland security while driving economic benefits to local communities. Each and every day, 365 days a year, the Jones Act functions to protect our Nation’s 95,000 miles of coastline and inland waterways, limiting inland access to foreign vessels and crews while mariners serve as the eyes and ears to strengthen border and homeland security.

America’s dependence on the Great Lakes and the seas is integral to our economic health and our sovereignty. Nowhere is this more evident than in my own state of Michigan. According to The American Maritime Partnership, Michigan’s Great Lakes domestic maritime industry contributes $2.8 billion annually to our State economy, including 12,140 jobs and $703.6 million in worker income. With 37 deep-draft ports, Michigan has more than the 7 other Great Lakes States combined.

Over the last 100 years, the men and women of the U.S. maritime workforce
have also unflappingly answered the call to duty, providing vital services to support the Nation in times of crisis. Their service was never clearer than during the activation of civilian merchant mariners amidst the Second World War. These men and women moved critical supplies—soldiers, troops and allies, while enduring the highest rate of casualties of any service. More recently our domestic maritime workforce has respond swiftly to a range of crises facing the Nation, including delivering the largest beating in world history following 9/11 and the current and ongoing delivery of essential medical supplies and goods to communities in need during the COVID-19 pandemic.

On this week’s centennial anniversary of the Jones Act, I thank the men and women of the U.S. maritime industry for their service, and I vow to continue to work here in the Senate to uphold the integrity of the act’s protections for our Michigan and Great Lakes workforce.

REMEMBERING JOE VANDEVER, SR.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, I pay tribute today to Joe Vandever, Sr., who was one of the last surviving Navajo Code Talkers.

Joe was born February 5, 1923, into the Bitter Water clan, born for Two Who Came to the Water clan. He passed away 5 days shy of his 97th birthday, on January 31, 2020, in Haystack, NM.

Joe enlisted in the Marines when he was 19. He went through boot camp at Camp Pendleton and spent 6 months of intensive training learning the code and how to operate communications equipment to become a Navajo Code Talker.

Navajo Code Talkers transmitted key military information through a code based on the Navajo language that the Japanese never broke. They participated in every major Marine operation in the Pacific theater and gave the Marines a critical advantage throughout the war. However, when they returned, they couldn’t talk about their work, which remained classified until 1968.

In 2001, Navajo Code Talkers, including Joe, received the Congressional Silver Medal.

Joe epitomized the bravery and skill of the Navajo Code Talkers. Joe’s Navajo name means “going places,” and he certainly did during the war. Serving in the 6th Marine Division from 1943 to 1946, Joe was stationed on 16 battlefields, serving from Sanaa to Guadalcanal to Guadalcanal to Guam to Japan to China. Joe translated messages from Navajo to English and set up communications posts on the frontlines.

Joe was a spiritual man, and he provided spiritual support for others in his Marine division. He liked telling the story about how he knew he would come home from the war. Before he left, he had been blessed in a ceremony.

When he was in Guam, a bird he called a sheep-face bird—which was a Cassin’s kingbird—took him. There were no sheep-face birds in Guam, and that bird gave Joe a sign he would return home safely. And he did.

In 2001, Navajo Code Talkers, including Joe, received the Congressional Silver Medal.

Joe was a loving family man. After the war, he came home and married Bessie, to whom he was married for 73 years, until she passed away on September 24, 2019. He and Bessie had 9 children, 36 grandchildren, 55 great-grandchildren, and 1 great-grandchild. He inspired them and encouraged them to pursue higher education, and he was beloved by them all.

Joe lived a long life, a good life—with kindness, optimism, good humor, integrity, and commitment and love for family and community. His life will continue to shine bright in his children and his future generations. I am honored to pay tribute to Joe Vandever who faithfully served our Nation and his family and Tribe.

TRIBUTE TO DARRELL WILLSON

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, today I rise to acknowledge the service of Mr. Darrell R. Willson, who is retiring as the Administrator of the National Gallery of Art in July after a 50-year career serving the public.

Mr. Willson has spent the three past decades with the gallery overseeing the backbone of its operations—protecting and preserving its historic buildings, working to expand its footprint, and ensuring that it maintains a world-class staff. As an executive officer of the institution, he has worked closely with gallery leadership, executive branch officials and Congress—including with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations—to ensure the East Wing and West Building and major projects from the Cultural Capital Campaign, which had rescued him from despair. In 1971, when he was just 25 years old, Ravi traveled to war-torn Vietnam, where he ministered in hospitals, military bases, and prison camps. The trip nearly cost him his life. Yet he went on to travel to every corner of the world teaching the Gospel.

In 1983, Reverend Billy Graham personally invited Ravi to speak at the inaugural International Conference for Itinerant Evangelists in Amsterdam. This helped Ravi develop a new passion for apologetics. Not only did he want to spread the Gospel, he wanted to help train others how to defend their faith in a rapidly secularizing world. A year later, Ravi founded Ravi Zacharias International Ministries to carry out this mission.

Over the years, Ravi continued sharing faith and love around the world through speaking engagements, books, and radio appearances, reaching untold numbers of people in need.

Ravi built incredible institutions for sharing the Christian faith. He founded the Oxford Centre for Christian Apologetics. He founded Welspring International, a humanitarian group helping people around the world. In 2017, he founded the Zacharias Institute to teach apologetics in Atlanta, Georgia.
Ravi spent the last 36 years of his life in Atlanta. He is remembered as a man of kindness, joy, and steadfast devotion to his faith. He leaves behind his beloved wife Margie and three children: Sarah, Naomi, and Nathan, all of whom are carrying on his incredible legacy of faith and service.

TRIBUTE TO LEE AXDAHL
• Mr. ROUNDS. Mr. President, today I recognize Lee Axdaahl for his years of leadership to the State of South Dakota and our Nation as a strong advocate for highway safety.

Lee has always been a leader. Before becoming involved in highway safety, he had a successful career in radio broadcasting where he won numerous broadcast journalism awards, owned several radio stations, and served as president of the South Dakota Broadcasters Association.

Lee got his start in highway safety in 2007 when he began working at the South Dakota Office of Accident Records as the statistical program manager. In 2010, when I was working as Governor of South Dakota, I appointed Lee to serve as director of the South Dakota Highway Safety Office. He was subsequently reappointed by Governors Duggard and Kristi Noem.

Under Lee’s leadership, South Dakota has experienced record-low traffic fatality levels, including a 22-percent decline in 2019. Under his leadership, the State of South Dakota has secured a record five highway safety programming commendations in its most recent National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Management Review.

Over the years, Lee has worked to implement the State’s award-winning “Grim Reaper” public awareness campaign and advocated for expansion of South Dakota’s innovative 24/7 sobriety program to reduce impairment. He also modernized South Dakota’s crash reporting abilities by adopting an electronic system, which has improved data submission periods from more than 4 months to less than 7 days.

Lee’s impact on highway safety has extended beyond South Dakota. He has served on the board of directors and executive committee of the Governors Highway Safety Association—GHSA—most recently having served as its treasurer. In this role, he has mentored new highway safety directors from other States by offering insight into the successes of South Dakota. Additionally, he has served as the Federal Reauthorization Subcommittee chair for the GHSA, where he improved the Nation’s transportation policy in the FAST Act.

I commend Lee Axdaahl for his service to South Dakota and our Nation. I wish him the best in his future endeavors.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT
A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED
As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States—administration which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.
(The message received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE
At 10:14 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:


The message further announced that pursuant to section 732(a) of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act, Public Law 116-115, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Speaker appoints the following individuals on the part of the House of Representatives to the Independent Mexico Labor Expert Board for a term of 6 years: Ms. Katherine Feingold of Takoma Park, Maryland and Mr. Frederick Gibson Ross of Berkeley, California.

MEASURES REFERRED
The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1548. An act for the relief of Maria Carmen Castro Ramirez and J. Refugio Carreno Rojas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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–4807. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a legislative proposal to implement an essential benefit for the Federal agents currently employed in the Office of Secure Transportation (OST) at the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4808. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fiscal year 2019 Annual Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Assessments from the Secretaries of Defense and Energy, the three national security laboratory directors, and the Commander, United States Strategic Command (OSD–2019–609)).

EC–4809. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Emergency Management Priorities and Allocations System (EMPS)” (RIN1660–AB04) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 28, 2020; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–4810. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Federal Home Loan Bank Housing Goals Amendments Final Rule (FR–2019–0160)” received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2020; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–4811. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Under Section 6033 Regarding the Reporting Requirements of Exempt Organizations” (RIN1545–BN23) (TDB 8989) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2020; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4812. A communication from the Chair, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Guidance Under Section 1 of the Omnibus Security Administration (NNSA); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–4813. A communication from the Chair, Board of Governors, United States Postal Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Postal Service’s Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from October 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–4814. A communication from the Chair, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Inspector General’s Semiannual Report for the second quarter of fiscal year 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–4815. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustments; Annual Adjustments” (RIN1070–F494) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2020; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC–4816. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Tribal Transportation Program; Inventory of Proposed Roads” (RIN1076–AF45) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2020; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC–4817. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Indian Education Programs; O’Malley Act” (RIN1076–AF24) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2020; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC–4818. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standards, Assessments, and Accountability System” (RIN1076–AP13) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2020; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
EC–4819. A communication from the Chair- 
man of the Office of Proceedings, Surface 
Transportation Board, Department of Trans- 
portation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 
report of a rule entitled “Petition for Rule- 
making to Amend 49 CFR Part 1250” ((RIN2140–AB44) (Docket No. EP 724 (Sub-No. 
5)) received in the Office of the President of 
the Senate on June 4, 2020; to the Committee 
on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4820. A communication from the Attor- 
ney-Advisor, Office of General Counsel, De- 
partment of Transportation, transmitting, 
pursuant to law, six (6) reports relative to 
vacancies in the Department of Transpor- 
tation, received in the Office of the Presi- 
dent of the Senate on June 10, 2020; to the 
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Trans- 
portation.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF 
COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of 
nominations were submitted:

By Mr. ENZI for the Committee on the 
Budget:

*Russell Vought, of Virginia, to be Direc- 
tor of the Office of Management and Budget. 

By Mr. GRAHAM for the Committee on the 
Judiciary:

Cory T. Wilson, of Mississippi, to be United 
States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

*Nomination was reported with rec- 
ommendation that it be confirmed sub- 
ject to the nominee’s commitment to 
respond to requests to appear and testi- 
fy before any duly constituted com- 
mittee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were 
reported with the recommendation 
that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND 
JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolu- 
tions were introduced, read the first and 
two times by unanimous con- 
sent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. 
BRAUN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. ROUNDS, 
and Ms. ERNST):

S. 3939. A bill to establish the Interagency 
Working Group on Coastal Blue Carbon, and 
for other purposes; to the Committee on 
Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 3940. A bill to amend the Internal Rev- 
enue Code of 1986 to exclude certain amounts 
from the tested income of controlled foreign 
corporations, and for other purposes; to the 
Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. LOEFFLER (for herself, Ms. 
ERNST, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 3941. A bill to require that the Federal guidance concerning the use of certain alcohol-based hand sanitizer during the coronavirus public health emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and 
Pensions.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and 
Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 3939. A bill to establish the Interagency 
Working Group on Coastal Blue Carbon, and 
for other purposes; to the Committee on 
Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 3940. A bill to amend the Internal Rev- 
enue Code of 1986 to exclude certain amounts 
from the tested income of controlled foreign 
corporations, and for other purposes; to the 
Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. LOEFFLER:

S. 3941. A bill to reopen the United States 
by revoking, waiving, or providing exemptions from regulations and 
other requirements that may inhibit eco- 
omic recovery from the COVID–19 pan- 
demic; and for other purposes; to the Com- 
mittee on Homeland Security and Govern- 
mental Affairs.

By Mrs. LOEFFLER:

S. 3939. A bill to establish the position of 
Chief Pharmaceutical and Medical Supply 
Chain Negotiator in the Office of the United 
States Trade Representative, to be respon- 
sible for conducting trade negotiations and 
entering into animal and human food chains 
from consumer products and packaging from 
producers in the design, collection, reuse, re-

packaging, to improve the responsibility of 
consumer products and packaging from 
entering into animal and human food chains 
and waterways, and for other purposes; to the 
Committee on Environment and Public 
Works.

By Mrs. LOEFFLER (for herself, Ms. 
SCHUMER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. 
GILLIBRAND, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. 
HARRIS):

S. 3946. A bill to require certain helicopters 
to be equipped with safety technologies, and 
for other purposes; to the Committee on 
Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. KAINE:

S. 3947. A bill to amend the provisions rel- 
lating to the higher education emergency re-

funding to clarify the flexibility provided to 
institutions and for students under the fund, 
and for other purposes; to the Committee on 

By Ms. MURKOWSKI:

S. 3948. A bill to amend the Alyce Spotted 
Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Na- 
tive Children Act to extend the deadline for 
a report by the Alyce Spotted Bear and Wal- 
ter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, 
and for other purposes; to the Committee on 
Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. LER, Mr. 
SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 3949. A bill to amend the Internal Rev-

enue Code of 1986 to permit kindergartens 
through grade 12 educational expenses to be 
paid from a 529 account during the 
Pandemic; and for other purposes; to the 
Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PORTMAN:

S. 3950. A bill to require certain helicopters 
to be equipped with safety technologies, and 
for other purposes; to the Committee on 
Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 3951. A bill to require that the Federal guidance concerning the use of certain alcohol-based hand sanitizer during the coronavirus public health emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 3952. A bill to require that the Federal guidance concerning the use of certain alcohol-based hand sanitizer during the coronavirus public health emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PORTMAN:

S. 3953. A bill to require pilot programs in 
connection with Senior Reserve Officers’ 
Training Corps units at Historically Black 
Colleges and Universities and minority insti-

tutions, and for other purposes; to the 
Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MANCHIN:

S. 3954. A bill to require States to make 
distributions from the Coronavirus Relief Fund payment to local governments that did not receive a direct payment from the Fund; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 3955. A bill to prohibit no-knock war-

rants, and for other purposes; to the 
Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Ms. 
SMITH, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 3956. A bill to incentivize banning of 
chokeholds and carotid holds, and for other 
purposes; to the Committee on the 
Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND 
SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions 
and Senate resolutions were read, and 
referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself 
and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 614. A resolution honoring the 
memory of the victims of the heinous attack 
at the Pulse nightclub on June 12, 2016; con- 
sidered and agreed to.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. 
MARKEY):

S. Res. 615. A resolution recognizing the 
70th anniversary of the outbreak of the Ko- 
er War and the transformation of the United 
States-South Korea alliance into a mutually 
beneficial, global partnership; to the 
Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mrs. 
BLACKHURN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. 
BRAUN):

S. Res. 616. A resolution designating June 
12, 2020, as “Women Veterans Appreciation Day”; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 685

At the request of Mr. Lee, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 685, a bill to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 relative to the powers of the 
Department of Justice Inspector General.

S. 1071

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1071, a bill to support empowerment, economic security, and educational op-
pportunities for adolescent girls around 
the world, and for other purposes.
At the request of Mr. Kennedy, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. Ernst) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2417, a bill to provide for payment of proceeds from savings bonds to a State with title to such bonds pursuant to the judgment of a court.

At the request of Mr. Peters, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Sullivan) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Tillis) were added as cosponsors of S. 2434, a bill to establish the National Criminal Justice Commission.

At the request of Mr. Bennet, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. McSally) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2622, a bill to provide greater controls and restrictions on revolving door lobbying.

At the request of Mr. Braun, his name and the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. Warren) were added as cosponsors of S. 2661, a bill to promote and ensure delivery of high-quality special education and related services to students with visual disabilities or who are deaf or hard of hearing or deaf-blind through instructional methodologies meeting their unique learning needs, to enhance accountability for the provision of such services, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. Stabenow, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Sanders) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3217, a bill to standardize the designation of National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Portman, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 3393, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for concurrent receipt of veterans’ disability compensation and medical pay for disability retirees with fewer than 20 years of service and a combat-related disability, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. Blackburn, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. Loeffler) 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.

At the request of Mr. Whitehouse, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Van Hollen) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. Murray) were added as cosponsors of S. 3465, a bill to expand the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide revenue sharing for offshore wind, to reauthorize the National Oceans and Coastal Security Act, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Perdue, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Wicker), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. Baldwin) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Casey) were added as cosponsors of S. 3569, a bill to enhance our Nation’s nurse and physician workforce during the COVID–19 crisis by recapturing unused immigrant visas.

At the request of Mr. Brown, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. Shaheen) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3685, a bill to provide emergency rental assistance under the Emergency Solutions Grants program of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in response to the public health emergency resulting from the coronavirus, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. Klobuchar, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Sanders) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3701, a bill to require the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, to promulgate regulations to provide support to institutions of higher education for the provision of certain equipment and services to students of those institutions, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Manchin, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Wicker) 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 Armed Forces separating from active duty.

At the request of Mr. Murphy, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. Gillibrand) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3850, a bill to require Federal law enforcement officers, including contract employees, and members of the armed forces engaged in crowd control, riot control, or arrest or detention of individuals engaged in civil disobedience demonstrations, protests, or riots, to visibly display identifying information.

At the request of Ms. Rosen, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 3912, a bill to hold law enforcement accountable for misconduct in court, improve transparency through data collection, and reform police training and policies.

At the request of Mr. Rounds, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Grassley) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3917, a bill to establish a home-based telemental health care demonstration program for purposes of increasing mental health services in rural medically underserved populations and for individuals in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.

At the request of Ms. Murkowski, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. Collins) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3923, a bill to provide emergency relief to youth, children, and families experiencing homelessness, in light of the health and economic consequences of COVID–19.

At the request of Mr. Risch, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Merkley) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 406, a resolution recognizing that for 50 years, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its ten members, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, have worked with the United States toward stability, prosperity, and peace in Southeast Asia, and expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States will continue to remain a strong, reliable, and active partner in the ASEAN region.

At the request of Mr. Toomey, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Cramer) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 509, a resolution calling upon the United Nations Security Council to adopt a resolution on Iran that extends the dates by which Annex B restrictions under Resolution 2231 are currently set to expire.

At the request of Mr. Risch, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Merkley) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 511, a resolution supporting the role of the United States in helping save the lives of children and protecting the health of people in developing countries with vaccines and immunization through GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance.

At the request of Mr. Risch, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Merkley) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 533, a resolution supporting the goals of International Women’s Day.

At the request of Mr. Gardner, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. Blackburn) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Cramer) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 542, a resolution commemorating the 75th anniversary of the liberation of the Da-chau concentration camp during World War II.

At the request of Ms. Murkowitz, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Toomey) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 566, a resolution commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the Katyn Massacre.

At the request of Mr. Cotton, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. Merkley) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 613, a resolution supporting fair and equal treatment for individuals with disabilities.

At the request of Mr. Menendez, the name of the Senator from Pennsylva-
SCOTT) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as co-sponsors of S. Res. 613, a resolution calling for justice for George Floyd and opposing calls to defund the police.

AMENDMENT NO. 1601
At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a co-sponsor of amendment No. 1601 intended to be proposed to 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 1602
At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a co-sponsor of amendment No. 1602 intended to be proposed to 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 1603
At the request of Mr. MURkowski, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) were added as co-sponsors of amendment No. 1619 intended to be proposed to 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 1604
At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1620 intended to be proposed to 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 1605
At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1624 intended to be proposed to 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 1606
At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1625 intended to be proposed to 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION
By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. ROUNDS, and Ms. ERNST):

S. 3938. A bill to extend Federal guidance concerning the use of certain alcohol-based hand sanitizer during the coronavirus public health emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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:

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 “Hand Sanitizer Guidance Extension Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. FEDERAL GUIDANCE ON HAND SANITIZER.
(a) EXTENSION OF FEDERAL GUIDANCE.—The Food and Drug Administration guidance entitled “Guidance for Industry: Temporary Policy for Preparation of Certain Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer During the Public Health Emergency (COVID–19)”, initially released on March 23, 2020, and updated on April 15, 2020, and on June 1, 2020, shall remain in effect until 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) EFFECT OF EXTENSION.—During the 2-year period described in subsection (a), the Food and Drug Administration shall permit the production, sale, and use of hand sanitizer, consistent with the guidance described in subsection (a), provided that such hand sanitizer is manufactured using only the following ingredients in the preparation of the product:

(1)(A) Subject to subsection (c), alcohol (ethanol) that has less than 94.9 percent ethanol by volume; or
(2) United States Pharmacopeia grade isopropyl alcohol;
(3) United States Pharmacopeia grade or Food Chemical Codex grade glyceral;
(4) Hydrogen peroxide.
(5) Sterile water meeting United States Pharmacopeia specifications for purified water.

(c) ETHANOL PRODUCED IN CERTAIN FACILITIES.—Ethanol produced in facilities normally producing fuel or technical ethanol may be used as described in subsection (b)(1)(A) only if such ethanol:

(1) meets United States Pharmacopeia or Food Chemical Codex grade requirements;
(2) has been screened for any other potentially harmful impurities not specified in the United States Pharmacopeia or Food Chemical Codex requirements; or
(3) has otherwise been approved for use by the Food and Drug Administration.

(d) AUTOMATON EXTENSION.—The effective period of the guidance described in subsection (a) shall automatically be extended for 1 additional year if the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines that a public health emergency exists at the time that the 2-year period described in subsection (a) expires.

(e) EXEMPTION.—If the Commissioner of Food and Drugs determines that a public health emergency requires that the requirement for the use of an alcohol be reduced, or requires a waiver of any other requirement with respect to hand sanitizer under the guidance, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs may reduce or waive such requirement, as applicable.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, like most other sectors of our economy, agriculture has taken a huge hit from the coronavirus. The pandemic has caused significant market volatility, sending many commodity futures prices plummeting.

Increased consumer demand for beef led to significant increases in boxed beef prices, while cattle prices plummeted, which led to significant gaps between cattle producer and packer profit margins. To make the situation worse, temporary closures and reduced processing capacity at U.S. meatpacking plants as a result of the virus further diminished demand for livestock and depressed prices. This has aggravated an already difficult situation for farmers and ranchers even before the coronavirus hit. Now things are even more challenging.

Agriculture is the lifeblood of my State of South Dakota. So supporting farmers and ranchers during the crisis has been one of my top priorities. I fought to get agriculture relief money included in the Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security Act, or the CARES Act, which was signed into law in late March. The final bill included $14 billion to replenish the Commodity Credit Corporation to allow the Department of Agriculture to provide direct payments to farmers and ranchers, plus an additional $9.5 billion in emergency support for agricultural producers affected by the pandemic.

Days after the bill passed, I led a bipartisan group of Senators and Representatives in a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue urging him to use a portion of the funds to provide support for hard-hit cattle producers. In mid-April, the Department of Agriculture responded to that letter and other petitions by saying that it would issue $16 billion in direct payments to agriculture producers affected by the virus. Signups for this funding began at the end of May, and, as of June 8, South Dakota agriculture producers had received approximately $80 million.

Over the past 2 months, I kept in constant contact with the Department of Agriculture and others to amplify producers’ concerns and to urge swift relief. I have also been focused on developing additional legislation to help farmers and ranchers weather this crisis.

In the past week, I introduced legislation to allow emergency haying and grazing on Conservation Reserve Program acres for the duration of this crisis. Under current law, ag producers can hay or graze their CRP acres during weather-related disasters without a reduction in their CRP payments. My legislation would extend that provision to cover pandemics, including the COVID-19 pandemic.
Thanks to low prices and a reduction in capacity of meatpacking plants as a result of the pandemic, farmers and ranchers are having to hold on to their livestock for longer than expected. This bill would help ensure they have adequate feed and credit to withstand the economic consequences of the pandemic.

Earlier this week, I introduced another bill, the Paycheck Protection for Producers Act, which would help more farmers and ranchers benefit from the Paycheck Protection Program. The coronavirus relief legislation that was passed in late March established the Paycheck Protection Program, which provides forgivable loans to small businesses to help them keep their employees on their payroll during this crisis. Self-employed Americans, which describes many farmers and ranchers, are eligible for these loans, but, in practice, the program’s guidelines have excluded a lot of agricultural producers.

Low commodity prices and a challenging planting season meant that many farmers and ranchers had a negative income in 2019. And right now, the program’s guidelines excludes farmers and ranchers without employees with a negative net income for last year. My legislation would allow more farmers to access Paycheck Protection Program by allowing them to use their 2019 gross income instead of their 2019 net income when applying for a loan. I am hoping to get both of these bills through Congress in the near future.

In addition to direct relief, another thing that we can do to support our Nation’s agriculture producers is to support the ethanol industry. Ethanol and biodiesel producers buy up a significant amount of American corn and soybean oil, but decreased demand for fuel as a result of coronavirus has significantly diminished this crucial market for our farmers, and that is why, in addition to direct relief measures for farmers and ranchers, I have also focused on what we can do to support the ethanol industry.

American ethanol has stepped up to help during the coronavirus crisis by providing ethanol or alcohol for hand sanitizer. Thanks to the FDA’s temporary policy for preparation of certain alcohol-based hand sanitizer products during the public health emergency, qualifying ethanol can be used as an alcohol content in hand sanitizer.

I imagine there are few Americans who haven’t recently stepped up their purchase of hand sanitizer during the current crisis. In addition to measures like social distancing and mask wearing and frequent hand washing, it is key to preventing the spread of the virus. When water and soap are not immediately available, hand sanitizer can step in as a substitute. We need a steady supply of hand sanitizer to help curtail virus transmission.

To help us meet this need and support our Nation’s ethanol producers, today, I am introducing the Hand Sanitizer Guidance Extension Act of 2020. Put simply, my bill will extend the FDA’s temporary ethanol-based hand sanitizer policy for at least 2 years. This will give ethanol producers that have made investments or changes in operations to meet the need for hand sanitizer a longer time to recoup their investment costs.

I recognize that there is ongoing deliberation with the FDA about denaturants and other accepted chemical limits for hand sanitizer ethanol, and my bill would not hinder those discussions. My bill would simply provide ethanol producers with a baseline of certainty while allowing the FDA to make case-by-case approvals and to waive or reduce other requirements as necessary to meet the public health emergency.

Now, the amount of ethanol required for hand sanitizer is just a drop in the bucket for our ethanol producers, and I am committed to finding additional ways to bring this clean American-grown fuel to market. Every little bit helps, and this legislation will at least give a small measure of certainty to producers while helping to meet the nationwide demand for hand sanitizer.

The coronavirus crisis has highlighted just how much we rely on our Nation’s agriculture producers. I am grateful every day for their work, and I continue to advocate for them to continue to be one of my top priorities. I am committed to helping our farmers and ranchers through the challenges they are facing and seeing our Nation’s agricultural economy thrive.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. HARRIS):

S. 3946. A bill to require certain helicopters to be equipped with safety technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the “Helicopter Safety Act.”

On January 26, 2020, a helicopter carrying nine Californians flew into foggy weather, ultimately crashing minutes later. Los Angeles and the world soon learned that among the crash victims were basketball legend Kobe Bryant and his daughter Gianna.

And in the time since, we have learned the names and stories of John, Alyssa, and Keri Altobelli; Sarah and Payton Chester; Christina Mauser; and Ara Zobayan. These were spirited friends and family members connected by their love of sport, traveling to a weekend basketball tournament.

The sudden and shocking nature of the accident touched many, and I have been moved by the public remembrances in Los Angeles and elsewhere in honor of the victims.

But this tragedy is one that could happen again. While the National Transportation Safety Board is still investigating the helicopter accident, the preliminary report indicates the helicopter was flying through thick clouds and fog, yet was not equipped with a terrain awareness and warning system among other safety technology. This technology provides pilots real-time, in-flight warning signals and an image of surrounding terrain.

Since 2006, the National Transportation Safety Board has recommended to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) that all new and existing helicopters capable of carrying six or more passengers be equipped with terrain awareness and warning system technology. However, FAA has only recently begun requiring these warning systems for air ambulances.

The lack of a terrain awareness and warning system left the pilot vulnerable, without an adequate understanding of his surroundings. This technology has become standard on new helicopters from Airbus, Bell, Leonardo, and Sikorsky since December 2018.

This bill also requires crash-resistant flight data and voice recorders. Otherwise known as black boxes, this technology is important for when accidents do happen and mistakes are made. It would allow agencies like the NTSB to have a better understanding of the incident and provide more information to the FAA to prevent future accidents.

It is clear that additional steps are needed to ensure that helicopters can fly safely, both for the sake of passengers and those on the ground. Our bill offers a commonsense approach to preventing further accidents like this one. It would simply direct the FAA to implement the National Transportation Safety Board’s recommendations to require terrain awareness and warning systems and flight data and voice recorders on all helicopters carrying six or more passengers.

I appreciate the hard work of the National Transportation Safety Board in developing these important recommendations, and it is long past time that the FAA heed its call.

My thoughts continue to be with the victims and their loved ones impacted by this heartbreaking accident. Our bill would help prevent future tragedies like the one that occurred this past January and it is critical that Congress pass it swiftly to ensure that such loss of life was not in vain.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

By Mr. KAINE:

S. 3947. A bill to amend the provisions relating to the higher education emergency relief fund to clarify the flexibility provided to institutions and for students under the fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, on March 27 Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act in response to the ongoing public health emergency crisis resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The CARES Act included a Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund, which...
provided nearly $14 billion in funding to ensure institutions of higher education could make the transition to distance learning, provide students with essential supports and resources, and cover the enormous costs they’ve incurred during this time. Unfortunately, the Biden Administration has not followed Congress’ intent to provide these colleges and universities with the increased flexibility they need to meet the needs of their students.

This is why I’m introducing the Coronavirus Relief Flexibility for Students and Institutions Act, which would fix several implementation issues with the higher education funds in the CARES Act by providing institutions of higher education and students with the flexibility Congress intended. This bill would make an additional 7.5 million students eligible for emergency financial aid by expanding eligibility beyond just those who have filled out a FAFSA and are eligible under Title IV of the Higher Education Act. Additionally, it would allow institutions of higher education to use CARES Act funds to cover revenue losses incurred as a result of COVID-19, rather than limiting the funding to the U.S. Department of Education’s narrow interpretation that funds can only be used for new expenses associated with the transition of instruction to distance learning. It would also ensure that colleges hardest hit by COVID-19 are receiving the support they need by requiring the Department of Education to prioritize those students who need it, not just those that who have met bureaucratic requirements. I hope the Senate passes this bill quickly to ensure that institutions of higher education and students have the flexibility and support they need to continue providing high quality and equitable access to education for all students as we continue to weather this pandemic.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 3949. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit kindergartners through grade 12 educational expenses to be paid from a 529 account during the Coronavirus Emergency Period; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I rise at a time of crisis. For several months now, our Nation been dealing with two simultaneous crises—a global health pandemic that has claimed the lives of over 115,000 Americans and over 400,000 people across the globe—and an economic crisis that has cost over 40 million Americans their jobs. We are also now dealing with a crisis of racial division and anger over the killing of George Floyd on Memorial Day.

As our Nation reels from the difficulties of the past few months, it’s time to focus on what we can do to recover. One challenge that we’ve faced this year is the closures of schools all across the Country. Suddenly, because of the coronavirus pandemic, over 76 million American students of all ages were facing with finishing the school year at home. Over five million students in my home State of Texas—away from many of the resources that school provides.

To say that has been a staggering shift for many students and families is an understatement. That is why today, I’m introducing a bill to temporarily expand 529 accounts so that parents of children who are now learning from home as a result of the coronavirus pandemic can cover educational expenses associated with the transition to distance learning. This bill, the Helping Parents Educate Children During the Coronavirus Pandemic Act, is a version of a bill I introduced last year, the Student Empowerment Act, which would allow 100 percent of American students to use 529 accounts to help pay for K-12 educational expenses, tutoring, and other instructional materials, online educational materials, tutoring, standardized test fees, and educational therapies for students with disabilities.

This bill would extend 529 accounts to cover educational expenses of all sorts, allowing public school families (who do not pay tuition) to participate. Around 90 percent of America’s students attend public school, so this change would help many Americans afford all the associated costs of an education.

These bills would also make 529 accounts more accessible to low-income and middle-income families, public school families, families who send their children to religious schools, and homeschool families who need help paying for their child’s K-12 education.

We’ve come a long way in making a quality education available for American students, but we have more to do. That is why I’m working to help parents, guardians, and students across the country access the tools they need to continue school at home as long as we have a public health emergency because of the coronavirus pandemic.

In closing, I want to thank the educators and parents who over the past three months have made education a priority for millions of American students. Your hard work and dedication to ensuring your students continue to learn despite the challenges of a global pandemic is a good example for us all that we must keep going, we must move forward, and that one day, we will emerge from these challenges stronger than before. I yield the floor.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS


Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 614

Whereas, on June 12, 2016, a gunman inspired by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria targeted the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, where he killed 49 innocent victims and wounded dozens more in a despicable attack;

Whereas the attack at the Pulse nightclub was an attack on the LGBTQ community, the Hispanic community, the City of Orlando, the State of Florida, and the United States;

Whereas the Orlando community continues to mourn the tragic loss of life, but has demonstrated remarkable strength, unity, and resilience in the aftermath of the horrendous event;

Whereas June 12 is designated as “Pulse Remembrance Day” in the State of Florida to honor the victims and survivors of the senseless attack;

Whereas the people of the United States continue to pray for those affected by the tragedy; and

Whereas June 12, 2020, marks 4 years since the lives of the 49 innocent victims were tragically cut short by the senseless act of terrorism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 49 victims killed in the attack at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, on June 12, 2016, and offers heartfelt condolences to the families, loved ones, and friends of the victims;

(2) honors the dozens of survivors of the attack and pledges continued resolve to stand against terrorism and hate; and

(3) expresses gratitude to the brave law enforcement and emergency medical personnel who responded to the attack.


Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. Res. 615

Whereas June 25, 2020, marks the 70th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, in which the armed forces of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea) attacked the Republic of Korea (South Korea) on June 25, 1950;

Nations furnish assistance to the Republic of Korea" and Resolution 84 on July 7, 1950, recommending Members make military forces and other assistance available "to a unified command under the United States of America";

- Whereas, on July 27, 1953, an Armistice Agreement was signed by United States Army Command General William C. Westmoreland, Jr. representing the United Nations Command with the Korean People’s Army and the Chinese People’s Volunteer Army to "inure a lasting peace of honor and justice to the victims of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved";

- Whereas, a presence remains in force today and by its terms has neither formally ended the Korean War nor constituted a permanent settlement of peace on the Korean Peninsula;

- Whereas, on October 1, 1953, a Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and South Korea was signed in Washington, D.C. (5 UST 2986), with ratification advised by and consented to by the Senate on January 26, 1954, and the treaty remains in force today "to strengthen their efforts for collective defense for the preservation of peace and security";

- Whereas, during the Korean War, 1,789,000 United States soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines served in Korea; 56,754 paid the ultimate sacrifice with their lives in defense of freedom in South Korea, and more than 7,500 members of the United States Armed Forces remain stationed in the region as part of the Department of Defense as Missing in Action;

- Whereas, on October 7, 2016, H.R.1475, entitled the "Korean War Veterans Memorial Wall of Remembrance Act" was introduced in the 114th Congress by Representative Sam Johnson of Texas and became Public Law 114–299;

- Whereas, according to House Report 114–431, the Korean War Veterans Memorial Wall of Remembrance Act (Public Law 114–230) authorizes a Wall of Remembrance to be added to the Korean War Veterans Memorial with the names of those that died in theater, are listed as missing, or were prisoners of war, and would also list the number of personnel that were part of the Korean Augmentation to the United States Army (KATUSA) program;

- Whereas the Korean War is no longer "The Forgotten War" but "The Forgotten Victory" and June 25, 1950, is considered the symbolic start of the ironclad United States-South Korea alliance that was forged in blood;

- Whereas, in the 70 years since the outbreak of the Korean War, the United States-South Korea alliance has transformed itself from a security relationship into a comprehensive global partnership;

- Whereas South Korea is considered one of the greatest post-World War II success stories, and its continued partnership with the United States remains the linchpin of United States foreign policy in Northeast Asia;

- Whereas the United States and South Korea have stood shoulder to shoulder in all four major conflicts the United States has faced since the Korean War, while maintaining peace on the Korean Peninsula and contributing to global prosperity through the shared values of democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and a free market economy;

- Whereas it is in the national interest of the United States to maintain its forward deployed presence in South Korea through United States Forces Korea (USFK) and United States Forces Korea (USFK) relieved the Joint Force that is "well led, disciplined, trained and ready to fight "Tonight and win";

- Whereas the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) calls for the strengthening and broadening of diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the United States and South Korea;

- Whereas the 70-year transformation of the United States-South Korea alliance into a mutually beneficial partnership has recently led to important coordination and cooperation in confronting global pandemics, including H1N1 in 2009 and COVID–19 in 2020; and

- Whereas the United States is proud of, and appreciates, the service of all women veterans who have demonstrated great skill, sacrifice, and commitment to defending the principles upon which the United States was founded and which the United States continues to uphold;

- Whereas women veterans have unique stories and should be encouraged to share their recollections through the Veterans History Project, which has worked since 2000 to collect and share the personal accounts of wartime veterans in the United States; and

- Whereas, by designating June 12, 2020, as "Women Veterans Appreciation Day," the Senate can—

- (1) highlight the growing presence of women in the Armed Forces and the National Guard; and

- (2) pay respect to women veterans for their dutiful military service; Now, therefore, be it

- Resolved, That the Senate—

1. Recognizes that the United States-South Korea alliance serves as the linchpin of regional stability and mutual security in Northeast Asia;
2. Retates that the United States and South Korea share an enduring interest in the continued strength of the bilateral alliance, including deepening the military, diplomatic, economic, and cultural ties between the United States and South Korea, as well as broadening alliance cooperation to confront 21st century challenges, such as global health, the environment, and energy security;
3. Emphasizes that the United States-South Korea alliance espouses shared democratic values and remains committed to human rights, the rule of law, and free market principles and therefore plays an expanding role in stability and security far beyond the Korean Peninsula;
4. Reaffirms that the Governments of the United States and South Korea must pursue a coordinated policy of diplomatic engagement, economic pressure, and military deterrence to achieve the denuclearization of North Korea;
5. Emphasizes that United States Forces Korea (USFK) remains prepared in presence of third-party aggression or coercion, and relies on the vital contributions of the dedicated Korean national employees of USFK; and
6. Reaffirms that the United States-South Korea alliance is a critical force to uphold the post-World War II liberal global order built by our two nations.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 616—DESIGNATING JUNE 12, 2020, AS “WOMEN VETERANS APPRECIATION DAY”**

- Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

  S. Res. 616

- Whereas women have formally been a part of the United States Armed Forces since the establishment of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901 but have informally served the United States since the inception of the United States military;

- Whereas women have served the United States honorably and with valor, including—

  1. As soldiers disguised as males during the American Revolution and the Civil War;
  2. As nurses during World War I and World War II; and
  3. As combat helicopter pilots in Afghanistan;

- Whereas, as of April 2020, women constitute approximately 17 percent of United States Armed Forces personnel on active duty, including—

  1. 21 percent of active duty personnel in the Air Force;
  2. 19 percent of active duty personnel in the Navy;
  3. 15 percent of active duty personnel in the Marine Corps; and
  4. 9 percent of active duty personnel in the Coast Guard;

- Whereas, as of April 2020, women constitute nearly 21 percent of personnel in the National Guard and Reserve;

- Whereas, by designating June 12, 2020, as “Women Veterans Appreciation Day”, the Senate can—

  1. Highlight the growing presence of women in the Armed Forces and the National Guard; and

  2. Pay respect to women veterans for their dutiful military service; Now, therefore, be it

- AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

**SA 1660.** Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER for himself, Mr. M ANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. JONES of North Dakota, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARIS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. PERDUE, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HENICH, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. STEINEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MOORE, Mr. MURKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAIN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. GILLIBRAND, Ms. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. SHUMANE, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOCHEAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MACK, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. SCHATZ) to the bill H.R. 57, to amend the
SA 1662. Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. MURkowski, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BURKHARDT, Mr. CASEY, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CANTWELL, Mr. ALBERT, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MARKETY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. Cramer, and Mr. SCHATZ) to the bill H.R. 167, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1663. Mr. LEVI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CANTWELL, Mr. ALBERT, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MARKETY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. Cramer, and Mr. SCHATZ) to the bill H.R. 167, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1665. Mr. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CANTWELL, Mr. ALBERT, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. MCIRV, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HENRICH, Mr. BENNET, Ms. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. MERRICK, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAIN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. GILLIBRAND, Ms. MURRAY, Ms. DURBIN, Ms. SHAHNEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. Jones, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Brown, Ms. Hirono, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MARKETY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. Cramer, and Mr. SCHATZ) to the bill H.R. 167, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1667. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CANTWELL, Mr. ALBERT, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. Peters, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. McIRV, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HENRICH, Mr. BENNET, Ms. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. MERRICK, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAIN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. GILLIBRAND, Ms. MURRAY, Ms. DURBIN, Ms. SHAHNEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. Jones, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Brown, Ms. Hirono, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MARKETY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. Cramer, and Mr. SCHATZ) to the bill H.R. 167, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1668. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CANTWELL, Mr. ALBERT, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. Peters, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. McIRV, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HENRICH, Mr. BENNET, Ms. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MERRICK, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAIN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. GILLIBRAND, Ms. MURRAY, Ms. DURBIN, Ms. SHAHNEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. Jones, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Brown, Ms. Hirono, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MARKETY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. Cramer, and Mr. SCHATZ) to the bill H.R. 167, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1669. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. HORVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CANTWELL, Mr. ALBERT, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. Peters, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. McIRV, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HENRICH, Mr. BENNET, Ms. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MERRICK, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAIN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. GILLIBRAND, Ms. MURRAY, Ms. DURBIN, Ms. SHAHNEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. Jones, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Brown, Ms. Hirono, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MARKETY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. Cramer, and Mr. SCHATZ) to the bill H.R. 167, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1670. Ms. SHAHEEN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CANTWELL, Mr. ALBERT, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. Peters, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. McIRV, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HENRICH, Mr. BENNET, Ms. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MERRICK, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAIN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. GILLIBRAND, Ms. MURRAY, Ms. DURBIN, Ms. SHAHNEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. Jones, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Brown, Ms. Hirono, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MARKETY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. Cramer, and Mr. SCHATZ) to the bill H.R. 167, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table.
WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBuchar, Ms. DUCKworth, Ms. STABENow, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MARKEy, Mr. ROBERTs, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. Cramer, and Mr. Schatz) to the bill H.R. 1957, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service; and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 2 and insert the following:

SEC. 2. NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND.

(a) Establishment.—

(1) In general.—Subtitle II of title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the following:

"CHAPTER 2004—NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

"Sec.

"200401. Definitions

"(1) The term ‘asset’ means any activity to reduce or eliminate deferred maintenance of an asset, which may include resolving directly related infrastructure deficiencies of the asset that would not by itself be classified as deferred maintenance.

"200402. National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

(b) Deposits.—(1) In general.—Beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date of enactment of this section, there shall be deposited in the Fund—

"(A) from fees collected under section 83(e) of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6802(e)), $5 per entrance fee (as defined in section 803(e) of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6801)), adjusted annually for inflation;

"(B) from fees for the America the Beautiful the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass collected under subsection (a) of section 805 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6801), adjusted annually for inflation;

"(C) from fees collected under subparagraph (B)(i)(III) of section 217(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1103), adjusted annually for inflation;

"(D) from fees for a discounted pass collected under subsection (b) of that section, $20 per each nondiscounted America the Beautiful—the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass issued for use for travel authorization established under subparagraph (A) of that section, $16 per travel author..."
authorization, adjusted annually for inflation; and


"(2) INCREASE IN PARK ENTRANCE FEES AND THE AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL—THE NATIONAL PARKS AND FEDERAL RECREATIONAL LANDS PASS.—

"(A) INCREASE IN PARK ENTRANCE FEES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall increase each entrance fee (as defined in section 802 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6801)) established for a System unit under section 803(e) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 6802(e)) by 5%.

"(2) INCREASE IN AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL—THE NATIONAL PARKS AND FEDERAL RECREATIONAL LANDS PASS.—

"(1) NATIONAL PARKS AND FEDERAL RECREATIONAL LANDS PASS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture, acting jointly (referred to in this subparagraph as the "Secretary"), shall increase the fee for the America the Beautiful—the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass (as established under section 5 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6801(a)(5))) (excluding any fee for a discounted pass made available under subsection (b) of that section) by 20%.

"(ii) ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION.—The Secretary shall annually adjust the increase in the amount of each entrance fee required under paragraph (1) for inflation.

"(B) INCREASE IN THE AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL—THE NATIONAL PARKS AND FEDERAL RECREATIONAL LANDS PASS.—

"(1) NATIONAL PARKS AND FEDERAL RECREATIONAL LANDS PASS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture, acting jointly (referred to in this subparagraph as the "Secretary"), shall increase the fee for the America the Beautiful—the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass (as established under section 5 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6801(a)(5))) (excluding any fee for a discounted pass made available under subsection (b) of that section) by 20%.

"(ii) ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION.—The Secretary shall annually adjust the increase in the amount of the fee required under clause (i) for inflation.

"(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts deposited in the Fund shall be available to the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture, as provided in subsection (e), without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation.

"(d) INVESTMENT OF AMOUNTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may request the Secretary of the Treasury to invest any portion of the Fund that is not, as determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, required to meet the current needs of the Fund.

"(2) REIMBURSEMENT.—An investment requested under paragraph (1) shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury in a public debt security—

"(A) with a maturity suitable to the needs of the Fund, as determined by the Secretary; and

"(B) bearing interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into account current and market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturity.

"(e) CREDITS TO FUND.—The income on investments of the Fund under this subsection shall be credited to, and form a part of, the Fund.

"(f) USE OF FUNDS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts deposited in the Fund for each fiscal year shall be used for priority deferred maintenance projects in the System, in the National Wildlife Refuge System, on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, for the Bureau of Indian Education schools, and in the National Forest System, as follows:

"(A) 70 percent of the amounts deposited in the Fund for each fiscal year shall be allocated to the Service.

"(B) 15 percent of the amounts deposited in the Fund for each fiscal year shall be allocated to the Forest Service.

"(C) 5 percent of the amounts deposited in the Fund for each fiscal year shall be allocated to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

"(D) 5 percent of the amounts deposited in the Fund for each fiscal year shall be allocated to the Bureau of Indian Education.

"(2) LIMITATIONS.—

"(A) NON-TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—Over the term of the Fund, within each covered agency, not less than 65 percent of amounts from the Fund shall be allocated for non-transportation projects.

"(B) TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—The amounts remaining in the Fund after the allocations required under subparagraph (A) may be allocated for transportation projects of the covered agencies, including paved and unpaved roads, bridges, tunnels, and paved parking areas.

"(C) PLAN.—Any priority deferred maintenance project funded under this section shall be consistent with an applicable transportation improvement plan developed by the applicable covered agency.

"(f) PROHIBITED USE OF FUNDS.—No amounts in the Fund shall be used—

"(1) for land acquisition;

"(2) to supplant discretionary funding made available for annually recurring facility operations, maintenance, and construction needs;

"(3) for bonuses for employees of the Federal Government that are carrying out this Act; and

"(C) PLAN.—Any priority deferred maintenance project funded under this section shall be consistent with an applicable transportation improvement plan developed by the applicable covered agency.

"(g) SUBMISSION OF PRIORITY LIST OF PROJECTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Natural Resources and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a list of projects to be funded for fiscal year 2021 that—

"(1) are identified by the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture as priority deferred maintenance projects; and

"(2) as of the date of the submission of the list, are ready to be implemented.

"(h) SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL LIST OF PROJECTS TO CONGRESS.—Until the date on which all of the amounts in the Fund are expended, the President shall annually submit to Congress, together with the annual budget of the United States, a list of projects to be funded from the Fund that includes a detailed description of each project, including the estimated expenditures from the Fund for the project for the applicable fiscal year.

"(1) ALTERNATE ALLOCATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Appropriations Acts may provide for alternate allocation of amounts made available under subsection (c) consistent with the allocations to covered agencies under subsection (e)(1).

"(2) ALLOCATION BY PRESIDENT.—

"(A) NO ALTERNATE ALLOCATIONS.—If Congress has not enacted legislation establishing alternate allocations for amounts made available under subsection (c) that are consistent with the Act making full-year appropriations, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture may accept public cash or in-kind donations that advance efforts to improve the accessibility of assets and accommodate visitors with disabilities in accordance with applicable law.

"(B) CREDITS TO FUND.—Any cash donations accepted under paragraph (1) shall be—

"(A) credited to, and form a part of, the Fund; and

"(B) allocated to the covered agency for which the donation was made.

"(3) OTHER ALLOCATIONS.—Any donations allocated to a covered agency under paragraph (2)(B) shall be allocated to the applicable covered agency independently of the allocations under subsection (e)(1).

"(i) REQUIRED CONSIDERATION FOR ACCESSIBILITY.—In expending amounts from the Fund, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall incorporate measures to improve the accessibility of assets and employees with disabilities in accordance with applicable law.

"(j) CLERICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

"(A) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for title II of title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 302 the following:


"(b) INCREASE IN CERTAIN VISA APPLICATION FEE.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall amend section 217(h)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(B)) (commonly referred to as B-1 and B-2 visas) by inserting before the period at the end the following: "Beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date of enactment of the American Outdoors Act, the fee col-

"lected under this subparagraph shall be the following:

"(1) in clause (i)—

"(A) in the matter preceding subclause (1), in the second sentence, by striking "The initial fee shall be the sum of—" and inserting the following: "Beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date of enactment of the American Outdoors Act, the fee col-

"lected under this subparagraph shall be an amount that is equal to the sum of—";

"(B) by striking subclause (I) and inserting the following:

"(i) an amount not to exceed $17, as deter-

"mined by the Secretary, which shall be for
An amendment intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. Tester, Ms. CUMMINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BENNET, Ms. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CORTEZ-MASTO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. Kaine, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. ROSENI, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHELKEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. JONES, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STAEBER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ROBETS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. SCHALZ) to the bill H.R. 4562.

"(a) I N GENERAL.—Section 170(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(b) DEPOSITS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall increase the entrance fee (as defined in section 802 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6802) (excluding any fee for a discounted pass collected under sub-paragraph (B)(i)(III) of section 217(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(b)(3)) for use of the electronic system for travel authorization established under sub-paragraph (A) of that section, $16 per travel authorization, adjusted annually for inflation; and".

"(iv) ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFILTRATION.—The Secretary shall annually adjust the increase in the amount of the fee required under clause (i) for inflation.

"(v) INCREASE IN THE AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL—THE NATIONAL PARKS AND FEDERAL RECREATIONAL LANDS PASS.—

"(A) INCREASE IN PARK ENTRANCE FEES.—

"(B) INCREASE IN THE AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL—THE NATIONAL PARKS AND FEDERAL RECREATIONAL LANDS PASS.—

"(C) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary to carry out, and prevent the avoidance of, the purposes of this paragraph.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply to contributions made in taxable years ending after November 23, 2016. No interest is intended as the appropriate treatment of contributions made in taxable years ending on or before such date or as to any activity not described in section 156(h)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by this section.

SA 1662. Mr. ENZI (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted
The Fun for each fiscal year shall be allo-
cated to the Bureau of Land Management.

The Fund for each fiscal year shall be allo-
cated to the Forest Service.

The Fund for each fiscal year shall be allo-
cated to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Fund for each fiscal year shall be allo-
cated to the Bureau of Indian Education.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) NON-TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—Over-
the-road facilities of the Fund shall be allo-
cated to covered agencies, including paved and unpaved roads, bridges, tunnels, and paved parking areas.

(B) PLANNED.—Any priority deferred main-
tenance project funded under this section shall be consistent with an applicable transpor-
tation, deferred maintenance, or capital im-
provement plan developed by the applicable covered agency.

(f) PROHIBITED USE OF FUNDS.—No amounts in the Fund shall be used—

(1) for land acquisition;

(2) for replacement of discretionary funding made available for annually recurring facility operation, maintenance, and construction needs; or

(3) for bonuses for employees of the Fed-
eral Government that are carrying out this section.

(g) SUBMISSION OF PRIORITY LIST OF PROJ-
ECTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this sec-
tion, the Secretary and the Secretary of Ag-
riculture shall submit to the Comittee on En-
ergy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committees on Natural Resources and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a list of projects to be funded for fiscal year 2021 that—

(1) are identified by the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture as priority deferred maintenance projects; and

(2) as of the date of the submission of the list, are consis-
te with the applicable covered agency's plan for annual main-
tenance.

(h) SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL LIST OF PROJ-
ECTS TO CONGRESS.—The President shall annually submit to Congress, together with the applicable covered agency's plan for annual main-
tenance, a list of projects to be funded from the Fund that includes a detailed description of each project, including the estimated ex-
penditures from the Fund for the project for the applicable fiscal year.

(i) ALTERNATE ALLOCATION.—

(I) In General.—Appropriations Acts may provide for alternate allocation of amounts made available under this section, consistent with the allocations to covered agencies under subsection (c).

(2) ALLOCATION BY PRESIDENT.—

(A) NO ALTERNATE ALLOCATIONS.—If Con-
gress has not enacted legislation estab-
lishing alternate allocations under this section, the President shall allocate funds by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration current market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturity.

(B) INSUFFICIENT ALTERNATE ALLOCA-
TION.—If Congress enacts legislation estab-
lishing alternate allocations for amounts made available under this section, those allocations shall be made by the President.

(j) PUBLIC DONATIONS.—No funds from the Fund; and

(k) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture may accept public cash or in-kind donations that advance ef-
forts to—

(A) reduce the deferred maintenance backlog; and

(B) encourage relevant public-private partnerships.

(l) CREDITS TO FUND.—Any cash donations accepted under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) credited to, and form a part of, the Fund; and

(B) allocated to the covered agency for which the donation was made.

(m) OTHER ALLOCATIONS.—Any donations allocable under paragraph (a) shall be allocated by the applicable covered agency independently of the allo-
cations under subsection (e)(1).

(n) REQUIRED CONSIDERATION FOR ACCESSI-
BILITY.—In expending amounts from the Fund, the Secretary and the Secretary of Ag-
riculture shall incorporate measures to im-
prove the accessibility of assets and accom-
modate visitors and employees with disabili-
ties in accordance with applicable law.

(2) CEREMONIAL AND CONFORMING AMEN-
DMENTS.—

(A) CEREMONIAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for subtitle II of title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 2003 the following:

``
2004. National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund ...200401.''

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 806(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the Federal Lands Recre-
ation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6804(b)(1)(A)(ii)), is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following:

``(excluding the portion of the cost of the America the Beautiful—the National Parks and Great American Outdoors to the Future Fund attributable to the increase under section 200402(b)(2)(B) of title 54, United States Code).''

(c) INCREASE IN FEES FOR USE OF THE ELEC-
TRONIC SYSTEM FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZA-
TION.—Section 217(b)(3)(B) of the Immigra-
ration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), in the second sentence, by striking "The ini-
tiation shall be for the period at the end and inserting "; and"

(B) by striking subclause (I) and inserting the fol-
lowing:

``(I) Travel Promotion Fund.—Amounts; and"

(2) in clause (2), by striking ''Amounts'' and inserting the following:

``(II) $16 per travel authorization, adjusted annually for inflation, for disposition in ac-

(c) INCREASE IN FEE FOR USE OF THE ELEC-
TRONIC SYSTEM FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZA-
TION.—Section 217(b)(3)(B) of the Immigra-
ration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), in the second sentence, by striking "The ini-
tiation shall be for the period at the end and inserting "; and"

(B) by striking subclause (I) and inserting the fol-
lowing:

``(I) Travel Promotion Fund.—Amounts; and"

(2) in clause (2), by striking ''Amounts'' and inserting the following:

``(II) Travel Promotion Fund.—Amounts; and"

(d) GAO STUDY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a study on the implementation of this section and the amendments made by this section, including whether this section and the amendments made by this section have effectively reduced the priority deferred maintenance backlog of the covered agencies (as that term is defined in section 20004(b)(1)(C) of title 54, United States Code); and

(2) submit to Congress a report that de-
scribes the results of the study under para-
graph (1).

SA 1663. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GEARHART (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ALEX-
ANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDAL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BENNET, Ms. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SAND-
ERS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. SMITH, Mr. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. SHA-
HEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. JONES, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WILKINS, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MARKY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. Cramer, and Mr. SCHATZ) to the bill H.R. 1957, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the In-
ternal Revenue Service, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 2 and insert the following:
SEC. 2. NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND.

(a) Establishment.—

(1) In general.—Subtitle II of title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 2003 the following:

"CHAPTER 2004—NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

"Sec.

200401. Definitions.


200403. Authorization.

200404. Repeal.

(b) Definitions.—In this chapter:

(1) ASSET.—The term 'asset' means any real property, including any physical structure or grouping of structures, landscape, trail, or other tangible property, that—

(A) has a specific service or function; and

(B) is tracked and managed as a distinct, identifiable entity by the applicable covered agency.

(2) COVERED AGENCY.—The term 'covered agency' means—

(A) the Service;

(B) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(C) the Forest Service;

(D) the Bureau of Land Management; and

(E) the Bureau of Indian Education.

(3) FUND.—The term 'Fund' means the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund established by section 200402.

(c) Authorization.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the 'National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund'.

(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be deposited in the Fund—

(A) beginning on the date that is 30 days after the enactment of this section—

(i) from fees collected under section 803(e) of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6802(e)), $5 per entrance fee as defined in section 802 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 6801), adjusted annually for inflation; and

(ii) from fees for the America the Beautiful—National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass collected under subsection (a) of section 805 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6805(a)(5)) (excluding any fee for a discounted pass made available under subsection (b) of that section) by $30.

(2) ALLOCATION BY PRESIDENT.—In general, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall annually adjust the increase in the amount of each entrance fee required under clause (i) for inflation.

(d) INVESTMENT OF AMOUNTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Appropriations Acts may be enacted that allocate to covered agencies appropriations for priority deferred maintenance projects under this section, consistent with the allocations to covered agencies under subsection (e)(1).

(2) ALLOCATION BY PRESIDENT.—

(A) NO ALTERNATE ALLOCATIONS.—If Congress has not enacted legislation establishing alternate allocations by the date on which the Appropriations Act is enacted, the President shall allocate all funds made available by such Act among the covered agencies, as determined by the President, in order to carry out the purposes of this section.

(B) INSUFFICIENT ALTERNATE ALLOCATION.—If Congress has not enacted legislation establishing alternate allocations by the date on which the Appropriations Act is enacted, the President shall allocate all funds made available by such Act among the covered agencies, as determined by the President, in order to carry out the purposes of this section.
“(A) to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog; and

(B) to encourage relevant public-private partnerships.

(2) CONVERSION OF CERTAIN LAND.—Any cash donations accepted under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) credited to, and form a part of, the Fund; and

(B) allocated to the covered agency for which the donation was made.

(3) OTHER ALLOCATIONS.—Any donations allocated to a covered agency under paragraph (1) shall be made available under the applicable covered agency independently of the allocations under subsection (e)(1).

(k) REQUIRED CONSIDERATION FOR ACCESSIBILITY.—In spending amounts from the Fund, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall incorporate measures to improve the accessibility of assets and accommodate visitors and employees with disabilities in accordance with applicable law.

(2) CLEARLY AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for subtitle II of title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 203 2004. National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund ...200401.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 805(b)(1) of the Federal Recreational Land Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 680b(b)(1)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end following: “(excluding the portion of the cost of the Great American Outdoors the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass that is attributable to the increase under section 200402(b)(1) of title 54, United States Code).”

(b) INCREASE IN CERTAIN VISA APPLICATION FEES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall amend section 221 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, to increase, for the period beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2030, the application fee for visa applications submitted by nonimmigrants seeking temporary admission to the United States for business or pleasure under section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(B)) (commonly referred to as B-1 and B-2 visas) by $50 per application, which amounts made available under this section have effectively reduced the priority deferred maintenance backlog of the covered agencies (as that term is defined in section 200401 of title 54). and

(2) GAO STUDY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a study on the implementation of this section and the amendments made under this section, including whether this section has resulted in increased efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability of the Department of Homeland Security, for purposes of which all of the amounts in the Fund are expended, and

(2) submit to Congress a report that describes the results of the study under paragraph (1).

SA 1664. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAVIES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TELLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HINICH, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINES, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. NEUGRAF, Mr. MURAY, Ms. SHAHEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. JONES, Mr. VAN HOLLÉN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BRONIN, Ms. HRONIO, Mr. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DOUCETTE, Mr. STACKER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MARKY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. SCHATZ) to the bill H.R. 1957, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes; which was submitted. and

(b) the total amount of expenditures estimated to be required to complete the projects listed.

(1) ALTERNATE ALLOCATION.—The following Acts may provide for alternate allocation of amounts made available under this section, consistent with the allocations to covered agencies under subsection (e)(1):—

(1) ALTERNATE ALLOCATION.—The term “covered land” means land that is—

(A) acquired using payment to a State under section 200305 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) located adjacent to a health care facility.

(2) CONVERSION OF CERTAIN LAND.—

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED LAND.—The term “covered land” means land that is—

(A) acquired using payment to a State under section 200305 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) located adjacent to a health care facility.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(b) CONVERSION.—Notwithstanding section 200305(b)(3) of title 54, United States Code, the Secretary shall approve the conversion of covered land to other than public outdoor recreation use, if the conversion of the covered land would, as determined by the Secretary, improve the viability of existing local health care facilities in the vicinity of the covered land.

SA 1665. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAVIES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TELLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HINCH, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINES, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. NEUGRAF, Mr. MURAY, Ms. SHAHEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. JONES, Mr. VAN HOLLÉN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BRONIN, Ms. HRONIO, Mr. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DOUCETTE, Mr. STACKER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MARKY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. SCHATZ) to the bill H.R. 1957, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 8, strike line 19 and all that follows through the matter following line 18 on page 14 and insert the following:

"(1) a list of projects that are to be funded from the Fund for the applicable fiscal year that is determined under subsection (c), and after the date the list is submitted for the projects listed, and the amount of expenditures estimated to be required to complete the projects listed; and

(2) a list of projects that received funding during the preceding fiscal year from the Fund that includes a detailed description of each project, including—

(A) the total amount of expenditures expended for the projects listed as of the date on which the list is submitted; and

(b) the total amount of expenditures estimated to be required to complete the projects listed;"
less than the full amount appropriated under that subsection, the difference between the amount appropriated and the alternate allocation shall be allocated by the President.

(3) ALTERNATE ALLOCATIONS.—(A) In General. Appropriations Acts may provide for alternate allocation of amounts made available under subsection (a), including allocations by account, program, and project, and project allocations of the full amount made available under subsection (a).

(B) No alternate allocations.—If Congress has not enacted legislation establishing alternate allocations by the date on which the Act making full-year appropriations for the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year 2021 and each fiscal year thereafter becomes law, amounts made available under subsection (a) shall be allocated by the President.

(4) Annual Report.—The President shall submit to Congress an annual report that describes the fiscal allocation by account, program, and project of amounts made available under subsection (a), including a description of the status of obligations and expenditures.

(b) Table of chapters for subtitle II of title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 2003 the following:

([2003] National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund...20041).]

(c) Study.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a study on the implementation of this section and the amendments made by this Act, including whether this section and the amendments made by this section have effectively reduced the priority deferred maintenance backlog of the covered agencies (as that term is defined in section 200401 of this title 54, United States Code); and

(2) submit to Congress a report that describes the results of the study under paragraph (1).

SEC. 3. PERMANENT FULL FUNDING OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) In General.—Section 200303 of title 54, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

(2) Availability of funds—

(1) In General.—Any amounts deposited in the Fund under section 200302 for fiscal year 2020 and each fiscal year thereafter shall be made available for expenditure for fiscal year 2021 and each fiscal year thereafter, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation, to carry out the purposes of the Fund (including accounts and programs made available under the Fund pursuant to the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94; 133 Stat. 2341)).

(2) Additional amounts.—Amounts made available under subsection (a) shall be in addition to amounts made available to the Fund under section 105 of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note; Public Law 109–432) or otherwise appropriated from the Fund under section 200302. Amounts made available to the Fund under this section shall be consistent with the requirements for recreational public access for hunting, fishing, recreational shooting, or other outdoor recreational purposes under section 200306(c).

(3) Annual Report.—The President shall submit to Congress an annual report that describes the fiscal allocation by account, program, and project of amounts made available under subsection (a), including a description of the status of obligations and expenditures.

(b) Conforming Amendments.—(1) Section 200302(c) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (3).

(2) Section 200302(c)(2)(B) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking clause (III).

(c) Categorical plain language—The table of sections for chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (3).

(1) The Forest Legacy Program established under section 200302 may be allotted by the President to acquire, develop, or upgrade, in whole or in part, land; and

(2) to the State and unit of local government in which the land is located a report that provides an estimate of the property tax revenue that would be lost as a result of the acquisition by the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable.

SA 1666. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CORKIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1677, proposed by Mr. GARDNER, Mr. HUMPHREY, Ms. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTez MONTO, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. Kaine, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. MILLER, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. GILLIBRAND, Ms. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. JONES, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. COON, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOEBuchar, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MARKY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. SCHATZ) to the bill H.R. 1957, to the following:

Section 200302(c) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (3).

SEC. 4. CERTAIN REPORTS REQUIRED PRIOR TO ALLOCATIONS OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND AMOUNTS FOR OTHER RELATED PURPOSES.

(a) In General.—Chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesigning sections 200307 through 2003010 as sections 200308 through 2003011, respectively; and

(2) by amending after section 200306 the following:

(2) Availability of funds—

(1) The Forest Legacy Program established under section 200302 may be allotted by the President for any of the following other related purposes:

(2) The Forest Legacy Program established under section 7 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2103(c)).

(3) The American Battlefield Protection Program established under chapter 9 of title 43.

(4) The use of grants from the National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund authorized under section 904(a) of the National Oceans and Coastal Security Act (16 U.S.C. 756a(a)).


(6) The program for the Highlands region established under the Highlands Conservation Act (Public Law 109–18–118 Stat. 2755).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 230302(b)(2) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking ‘‘200301’’ and inserting ‘‘200311’’.

(c) CEREMONIAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking the items relating to sections 200307 through 200310 and inserting the following:

200307. Allocation of Fund amounts for public purposes.

200308. Availability of Fund amounts for public purposes.

200309. Contracts for acquisition of land and water.

200310. Contracts for options to acquire land and water in System.

SA 1667. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HENNICH, Mr. BENNET, Ms. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. CORBA, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KINZ, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. SASSAN, Mrs. GILLILAND, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, MR. JONES, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDO, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCH, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. CRAINER, and Mr. SCHATZ) to the bill H.R. 1957, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 4. BOUNDARIES OF THE GOLD BUTTE NATIONAL MONUMENT AND THE BASIN AND RANGE NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEVADA.

The Secretary of the Interior shall not modify or revoke—

(1) the boundaries of the Gold Butte National Monument, as established in the State of Nevada by Presidential Proclamation 9297, as issued on July 10, 2015 (54 U.S.C. 230301 note).

(2) the boundaries of the Basin and Range National Monument, as established in the State of Nevada by Presidential Proclamation 9297, as issued on July 10, 2015 (54 U.S.C. 230301 note).

SA 1668. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. COTHE, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HENNICH, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KINZ, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. SASSAN, Mrs. GILLILAND, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, MR. JONES, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDO, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCH, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, MR. MCCONNELL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. CRAINER, and Mr. SCHATZ) to the bill H.R. 1957, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 9. ENERGY EFFICIENCY MATERIALS PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘‘applicant’’ means a nonprofit organization that applies for a grant under this section.

(2) ENERGY-EFFICIENCY MATERIAL.—The term ‘‘energy-efficiency material’’ means a material (including a product, equipment, or system) the installation of which results in a reduction in use by a nonprofit organization of energy or fuel.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘‘energy-efficiency material’’ includes—

(1) a roof or lighting system or component of the system;

(2) a door, including a security door;

(3) a heating, ventilation, or air conditioning system or component of the system (including insulation and wiring and plumbing improvements needed to serve a more efficient system); and

(4) a renewable energy generation or heating system, including a solar, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, or biomass (including wood pellet) system or component of the system.

(c) LIMITATION.—In general.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘‘nonprofit building’’ means a building operated and owned by an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

(d) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘‘nonprofit building’’ includes a building described in subparagraph (A) that is—

(i) a hospital;

(ii) a youth center;

(iii) a school;

(iv) a social welfare program facility;

(v) a faith-based organization; or

(vi) any other nonresidential and non-commercial structure.

(e) REPORT.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary of Energy.

(f) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a pilot program to award grants for the purpose of providing nonprofit buildings with energy-efficiency materials.

(g) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants under the program established under subsection (b).

(2) APPLICATION.—The Secretary may award a grant under paragraph (1) if an applicant submits to the Secretary an application at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Secretary may prescribe.

(3) CRITERIA FOR GRANT.—In determining whether to award a grant under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall apply performance-based criteria, which shall give priority to applicants based on—

(A) the energy savings achieved;

(B) the cost-effectiveness of the use of energy-efficiency materials;

(C) an effective plan for evaluation, measurement, and verification of energy savings; and

(D) the financial need of the applicant.

(4) LIMITATION ON INDIVIDUAL GRANT AMOUNT.—Each grant awarded under this section shall not exceed $200,000.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than January 1, 2025, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the pilot program established under subsection (b) that describes—

(1) the net reduction in energy use and energy costs under the pilot program; and

(2) for each recipient of a grant under the pilot program—
(A) the geographic location of the recipient; and
(B) the size of the organization of the recipient.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2023, to remain available until expended.

SA 1670. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HINCHI

SA 1672. Mrs. LOEFFLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HINCHI

SA 1673. Mrs. LOEFFLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HINCHI

SA 1674. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. REED, Mr. MARKET, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1617 proposed by Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BURR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HINCHI

of Agriculture, as applicable, has received from the Governor of the State in which the land, water, or interest in land or water proposed to be acquired is located a written certification that—

(A)(i) the Governor of the State approves the proposed acquisition of land, water, or an interest in land or water; and

(B)(i) the Governor of the State disapproves the proposed acquisition of land, water, or an interest in land or water; but in either case, until the unit of local government in which the land, water, or interest in land or water proposed to be acquired is located has passed a resolution expressing support for the proposed acquisition.

SEC. 3. LIFETIME NATIONAL PARKS AND FEDERAL RECREATIONAL LANDS PASS FOR DISABLED VETERANS.

Section 88(b) of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 680b(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

(2) the expected timeline for the completion of each project.

From the Fund for each projects for the applicable fiscal year; and

(3) APPROVAL REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE ACQUISITION OF LAND, WATER, OR AN INTEREST IN LAND OR WATER.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
S2947

June 11, 2020

he table; as follows:

At the end of each paragraph of the table, add the following:

At the end, add the following:

The estimated expenditures from the Fund for each projects for the applicable year; and

Appropriations prior to the acquisition of land, water, or an interest in land or water.

The expected timeline for the completion of each project.

(3) estimated expenditures from the Fund for each projects for the applicable year; and

(4) estimated funding shortfall for the completion of each project.

(5) the expected timeline for the completion of each project.

(1) a detailed description of each project;
At the end, add the following:

SEC. 11. PROHIBITION OF OIL AND GAS LEASING IN CERTAIN AREAS OF OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF.

Section 8 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(q) PROHIBITION OF OIL AND GAS LEASING IN CERTAIN AREAS OF OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or any other law, the Secretary shall not issue a lease or any other authorization for the exploration, development, or production of oil, natural gas, or any other mineral in—

"(1) the Mid-Atlantic planning area;

"(2) the South Atlantic planning area;

"(3) the North Atlantic planning area; or

"(4) the Straits of Florida planning area."

SA 1675. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1957, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 111. AUTHORITY TO POSSESS FIREARMS.

(a) DEFINITION OF FEDERAL LAND.—In this section, the term "Federal land" means Federal land that is open to, and accessible by, the public.

(b) AUTHORITY TO POSSESS FIREARMS.—An individual may possess a firearm on Federal land, on the condition that such possession is consistent with the law of the State in which the Federal land is located.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I have 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 THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 11, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing nominations.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

The Special Committee on Aging is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 11, 2020, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2020

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 12:01 a.m., Friday, June 12; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; finally, that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of Calendar No. 73, H.R. 1957.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 12:01 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. ALEXANDER. 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 9 p.m., adjourned until Friday, June 12, 2020, at 12:01 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nomination received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

ANTHONY J. TATA, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR POLICY, VICE JOHN C. ROOD, RESIGNED.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MOORE COUNTY SHERIFF LANE CARTER

HON. RICHARD HUDSON
OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of former Moore County Sheriff Lane Carter. A strong and exemplary leader, Sheriff Carter served the Moore County Sheriff’s Office for over thirty-five years.

Sheriff Carter passed away on May 14, 2020 and left behind a legacy of extraordinary accomplishment. He started his law enforcement career in 1978 and rose through the ranks of patrol and investigations. After being elected Sheriff in 2002, he faithfully served and protected the people of Moore County until his retirement in 2013.

Sheriff Carter was a compassionate public servant who was revered for the respect he afforded to all people. He treated the entire community as one big family and is credited with transforming public relations and community outreach within the Moore County Sheriff’s Office.

The greatest test to Sheriff Carter’s leadership came on one of the darkest days in North Carolina history. On March 29, 2009, eight people were killed and two others wounded in a shooting at a Moore County nursing home. Sheriff Carter’s courage, strength, and his humanity helped lead a brokenhearted community through the pain and the grief.

My thoughts and prayers are with Sheriff Carter’s wife, Anita; his children, Dana, Brent, Seth, and Ethan; and all who loved him. Sheriff Carter will live on in the hearts and minds of all who felt his kindness and I join the entire community in honoring his extraordinary life.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in honoring the life and legacy of Sheriff Lane Carter.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JACKIE WALORSKI
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, on May 28, I was unavoidably detained and unable to make it in time to vote.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 115.

PROCLAMATION: CERTIFICATE OF CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION

HON. AL GREEN
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following Proclamation.

CERTIFICATE OF CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION PRESENTED TO THE FLOYD FAMILY IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE LIFE OF MR. GEORGE PERRY FLOYD, JR.

Whereas, Mr. George Perry Floyd, Jr. was born on October 14, 1973, to George Perry Floyd, Sr. and Larcenia Jones Floyd, in Fayetteville, North Carolina, was reared in Houston, Texas, and most recently resided in St. Louis Park, Minnesota, until his untimely passing;

Whereas, Mr. George Perry Floyd, Jr. was well-known as a “gentle giant” by his community, revered for his kindness and athleticism having been a star football and basketball player at Jack Yates High School where he was a proud member of the class of 1993;

Whereas, Mr. George Perry Floyd, Jr.’s athleticism allowed him to play both sports at the collegiate level—a rare but commendable accomplishment for any athlete, playing basketball at South Florida Community College and then football at Texas A&M Kingsville;

Whereas, Mr. George Perry Floyd, Jr. met his tragic demise on May 25, 2020 while in police custody, and the events that led to his death have sparked a global demand for justice for George Floyd, a call to action against police brutality, and an end to systemic racism; and

Whereas, Mr. George Perry Floyd, Jr. leaves to cherish his memory his five children, two grandchildren, three sisters, three brothers, as well as a host of aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, cousins, and close friends.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that, on behalf of the constituents of the Ninth Congressional District of Texas, I take great pride in joining the City of Houston, the United States of America, and the entire in remembering the “Gentle Giant”—Mr. George Perry Floyd, Jr. I extend my heartfelt condolences to the Floyd Family during this time of remembrance. His legacy will stand the test of time.


AL GREEN, Member of Congress.

REMEMBERING CHAIN SINGH SANDHU

HON. HALEY M. STEVENS
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of the great Chain Singh Sandhu, who passed away on May 16th at his home in Northville, Michigan, after a courageous, four-year battle with cancer at the age of 78.

When Chain was five, his father was murdered during the partition of India. His mother was illiterate and raised him on a small farm in Punjab. Despite his modest upbringing, Sandhu had big dreams.

He came to the U.S. in 1969 with his wife, child, and eight dollars in his pocket. Though there were few opportunities for foreign engineers, he found a job on the assembly line at General Motors and eventually earned a position as a development engineer. At the time of his promotion, he was the first Indian ever to achieve a senior engineering title at General Motors.

In 1986, Mr. Sandhu took the opportunity to run a small company named NYX with declining revenues and a cash crisis. By 1989, he had purchased NYX. His dream was to create a company where people of all backgrounds, religions, and languages would be welcome. Today, the Livonia-based automotive supply company is a multinational organization with 17 locations and 4,200 employees in five countries.

For decades, Mr. Sandhu assisted hundreds of students and families immigrating to the U.S. He worked to provide an immediate community landing spot and professional growth opportunities, taking pride in watching the children of his employees become valued members of their communities and citizens of this country that he dearly loved.

Chain spent his final days at home on his farm in Northville surrounded by family. He was preceded in death by his brother, Raghbir Sandhu, and his daughter, Ramandeep Sandhu. He is survived by his wife Satwant, his brother Ram, his sons and their spouses: Jay (Roop) and Mick (Jessica); his four grandchildren who were the apples of his eyes: Nirvair, Naveen, Rajan, and Rohan; as well as the 4,200 employees of NYX he considered his family, and the indelible mark he left in a circle of people far and wide.

He will be remembered for being a fiercely loyal companion, father, grandfather, and friend, and for his positive outlook on life. “Every day is a good day” was a phrase he said each day, which is a memory that will continue to inspire everyone who knew him.

KUDOS TO THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE ON BEING NAMED NEWSROOM OF THE YEAR

HON. PETE OLSON
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Houston Chronicle on being named the Texas Associated Press Managing Editors’ Newsroom of the Year for the second year in a row.

From the Declaration of Independence to now, freedom of the press has been at the
core of the American ideal. This inalienable, undeniable right is enshrined as the First Amendment of our Constitution. A free press keeps government in check and our communities informed.

The Houston Chronicle provides critical information to our community. This award reflects their commitment to a free press. Through their stellar reporting and top-notch writing, the people that make up the ranks of the Chronicle have made Houston home to the best newsroom in the entire state.

On behalf of the 22nd Congressional District of Texas and congratulations to the Houston Chronicle on receiving this well-earned and deserved distinction.

HONORING DR. CLINTON VASSETT TURNER, Sr.

HON. A. DONALD MCCACHIN
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mr. McCACHIN. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor and recognize the esteemed Dr. Clinton Vassett Turner, Sr., a public servant and educator who dedicated his life to promoting the welfare of others.

Dr. Turner left a lasting legacy, and the Commonwealth of Virginia is indebted to him for his years of service to our institutions of higher education. I greatly admire his dedication to academia, and the capable leadership that he brought to the roles he assumed, including at Virginia State University, Virginia Tech, and the Virginia state government.

As the first African-American in the nation to hold a cabinet-level position in a state department of agriculture, Dr. Turner succeeded in the face of adversity and became a role model for young people across our Commonwealth. Dr. Turner was recognized countless times for his remarkable achievements, including receiving the 1994 Virginia Man of the Year Award, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Agricultural Alumni Organization Distinguished Service Citation. I am especially pleased to see his name memorialized as the first Virginian in the George Washington Carver Public Service Hall of Fame.

Dr. Turner challenged us to work with humble devotion to improve the lives of those around us, and I have no doubt that his legacy will continue to inspire generations of young men and women to pursue a life of service through academic excellence.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing our deepest condolences to Dr. Turner's family, and in honoring his life's work.

CELEBRATING 140 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA

HON. DEVIN NUNES
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mr. NUNES. Madam Speaker, I rise along with Representatives Mike Conaway, Michael Turner, Brad Wenstrup, Chris Stewart, Rick Crawford, Elise Stefanik, and Will Hurd, to celebrate 140 years of diplomatic relations between the United States and Romania.

Whereas, the United States established diplomatic relations with Romania in June 1880; Whereas, the United States regards Romania as an important ally in Central and Southeast Europe, which is setting an example of steady commitment to democratic leadership, national and transatlantic security, and economic development; Whereas, the United States and Romania have developed a strategic partnership built on longstanding friendship, historical ties and a joint promise to advancing the security and prosperity of their citizens and communities; Whereas, the United States recognizes and appreciates Romania’s lasting efforts to modernize its armed forces and meet its NATO burden-sharing commitments as one of the leading NATO members to allocate 2 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP) for defense spending; Whereas, the Romanian Armed Forces have supported NATO and United States operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other theaters for almost two decades, contributing more than 30,000 total combat and support personnel to those missions, fighting alongside U.S. service members, and helping to protect vital security interests; Whereas, Romania as a member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS has deployed military trainers to train Iraqi Security Forces, provided humanitarian assistance to the people of Iraq and Syria, and is making remarkable investments in equipment and training to combat terrorism, including through critical intelligence sharing with Coalition partners; Whereas, Romania has been a leading nation in providing cybersecurity support to NATO and its partners, and the first country to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Government on the secure implementation of fifth generation wireless communications (5G) technology aimed at protecting critical security infrastructure from disruption and interference; Whereas, Romania has been a driving force leading to the establishment of the Three Seas Initiative, and one of the first countries to invest in the Three Seas Initiative Investment Fund, which aims at increasing energy independence and infrastructure connectivity across Central Europe thereby strengthening the United States and European security; Whereas, Romania has been a champion of energy security in Europe, supporting the U.S. Government’s Partnership for Transatlantic Energy Cooperation (P–TEC) initiative as a founding member and leading energy, helping to develop the next generation of nuclear technologies, and entering into a Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Government on strategic civil nuclear cooperation; Whereas, the United States and Romania have been deepening their economic relationship through increased bilateral trade and investment, and Romania in 2017 hosted the tenth annual U.S. Commercial Service Trade Winds Forum and Trade Mission, helping American companies boost exports across Southeast Europe; Whereas, the Governments of the United States and Romania are working closely together to develop an ambitious bilateral economic, trade, and investment agenda, including through driving a record attendance over the past three consecutive years by more than 50 Romanian companies to the United States SelectUSA Summit; Whereas, in 2018, as Romania celebrated its Unification Centennial, Governors from all 50 U.S. States issued Proclamations to congratulate Romanian American communities and Romanian-Americans on that historic milestone, illustrating the close ties and friendship that exist between our nations and our people; Whereas, during the first half of 2019 Romania conducted its first Presidency of the Council of the European Union and promoted a successful agenda advancing important U.S.-EU goals such as energy security, intellectual property, human rights and regional cooperation across the Balkans and the Black Sea area; Whereas, in 2019 Romanians all across America commemorated 30 years since Romania’s liberation from the former communist regime, a powerful reminder of the fall of the Iron Curtain in 1989 and a celebration of the triumphant call of freedom, liberty and dignity; Whereas, over more than a century successive generations of Romanian-Americans have contributed their resources of talent and entrepreneurship to American progress, and their rich cultural heritage represents a most precious feature of the American society; Whereas, during these times of unprecedented challenge caused by the Covid–19 pandemic crisis the United States and Romania are strengthening their partnership, helping each other in meaningful ways such as U.S. assistance with targeted funds and medical equipment, support for the swift repatriation of U.S. nationals overseas, and working together to enhance their mutual security and economic recovery and prosperity; Whereas, as a sign of solidarity and friendship between the Romanian and the American people, Romania has sent its first medical expert support and advisory mission to the State of Alabama, assigning 15 Romanian medical trainers to train Iraqi Security Forces, as a sign of solidarity and friendship between our nations and our people, Romania and the United States have developed a strategic partnership built on their common commitment to the values of freedom, democracy, and human rights and its leadership and contribution to advancing close U.S.-EU relations; (1) celebrates the 140th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the United States and Romania: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) celebrates the 140th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the United States and Romania; (2) reaffirms the close bonds between the United States and Romania, based on their commitment to the values of freedom, democracy, liberal democracy, rule of law and economic prosperity; (3) recognizes and appreciates Romania’s principled standing for transatlantic unity and solidarity, and its leadership and contribution to advancing close U.S.-EU relations; (4) calls on the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government to continue to strengthen the strategic partnership between the United States and Romania.
States and Romania to find new ways to leverage, support and develop the friendship and cooperation between our two nations.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JACKIE WALORSKI
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, on May 15, and May 27, I was unavoidably detained and unable to make it in time to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 105; NAY on Roll Call No. 106; YEA on Roll Call No. 110; NAY on Roll Call No. 111; and NAY on Roll Call No. 112.

IN CELEBRATION OF JEFF ZIARKO

HON. HALEY M. STEVENS
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the fortieth birthday of an exceptional policy advisor and advocate, Mr. Jeff Ziarko.

Jeff has spent over a decade of his life designing and advocating for economic policy initiatives on Capitol Hill and in the private sector. He is a respected member of the economic and tax policy communities in Washington, and he has a record of effectively working with both sides of the aisle to advance sound public policy.

Jeff served as Senior Economic Policy Advisor for the House Ways & Means Committee and its former Ranking Member, Representative Sandy Levin. During his time on Ranking Member Levin’s staff, Jeff led successful initiatives to promote access to capital for small businesses and communities, promote domestic manufacturing, support the deployment of alternative energy technologies and improve the fairness of the tax code. Jeff has had a hand in so many of the policies that improve the lives of hardworking Americans today.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in reflecting on the forty years of life Jeff Ziarko has spent contributing to his community, and to our country at large.

RECOGNIZING BUSINESSMAN AND INDIANA UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL PLAYER, CHRIS BEATY

HON. ANDRE´ CARSON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor and recognize Chris Beaty, beloved businessman and former Indiana University football player who was killed in Indianapolis on Saturday, May 30th, 2020, at the age of 38.

Chris lost his life during a heroic act of bravery after witnessing a robbery in downtown Indianapolis. Intervening in the hope of saving the two victims, Chris was shot and killed.

Known as ‘Mr. Indianapolis’, Chris grew up in the Circle City and was loved by all who knew him. He was described as a passionate, caring, and happy man with a giant heart. Chris loved his community and worked tirelessly to break down racial barriers.

He played offensive line at Indiana University from 2000 to 2004 and on three state championship-winning teams during his high school years at Cathedral High School.

As a businessman, Chris managed several nightclubs in Indianapolis and owned his own events promotion, company, Fresh Marketing, LLC.

Chris is survived by his mother, Debra A. Beaty-Cooper; father, Robert E. Beaty; sisters, Rhonda Cooper and Tracee Cooper, as well as seven nieces and nephews.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Chris Beaty. His impact on our community will not soon be forgotten. We lost a Hoosier Hero to a senseless act of violence, and our city mourns.

IN HONOR OF FRANK JOHN HENDRICKS, JR.

HON. ANDY BARR
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Frank John Hendricks, Jr. Mr. Hendricks lives in Lexington, Kentucky and celebrates his 101st birthday on July 6th.

Mr. Hendricks joined the United States Army during World War II. He served with the 550th Army Airborne Glider Battalion and attained the rank of Sergeant First Class. He flew gliders and fought in battles in North Africa, Sicily, Burma, Normandy, and all across Europe. He was a part of the D-Day invasion. He participated in the Battle of the Bulge and the invasion of Germany, leading to the end of the war in Europe. As a glider pilot, he flew and fought behind enemy lines to drive the enemy into the U. S. Army front lines. He led a reconnaissance team to identify the enemy positions and determine the terrain for future glider missions.

It is my honor to recognize Mr. Hendricks, celebrate his 101st birthday, and thank him for his service and sacrifice to our nation during World War II. As a part of “The Greatest Generation”, Mr. Hendricks and his fellow soldiers fought to preserve the freedoms that we enjoy today, and we can never thank them enough. I am forever grateful for Americans like Frank John Hendricks, Jr.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JASON NORTON

HON. DAN BISHOP
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. Jason L. Norton, who sadly lost his battle against cancer last Wednesday.

Jason was a native of Hamlet, North Carolina. He was a part of ‘The Greatest Generation’, and was described as a passionate, caring, and happy man with a giant heart. Jason loved his community and worked tirelessly to break down racial barriers.

He played offensive line at Indiana University from 2000 to 2004 and on three state championship-winning teams during his high school years at Cathedral High School.

As a businessman, Chris managed several nightclubs in Indianapolis and owned his own events promotion, company, Fresh Marketing, LLC.

Chris is survived by his mother, Debra A. Beaty-Cooper; father, Robert E. Beaty; sisters, Rhonda Cooper and Tracee Cooper, as well as seven nieces and nephews.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Chris Beaty. His impact on our community will not soon be forgotten. We lost a Hoosier Hero to a senseless act of violence, and our city mourns.

IN CELEBRATION OF JEFF ZIARKO

HON. HALEY M. STEVENS
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mr. CASE. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor the Scouts, Sea Scouts and Venturers of the Aloha Council of the Boy Scouts of America.
of the Aloha Council of the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) as they undertake the BSA Mapathon.

Headquartered in Hawaii’s First Congressional District, the Aloha Council prepares young people in Hawaii to make ethical and moral choices throughout their lifetime by instilling in them the traditional Hawaiian values of responsibility (kuleana), helpfulness (kōkua) and taking of the land (mālama i ka ‘āina) with aloha.

The BSA launched the BSA Mapathon on May 8, 2020. This national effort encourages Scouts to contribute to the Missing Maps Project. This project will update and improve the Red Cross’ maps for regions at the greatest risk of humanitarian crises. The Missing Maps Project enables anyone with access to a computer to participate in humanitarian mapping by crowdsourcing volunteer efforts using a free and open-source mapping software.

In Hawaii, the Aloha Council has embodied the values of responsibility (kuleana) by advancing the mission of humanitarian mapping. Their helpfulness (kōkua) in this noble national effort and their taking care of the land (mālama i ka ‘āina) with their act of aloha will be remembered in Hawaii and our nation, especially if there is new crisis.

I am proud to join with the Scouts in promoting humanitarian mapping, especially in Hawaii where we have done so while promoting Hawaiian cultural values. I urge the House of Representatives to recognize the work of the Aloha Council and other councils throughout our nation who have joined in on this important endeavor.

HONORING EAGAN RESIDENT RICK KLEVEN

HON. ANGIE CRAIG
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Ms. CRAIG. Madam Speaker, I rise together with my Minnesota colleague Representative EMMER to honor our constituent, Richard “Rick” Kleven, on the incredible milestone of his retirement from Thrivent this month after more than 39 years of dedicated service. It has been a great experience working with Rick through the years and knowing his passion for Thrivent’s unique mission as a fraternal benefit society connecting financial security and community impact.

A lifelong Minnesotan and proud “Iron Ranger” who grew up in Grand Rapids, MN, Rick is a true Minnesota sports team fan, particularly a diehard for our Vikings. He received his J.D. from the University of Minnesota Law School and his B.A. from the University of Minnesota–Duluth. Rick has led Thrivent’s Government Affairs activities for more than 17 years, and served previously in a number of roles as legal counsel and manager of corporate legal functions within the organization through his long arc of service which began in 1981 when Thrivent was Lutheran Brotherhood.

Rick has been a great advocate on policy matters on Thrivent’s behalf, but also walks the walk of Thrivent’s mission of service—something he learned from both of his parents, including his Dad who was awarded Itasca County’s Outstanding Senior Volunteer

of the Year in 2018. Rick has volunteered as a Big Brother, served as a board member for multiple nonprofit organizations, and epitomizes the ubiquitous Thrivent t-shirt that says “Live Generously.” Recently, he was named Chair of the Board of Gilda’s Club Twin Cities, and played a key role in helping to raise money to build the organization’s clubhouse that provides support for people with cancer as well as their families and friends. Rick also served for 8 years on the board of Person to Person, a charitable organization that operates Meals on Wheels and various other programs to help the needy in the Twin Cities area. He also served as original start-up board of FINNEGANS, the first beer company in the world to donate 100 percent of profits back to local food shelves.

Rick currently sits on the board of the American Fraternal Alliance, the nationwide coalition of not-for-profit fraternal benefit societies. I know that Representative EMMER and I speak for many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle from Minnesota and beyond when I say that Rick’s presence will be missed here in DC. However, I hope to see Rick back home most likely either walking his dogs or still Living Generously helping our neighbors in need. We wish Rick the best in retirement. Congratulations.

RECOGNIZING TODD SPANGLER OF WHITEFISH

HON. GREG GIANFORTE
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mr. GIANFORTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Todd Spangler of Whitefish for providing his community with personal protective equipment during the COVID–19 outbreak.

In March, Todd read about how a group in Billings created a 3D printer design for the “Montana Mask.” The developers released the design and free open-source software to the public so others could produce the mask.

Around that time, Todd’s wife, who works with a local ophthalmologist, told him the practice had about a week’s supply of masks. Todd, a chemistry teacher at Whitefish High School, contacted people he knew with 3D printers. In no time, an informal group of educators, physicians, and dentists started making the needed masks.

Using a 3D printer from Todd’s classroom as well as others from Flathead Valley Community College, they got to work. In no time, the group produced 600 masks. Todd delivered the masks throughout the Flathead Valley, including to independent health care practices, providers at Kalispell Regional Healthcare, and first responders throughout the region.

Todd says the effort helped him find purpose during the crisis. He admits being under quarantine was challenging for him and many Montanans but identifying a need and taking the initiative to help fulfill that need have guided him. When your families and friends need masks, Todd says, you must find a way to provide your loved ones and coworkers. For Todd, this crisis, while devastating for many, a lot of people, has brought out the best in so many.

Madam Speaker, for taking the initiative and leading a project to protect Montanans in a time of crisis, I recognize Todd Spangler of Whitefish for his Spirit of Montana.

WELCOME MILES BENJAMIN ROSE

HON. HALEY M. STEVENS
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I am happy to congratulate the Honorable MAX ROSE and his wife Leigh on the arrival of their new baby boy, Miles Benjamin Rose. Miles Benjamin Rose was born on March 14, 2020, weighing seven pounds and seven ounces and measuring in at 21 inches long.

I would also like to congratulate Miles’ grandparents, Lisa and Hal Rose, Luke Byrne and Carol Westermann, and Dr. Linda Marsanico. Congratulations to the entire family as they welcome their newest addition of pure pride and joy.

CELEBRATING CHRISTIAN GUZMAN’S ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT

HON. PETE OLSON
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize an incredible entrepreneur in Stafford, Texas that is sharing his love of fitness with our community.

Christian Guzman does not view his job as simply work—to him, it’s his passion. Building his “playground” is his American Dream, and he is passionately pursuing it.

At only 27 years old, Mr. Guzman has used social media to build up his business, starting from an online-only presence to being in charge of his own physical gym. Mr. Guzman has built up an immense following, not only in TX–22 but around the world, drawing an audience of more than one million fitness enthusiasts online.

Now, thanks to his hard work and entrepreneurial spirit, Mr. Guzman’s business, Alphalete Gym, will be expanding into a complex of gyms that will eventually feature a hotel and restaurant.

Madam Speaker, Mr. Guzman’s incredible accomplishment shows that through determination, hard work and perseverance, anyone can build their own “playground” and find success while doing it.

On behalf of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, I’d like to congratulate Mr. Guzman on his continued success.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF SERGEANT MAJOR JAMES O. SCHMIDT, U.S. ARMY, RETIRED

HON. DON YOUNG
OF ALASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mr. YOUNG. Madam Speaker, I am deeply honored to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to Sergeant Major James O.
Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Tony Duncan, a dear friend, fellow Democrat, and public servant who will be dearly missed by me, as well as his family, friends, and community.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Tony Duncan, a dear friend, fellow Democrat, and public servant who will be dearly missed by me, as well as his family, friends, and community.

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize our friend, Mark Anthony "Tony" Duncan who passed away on Saturday, June 6, 2020. Tony was a lifelong public servant, engaged civic leader, and activist. He dedicated himself to service for decades, first as Center Township Deputy Trustee to my grandmother, the late Congresswoman Julia Carson, when she served as Township Trustee. He later served when he was elected as the Center Township Constable in Marion County, a position he held until his passing, where he was legendary for serving justice with compassion.

As a lifelong Democrat, Tony advocated for the Democratic Party, holding all accountable for their actions and championing the electorate of Marion County, Indiana. He served as the Treasurer for the Marion County Democratic Party and worked tirelessly to elect local Democratic candidates. His passion and knowledge of our community will not soon be forgotten.

On a personal note, Tony served as my lifelong mentor, confidant, and friend. Beginning at a young age, Tony took me under his wings, imparting political wisdom. He was part of my family, and always there if you needed him.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Tony Duncan, a dear friend, fellow Democrat, and public servant who will be dearly missed by me, as well as his family, friends, and community.

Thursday, June 11, 2020

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Wilma H. Wilson of Charlotte, North Carolina on her 100th birthday.

Mrs. Wilson is a long time native of Charlotte, and currently resides in the South Park neighborhood. She and her husband spent their lives spreading God’s word as devoted Christians. And—as all who know her can attest—she embodies what she believes and sets an example for us all.

Mrs. Wilson and her husband, Grady, were close friends of evangelist Billy Graham early in his life. The two quickly became involved in the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association (BGEA), and Grady became a top associate from its founding to his death in the late 1980s. Mrs. Wilson had extensive involvement in the BGEA television and radio broadcasting department, where she was integral in making Billy Graham’s famous Crusades accessible to thousands.

Wilma’s work stretched the reach of the message of Christ and helped spread the news of God’s love to many for the first time. Mrs. Wilson is the last surviving member of the founding generation of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association. Her commitment to spreading God’s word has impacted millions of people in the United States and made our world a better place.

It is an honor to wish Wilma Wilson a very happy 100th birthday.
Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, we often tell our children that, when life gives you lemons, you make lemonade. When life gave Allan Hursig lemons, he made cookies and created a thriving business. After being "unfortunately, but fortunately laid off" from his job as an oil and gas landman, Mr. Hursig turned to baking as a hobby. His elaborately decorated cookies found fame on the Internet, and he launched The Bearded Baker in 2016 to take his hobby to the next level.

Mr. Hursig's sweet treats garnered so much popularity that he even competed on the Food Network’s "Christmas Cookie Challenge." Mr. Hursig is living proof of that creativity, artistry and perseverance are tools for success in our great nation. On behalf of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, he has made our community very proud.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I am happy to congratulate State Representative Kristy Pagan and Karl Lopata of Canton, Michigan, on the birth of their babies, Kittridge Charles and Adler Elnora Lopata-Pagan. Kittridge was born on Martin Luther King Jr. Day on January 20, 2020, weighing six pounds and fourteen ounces and measuring in at 19.7 inches long. Adler Elnora was born on January 21, 2020, weighing five pounds and twelve ounces and measuring in at 18.9 inches long. Kittridge and Adler were born at Von Voigtlander Women's Hospital at the University of Michigan.

I would also like to congratulate Kittridge and Adler’s grandparents, Nick and Kathy Pagan of Plymouth, Michigan, and Karl and Judy Lopata of Canton, as well as aunts and uncles Jenna and Bill Pagan-DeYoung of Kalamazoo, Michigan (cousin Evelyn Pagan-DeYoung, cousin Elliot Pagan-DeYoung), Kimberly Pagan of Arlington,Virginia, and K.C. Lopata of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Congratulations to the entire family as they welcome the new loves and lights of their lives.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE NET ZERO REVIEW ACT OF 2020

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the National Defense Net Zero Review Act of 2020, legislation that will refocus the Defense Department’s (DoD’s) efforts on Net Zero initiatives and require the Secretary to establish the first integrated master plan for achieving Net Zero energy benchmarks. The DoD consumes more energy than any other federal agency, spending nearly $12 billion on energy in FY2017, approximately two percent of the Department’s total budget. Since the early 2000s, the DoD has made commendable progress in implementing Net Zero projects. These initiatives have generally focused on efforts to produce more energy from renewable sources on installations, limit consumption of water in order to not deplete the local watershed, and reduce, reuse, and recover waste to prevent unnecessary additions to landfills.

Unfortunately, Madam Speaker, while progress has been made, it simply isn’t enough. In fact, many of the energy benchmarks established by previous acts of Congress have never been achieved by the DoD, and many of the goals announced by senior DoD leaders over the past decade are no longer being pursued. To quote from the findings from a 2016 Government Accountability Office (GAO) study—the most systemic review of Net Zero with the DoD—the Department has "not established an integrated net zero strategy or policy for achieving Net Zero," and "none of the military departments have established Net Zero as a funded program". Further, the DoD has not fully identified the potential costs of implementing net zero initiatives, due at least in part to insufficiently defined statutory goals.

On the operational side of energy usage, DoD emissions for all military operations between 2001 and 2017 are estimated to be 766 million metric tons of carbon dioxide. The FY2017 Operational Energy Annual Report found that the Department used roughly 87 million barrels of fuel per year, which comes out to some 240,000 barrels per day. These findings paint a clear picture, that absent Congressional interest and oversight, pursuing and achieving Net Zero will not be prioritized in the way that it should be.

The legislation that I am introducing today will get us back on track with a wholesale review of Net Zero initiatives under the DoD. First, my bill commissions two studies from the Comptroller General of the United States—a follow-up to the 2016 study and a second examining options for increasing efficiency and resilience on the operational side of the DoD’s energy usage—that will analyze the extent to which these types of initiatives have been implemented, and the associated costs, benefits, challenges, and opportunities that exist for moving forward. These studies also solicit new information from theDoD, including anticipated funding and infrastructure needs to get serious about achieving Net Zero, and options for achieving specific benchmarks. Once this information is at hand, my legislation requires the Secretary of the DoD to present Congress with a master plan outlining an integrated strategy for achieving these initiatives in a manner that continues to prioritize military readiness.

Importantly, Madam Speaker, my bill does not impose any arbitrary deadlines or requirements of the DoD. Rather, this legislation focuses on gathering the data we need to know what is feasible, what we’ll need to get it done, and how much time it will take, so that Congress can make informed decisions in the future. This is the right way to move forward, and I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COVID-19 MEMORIAL QUILT ACT OF 2020

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the COVID-19 Memorial Quilt Act of 2020 to honor all the victims of this pandemic with a national memorial quilt. The horrors of the COVID–19 pandemic have touched every corner of our country, wreaking unprecedented devastation on Americans’ lives. As I introduce this legislation today, COVID–19 has infected at least two million Americans. Tragically, this disease has quickly robbed our country of at least 112,000 of our fellow citizens. We need to remember that these numbers are not just statistics: they are mothers, fathers, sons, daughters, grandparents, neighbors, teachers, religious leaders and fellow Americans who have been taken from us due to this pandemic.
Moreover, these numbers do not capture the depth of this disease's devastation. While our television screens are often filled with images of empty streets and packed hospitals, we often don't see the private isolation and loneliness of the individual struggles against COVID–19. In order to slow the spread of this disease, our hospitals, nursing homes, funeral homes, and businesses have had to impose strict social distancing and protective measures. While necessary for our public health, these restrictions come at a great human cost and deepen the private pain caused by this disease.

For the thousands of brave patients fighting COVID–19, including the hospitalized patients, nursing home residents, and individuals at home in quarantine, the struggle against COVID–19 is a lonely, scary, and isolating fight. In hospitals and nursing homes, often a patient's only human contact is a health care worker in full personal protective equipment (PPE). Family, friends, and loved ones can't be there to provide comfort, to hold their hands, or to pray with them in this terrifying time. At best, loving words and support might be shared over the telephone or video call. At worst, there is only an isolating silence where a loved one should be. These scars need to be acknowledged and hopefully healed.

The death toll from COVID–19 is even more wrenching. At least 112,000 Americans—whether in the hospital, the nursing home, or at home—have met the end of their lives without the comfort of their family, friends, or loved ones. Yesterday, more than 1,100 Americans died from this disease, and many were forced to close their eyes without the support of their loved ones nearby.

We know that at least 40,600 deaths from COVID–19 come close to 40 percent of all deaths—have occurred in a nursing home, where restrictions are especially tight, and visitations curtailed. In my home state of Indiana, we have lost at least 1,011 Hoosiers to COVID–19 at nursing homes.

We also know that African Americans are dying at disproportionate rates from COVID–19. African Americans in Indiana, despite representing 9.8 percent of the state's population, account for 15.1 percent of deaths from COVID–19. Institutional racism, compounded by environmental and economic injustices, have made COVID–19 particularly devastating for African Americans. My heart grieves for my fellow Americans who took their last breath, because of this terrible disease, without the loving comfort and support they deserved.

For the family, friends, and loved ones of those who died from COVID–19, the isolation and loneliness brought by this disease only grows after their loved one's passing. Social distancing and the isolating fear of this disease prevent us from adequately honoring and memorializing the many victims of COVID–19. Large memorial services are not possible. Family gatherings to celebrate lost loved ones are curtailed, with supportive hugs replaced by six feet of distance and protective masks. Private funeral services—if not cancelled or postponed altogether—have often had to take place with only 10 people or less.

In addition to its sickness, death, and disruption, COVID–19 has robbed us of traditional ways of honoring our lost loved ones. Holding smaller funerals or forgiving them entirely because of social distancing measures has denied us the opportunity to fully celebrate the lives of the deceased. Our ability to publicly grieve together, and to adequately honor and celebrate the lost has been largely denied due to this isolating and frightening disease.

Many Americans will also remember another isolating and frightening disease: the AIDS epidemic. Ryan White, a brave and remarkable Hoosier, faced isolation and many frightening obstacles because of his AIDS diagnosis. However, Ryan's courage, bravery, and advocacy for AIDS research galvanized many in support of AIDS treatment, research and recognition of this disease's horrific impact. Since no official commemoration existed, concerned Americans decided to celebrate and honor the lives of those who died from AIDS—often isolated and alone—by creating a memorial quilt. As a result, in 1987, the NAMES Project AIDS Memorial Quilt was displayed and stretched the length of the National Mall. This remarkable quilt allowed us to honor and celebrate the lives of those tragically lost to a frightening disease, which at that time, had no cure, vaccine or effective treatment. More than 105,000 individual lives are commemorated through this quilt's 50,000 individual panels that contain photographs, correspondence, and news clippings to remember those who died from AIDS. These panels, the memory of the victims were able to live on in public view.

Inspired by the brave advocacy and powerful legacy of the NAMES Project AIDS Memorial Quilt, I am proud to introduce the COVID–19 Memorial Quilt Act of 2020. This legislation honors and celebrates the lives of those we have lost to the COVID–19 pandemic through the creation of a memorial quilt. Like the AIDS quilt, creating a memorial quilt to remember the lives lost due to COVID–19 will allow Americans to publicly grieve our lost loved ones, but also commemorate their lives in permanent, visible, and dignified way.

The COVID–19 Memorial Quilt Act of 2020 authorizes the design, creation, and display of a memorial quilt and other commemorative programming and exhibits to honor the victims of the COVID–19 pandemic. My legislation does this by creating a Congressional Advisory Panel which will submit plans to the Smithsonian Institution and the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress for how the quilt should be developed and displayed. Once complete, this memorial quilt will be displayed on the United State Capitol Grounds with a subsequent display on the National Mall and other locations, continuing the legacy of the AIDS quilt. This legislation also supports the powerful creativity of artists around the country by providing them with grants from the National Endowment of the Arts (NEA) to help design and prepare panels for the memorial quilt.

All Americans have been affected by COVID–19. All have felt the disruption wrought by this pandemic to our families, our workplaces, our businesses, our places of worship, and our social lives. But that is nothing compared to the Americans who have not only faced disruptions, but also the wrenching loss of loved ones from this disease. Because of social distancing and protective restrictions, we have been denied the ability to adequately honor, commemorate, and publicly celebrate those we have lost. And unfortunately, as more Americans continue to die in isolation from this disease, this deficit in our collective grief will only grow. As a result, my legislation builds on the powerful legacy of the NAMES Project AIDS Memorial Quilt and will help our country to collectively grieve and appropriately honor the victims of COVID–19.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join us in supporting the COVID–19 Memorial Quilt Act of 2020, and I urge the House to support this legislation.
Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2901–S2948

Measures Introduced: Nineteen bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3938–3956, and S. Res. 614–616. Page S2932

Measures Passed:

Honoring Pulse nightclub victims: Senate agreed to S. Res. 614, honoring the memory of the victims of the heinous attack at the Pulse nightclub on June 12, 2016. Pages S2910–11

Activist Jose Daniel Ferrer: Senate agreed to S. Res. 454, calling for the immediate release of Cuban democracy activist Jose Daniel Ferrer and commending the efforts of Jose Daniel Ferrer to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. Pages S2921–22

Greece Independence 199th Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 523, recognizing the 199th anniversary of the independence of Greece and celebrating democracy in Greece and the United States. Page S2922

Commending Department of State Career Professionals: Senate agreed to S. Res. 567, commending career professionals at the Department of State for their extensive efforts to repatriate United States citizens and legal permanent residents during the COVID–19 pandemic. Page S2922

Measures Considered:

Taxpayer First Act—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of H.R. 1957, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto:

Pending:

McConnell (for Gardner) Amendment No. 1617, in the nature of a substitute. Page S2903

McConnell Amendment No. 1626 (to Amendment No. 1617), to change the enactment date. Page S2903

McConnell Amendment No. 1627 (to Amendment No. 1626), of a perfecting nature. Page S2903

McConnell Amendment No. 1628 (to the language proposed to be stricken by Amendment No. 1617), to change the enactment date. Page S2903

McConnell Amendment No. 1629 (to Amendment No. 1628), of a perfecting nature. Page S2903

McConnell motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with instructions, McConnell Amendment No. 1630, to change the enactment date. Page S2903

McConnell Amendment No. 1631 (to the instructions) Amendment No. 1630), of a perfecting nature. Page S2903

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at approximately 12:01 a.m., on Friday, June 12, 2020. Page S2948

Nomination Received: Senate received the following nomination:

Anthony J. Tata, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. Page S2948

Messages from the House:

Measures Referred:

Executive Communications:

Executive Reports of Committees:

Additional Cosponsors:

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Additional Statements:

Amendments Submitted:

Authorities for Committees to Meet:

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 9 p.m., until 12:01 a.m. on Friday, June 12, 2020. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2948.)
Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Budget: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Russell Vought, of Virginia, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported an authorization for subpoenas relating to the Crossfire Hurricane investigation, and the nomination of Cory T. Wilson, of Mississippi, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

SOCIAL ISOLATION AND LONELINESS DURING COVID–19

Special Committee on Aging: Committee concluded a hearing to examine combating social isolation and loneliness during the COVID–19 pandemic, after receiving testimony from Carla Perissinotto, the University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco; Peter Reed, University of Nevada School of Medicine, Reno; Betsy Sawyer-Manter, SeniorsPlus, Lewiston, Maine; and Najja Orr, Philadelphia Corporation for Aging, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 50 public bills, H.R. 2, 7147–7195; and 8 resolutions, H.J. Res. 90; H. Con. Res. 102; and H. Res. 995–1000, were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors: Pages H2391–92

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows: H.R. 3250, to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the sites associated with the life and legacy of the noted American philanthropist and business executive Julius Rosenwald, with a special focus on the Rosenwald Schools, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 116–431).

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Brown (MD) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Independent Mexico Labor Expert Board—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker’s appointment of the following individuals on the part of the House to the Independent Mexico Labor Expert Board for a term of 6 years: Ms. Catherine Feingold of Takoma Park, Maryland, and Mr. Frederick Gibson Ross of Berkeley, California.

For the relief of Maria Carmen Castro Ramirez and J. Refugio Carreno Rojas: The House passed H.R. 1548, for the relief of Maria Carmen Castro Ramirez and J. Refugio Carreno Rojas.

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 9 a.m. and adjourned at 9:03 a.m.

Committee Meetings

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE COVID–19 RESPONSE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “Indian Health Service Covid–19 Response”. Testimony was heard from Rear Admiral Michael D. Weahkee, Director, Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services; and public witnesses.

INCLUSIVE BANKING DURING A PANDEMIC: USING FEDACCOUNTS AND DIGITAL TOOLS TO IMPROVE DELIVERY OF STIMULUS PAYMENTS

Committee on Financial Services: Task Force on Financial Technology held a hearing entitled “Inclusive Banking During a Pandemic: Using FedAccounts and Digital Tools to Improve Delivery of Stimulus Payments”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE IMPACT OF COVID–19 ON VOTING RIGHTS AND ELECTION ADMINISTRATION: ENSURING SAFE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

Committee on House Administration: Subcommittee on Elections held a hearing entitled “The Impact of COVID–19 on Voting Rights and Election Administration: Ensuring Safe and Fair Elections”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Kaptur and Moore; R. Kyle Ardoin, Secretary of State, Louisiana;
John H. Merrill, Secretary of State, Alabama; and public witnesses.

**PROMESA IMPLEMENTATION DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC**

*Committee on Natural Resources:* Full Committee held a hearing entitled “PROMESA Implementation during the Coronavirus Pandemic.” Testimony was heard from Natalie Jaresko, Executive Director, Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico; and Omar Marrero, Executive Director, Puerto Rico Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority.

**ASSESSING VA’S RESPONSE TO THE COVID–19 PANDEMIC: 90 DAYS LATER**

*Committee on Veterans’ Affairs:* Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Assessing VA’s Response to the COVID–19 Pandemic: 90 Days Later.” Testimony was heard from Richard Stone, Executive in Charge, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

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**Joint Meetings**

No joint committee meetings were held.

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**COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2020**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

**Senate**

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

**House**

*Committee on Science, Space, and Technology,* Full Committee, hearing entitled “The Role of AFG and SAFER Grants in COVID–19 Response”, 12:30 p.m., Webex.

**Joint Meetings**

*Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe:* to receive a briefing on George Floyd, focusing on a time for transformation at home and abroad, 10 a.m., WEBEX.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
12:01 a.m., Friday, June 12

Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: Senate will continue consideration of H.R. 1957, Taxpayer First Act (the legislative vehicle for the Great American Outdoors Act), and vote on the motion to invoke cloture on McConnell (for Gardner) Amendment No. 1617, in the nature of a substitute, at approximately 1:01 a.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
3 p.m., Monday, June 15

House Chamber

Program for Monday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 3 p.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue.

HOUSE
Barr, Andy, Ky., E529
Bishop, Dan, N.C., E529, E531
Carson, André, Ind., E529, E531, E532
Case, Ed, Hawaii, E529
Collins, Doug, Ga., E531
Craig, Angie, Minn., E530
Gianforte, Greg, Mont., E530
Green, Al, Tex., E527
Hastings, Alcee L., Fla., E532
Hill, J. French, Ark., E532
Hudson, Richard, N.C., E527
McEachin, A. Donald, Va., E528
Nunes, Devin, Calif., E528
Olson, Pete, Tex., E527, E530, E532
Stevens, Haley M., Mich., E527, E529, E530, E531, E532
Walorski, Jackie, Ind., E527, E529
Young, Don, Alaska, E530

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